THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXVII, No. 4 New York, October 23, 1920 Whole Number 1592

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

Drury College Library

THE LEAGUE ISSUE SPLITTING THE PARTIES

THE DESERTION of the Harding camp by a former Republican National Committeeman and a number of other prominent pro-League Republicans after Senator Harding's rejection of the proposed League of Nations in his Des Moines speech, together with the simultaneous access of pro-Harding zeal on the part of such anti-League "bitter-enders" as Senators Hiram W. Johnson and William E. Borah, convince many observers that the League has taken its place at the eleventh hour as a clear-cut issue of the Presidential campaign. Mr. Wilson is to be granted his "solemn referendum," says the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), and "the issue at this election is whether we are going into the Wilson Covenant or staying out." "The Republican Convention," remarks Mr. Hearst's New York *American*, another Harding paper, "had not the courage to demand the flat rejection of the Wilson Covenant," but Mr. Harding, "casting aside all doubt, subterfuge, and camouflage," now "puts an end to evasion of the supreme issue." Senator Johnson declares that "the League of Nations is the overshadowing issue in this campaign," and rejoices that "Harding has declared for its rejection." When his attention was called to ex-President Taft's assertion that the election of Harding would mean the ultimate ratification of the League with reservations, the California Senator remarked magnanimously that "Taft can save his face so long as he doesn't save his League." But if the League issue is now rending the Republican ranks, it is also a matter of common newspaper remark that earlier n the campaign it won over to the Hardng banner many Irish-American and German-American voters who supported Wilson in 1916. And it will be remembered that it was on this issue that the Hearst papers abandoned their traditional Democratic allegiance.

Democratic papers attach great significance to the repudiation of Harding on the League issue by Herbert Parsons, an active New York Republican who represented his party in three Congresses and served from 1916 until last June as a member of he Republican National Committee. In a letter resigning his membership in the New York County Republican Committee he announces his intention to vote for Governor James M. Cox, because—

> "The issue to the American voter is between going into the League with reservations and not going into it at all. Harding is and will be for not going into it at all. The only likelihood that the United States will, under Harding, enter the League is that he will find it impossible to erect an association of nations or a new league and so will have to crawl into this one."

Among a number of other prominent Republicans who have announced that they also will bolt the ticket are Herbert Myrick, editor of the Orange Judd farm publications; Miss Mabel Choate, daughter of the late Ambassador to Great Britain; and Charles P. Howland, president of the Public Education League. "There must be multitudes who will follow the example of those whose names have been already published," thinks the New York *Times* (Dem.). Mr. Myrick, a lifelong Republican, writes:

> "Harding says the United States will never go in if he is elected. He repudiates all Republicans who favor the League. Harding casts aside every spiritual, social, and economic consideration that indissolubly binds America to the rest of the world. The history of politics affords no instance of such utter betrayal of a nation's welfare. The one duty now is to elect Cox and a Congress in sympathy with Cox, as the first step toward a return here in the United States to material prosperity, mental and spiritual strength."

On the other hand, such Republican friends of the League with reservations as Herbert Hoover, ex-President Taft, and ex-Attorney-General Wickersham, are apparently not disturbed by Senator Harding's attitude, and a formidable list of prominent men who believe they can "most effectively advance the cause of international cooperation to promote peace by supporting Mr. Harding" includes, in addition, such names as Lyman Abbott, President Butler of Columbia University, President Faunce of Brown, President Hibben of Princeton, President Hopkins of Dartmouth, President Lowell of Harvard, President MacCracken of Lafayette, ex-President Schurman of Cornell, Charles E. Hughes, Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, Elihu Root, Oscar S. Straus, and William Allen White. Says Mr. Hoover's Washington *Herald:*

> "Senator Harding stands at the very threshold of victory. It does not seem possible that he can be turned aside from that triumph which the nation is ready to accord him. A people weary of autocracy and radicalism are turning to him in the

"I do not want to clarify these obligations; I want to turn my back on them. It is not interpretation but rejection that I am seeking."

—Senator Harding at Des Moines, Ia., October 7.

"I am in favor of a world association—call it what you will, the name is of slight consequence—that will discourage or tend to prevent war."

—Senator Harding at Marion, Ohio, October 11.

"Now he is against the League. I am for it."

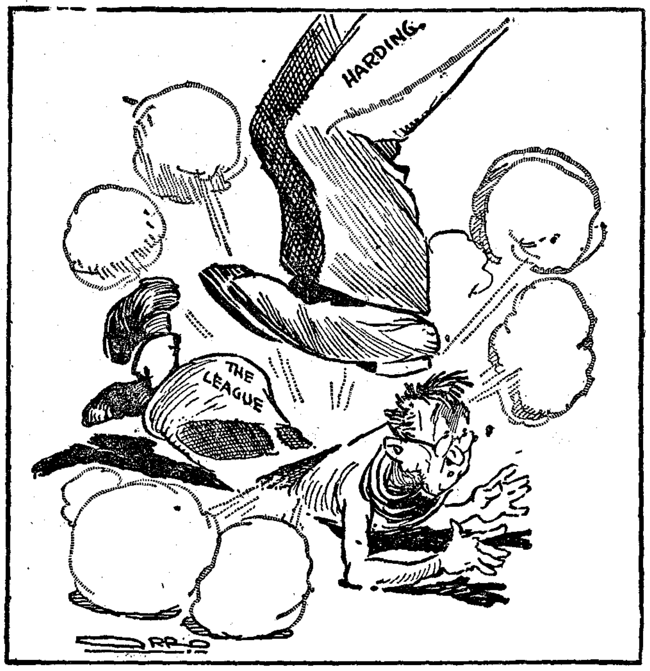
—Governor Cox at Nashville, Tenn., October 8.

"We will accept any reservation that helps to clarify. We will accept any reservation that helps to reassure. We will accept any reservation that helps to strengthen."

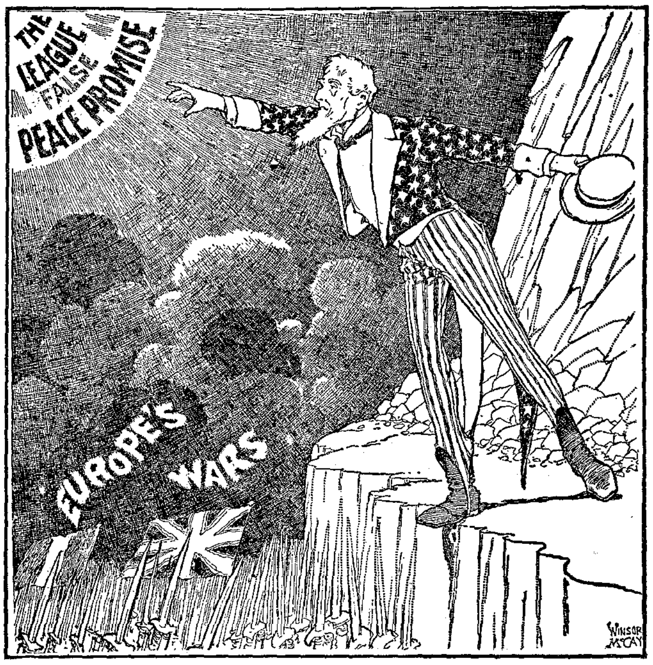
—Governor Cox at Tulsa, Okla., October 1.

HARDING AND COX ON THE LEAGUE.

The full official text of the League Covenant and the reservations adopted by the Senate will be found on pages 38, 41, 42 and 44.



WHERE HARDING STANDS.
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*


THE LEAGUE FALSE PEACE PROMISE
EUROPE'S WARS
WINSOR MCCAY

Copyrighted, 1920, by the Star Company.

THE FALSE IDEAL.
—McCay in the New York *American*.

THE LEAGUE AS PICTURED IN PRO-HARDING PAPERS.

conviction that he is neither an autocrat nor a radical. They have turned from the Wilson insistence upon a form of league of nations to which the United States contributes everything and from which it receives little, and they are convinced by Senator Harding's voice and his votes in the Senate that he will urge successfully a league quite as efficient for the maintenance of peace, but in joining which the United States will not be called upon to abandon any of the time-tested safeguards of its Constitution.

"We are confident of Senator Harding's purpose and ability to fulfil this popular expectation."

"As Mr. Taft has repeatedly pointed out, the only hope for any kind of a League lies in Republican success," insists the Republican Minneapolis *Tribune*, which adds:

"Mr. Cox has committed himself to the Wilson League. If he stands by his guns and is sincere now in his declared purpose to do so, he would, if elected, have nothing to submit that has not already been rejected by the Senate and will continue to be rejected as long as there are thirty-three members of the Senate opposed to Article X."

The New York *Globe*, that gives unenthusiastic support to the Republican nominee but ardently champions the League, is "convinced that Senator Harding will be compelled to move for the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles." For—

"Harding will be forced to conciliate the Taft, Root, and Hughes group, who represent the traditional foreign policy of the Republican party, that the United States should play a political part in the international affairs of the world proportionate to its social and economic influence.

"No act of faith is required to make this credible. Harding will not enter the League—or a League—because he wants to, but because he will have to. The voter need not rely on his promises or try to reconcile his inconsistencies. The choice is between the situation which will be created by Harding's election and that which will be created by Cox's election, not between Harding's promises and Cox's promises."

All Senator Harding has done in this matter, affirms the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), has been to "turn his back upon the Wilson League of Nations and turn his face toward the Constitution and toward the Senate." And it asks: "Why, then, should Mr. Harding be pictured as having broken with the Senate reservationists when he has said that the one form of association of nations to which he dissents is that which has come from Paris, not that which may arise from action of the Senate."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which supports both Hardin and the League, does not believe that the election will render verdict on the League issue. We read:

"Even Johnson and Borah, who are now plunging into th Harding campaign with a 'whoop' after having put a pistol t the head of the Republican candidate with so little secrecy th it might as well have been done on the front porch at Mario can not get a decision on the League issue at this election. Joh son lost that chance when he was resolutely turned down Chicago. If the Republican party had wanted to abandon i position before the country as outlined by the course of its spoke men in the Senate, including Senator Harding, and to go befo the people on a pledge to 'scrap the League,' its logical candida was Hiram Johnson. Then there could have been no dou about the issue. But it pointedly rejected Johnson and wrote compromise platform. Mr. Taft and other pro-League R publicans easily found plenty of room on that platform. A it is now too late in the day to crowd them off."

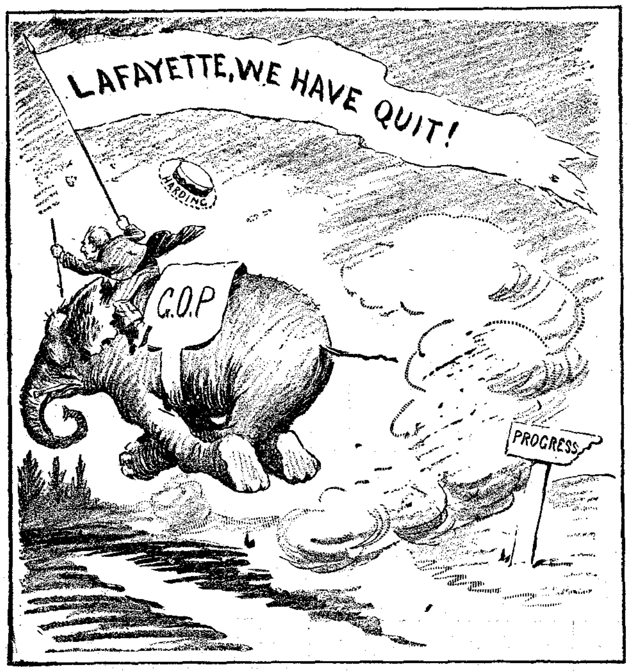
The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) protests against the "dishonest of "the attempt of the pro-Leaguers to give the impression th opposition to the scheme devised at Paris means opposition any association of nations for better international relations and it expresses the belief that "the American people are f staying out of the Paris League." "No submission to the di tates of a super-Government composed of Old-World statesmen that is the American fiat that will issue with the election Harding and Coolidge," exclaims another Republican paper, t Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times*.

Boxed on the first page of this article is the paragraph Senator Harding's Des Moines speech which is most wide quoted and commented upon. We here quote other definit passages:

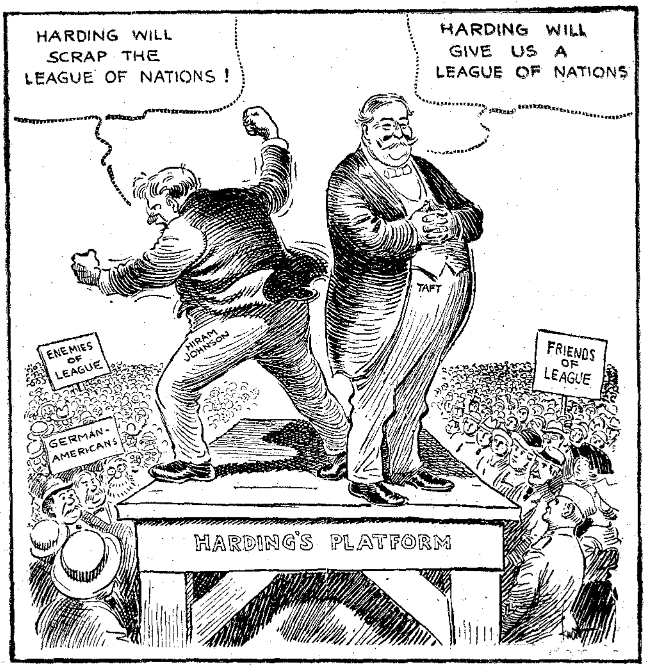
"The Democratic candidate in his speech of acceptance h said: 'A definite plan has been agreed upon. The League Nations is in operation. Senator Harding, as the Republic candidate for the Presidency, proposes in plain words that remain out of it. As the Democratic candidate I favor going i

"The issue, therefore, is clear. I understand the position the Democratic candidate, and he understands mine. . . . .

"As soon as possible after my election, I shall advise wi the best minds in the United States, and especially I sh consult in advance with the Senate . . . to the end that shall have an association of nations for the promotion of int national peace."



"A BANNER WITH A STRANGE DEVICE."
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



ON THE SAME PLATFORM.
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

DEMOCRATIC VIEWS OF THE REPUBLICAN POSITION.

In Marion, on August 28, Senator Harding had won the applause of Republican reservationists by his statement that "if the League has been so entwined and interwoven into the peace of Europe that its good must be preserved in order to stabilize the peace of the continent, then it may be amended or revised." On his return to Marion after his Des Moines speech he issued this explicit restatement of his position:

> "First—I am unalterably opposed to going into the League of Nations as that particular proposition now stands. That proposal is contemptuous of and potentially destructive of the American Constitution. . . . . . .
>
> "Secondly—I am in favor of a world association—call it what you will, the name is of slight consequence—that will discourage or tend to prevent war and that will encourage or tend to encourage a better understanding among the nations of the earth. . . . . . .
>
> "Thirdly—I believe that such an association can be formulated without wrecking the Constitution, that remains the cornerstone of our liberties and of our happiness; without seizing or filching the sovereignty that is our pride and our inspiration to fine living and good works.
>
> "Fourthly—I earnestly believe that the conscience, the ready sympathies, the sense of justice, and the plain common sense of the United States can be depended upon by the rest of the world, and that it would be stupid as well as unlawful to attempt to chain our sympathies, our sense of justice, and our common sense, to tie these strong, fine, dependable American qualities to the possibly selfish ambitions and aims of foreign nations or groups of nations whose ideals are not the same as ours, never have been, and never will be.
>
> "Fifthly—It is my purpose when elected to take the whole people into my confidence as regards these matters, to seek their advice, and, more important, to act consonantly with their advice; and to this end it will be my pleasure as well as my duty to call into conference with me the best minds, the clearest minds that America affords."

In the Democratic camp Senator Harding's Des Moines speech was greeted with every appearance of rejoicing. The Democratic nominee, who in recent speeches reiterated his "I am for going in," with the added statement that "we will accept any reservation that helps to reassure," apparently regards his rival's challenge as a signal to force the fighting on the League issue as the paramount issue of the campaign. A Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* (Dem.) reports "the dejection that existed among the Democrats has given way to buoyant optimism"; and it goes on to say:

> "Greatly encouraged by reports from the Middle West and other sections, the Democratic campaign managers intend to concentrate their efforts on a half-dozen States in the next three weeks. These reports are to the effect that the people are deeply interested in the League of Nations. According to information coming here, the recent speeches of Senator Harding's have convinced many doubtful voters that there can be no League of Nations if the Republicans carry the election.
>
> "The issue, the managers say, is now squarely before the people in the referendum on November 2. The election of Cox means a League of Nations acceptable to President Wilson, and Republican success apparently precludes American participation in the League."

In an appeal to Republicans and independents who favor the League Chairman White of the Democratic National Committee says:

> "Senator Harding has tried to revive his 'Bush League,' his association of nations which will not associate. All sensible people know that the forty nations now composing the major League, the League of Nations, will not abandon it at Mr. Harding's behest, and that if he were to form his separate association after his separate German peace it would have to be composed of Mexico, Bolshevik Russia, Germany, Austria, Turkey, and the United States.
>
> "The only definite thing he has ever said was in his Des Moines speech. That statement made a square issue and rendered it certain that the only hope to secure our adherence to the League of Nations or any modification of it is through the election of Governor Cox."

"Somebody is going to be badly fooled if Harding is elected," says Governor Cox's Dayton *News*. And in the Indianapolis *News*, an independent paper that supported the Republican candidate in 1916 but is now behind Cox and the League, we read:

> "By March 4 next practically every nation of the world except the United States, certainly every nation that counts, will be a member of the League. It is to governments thus associated that Senator Harding proposes to suggest the advisability of a new 'association.' They would almost certainly reply with an invitation to join the existing League. Then we should be just where we are to-day, while all the rest of the world would be bound in a League. Our isolation, commercial and financial as well as political, would indeed be 'splendid.'
>
> "The new International Court of Justice, which is a part of the League of Nations, would go with the Covenant. We should have no representation on it, no influence with it, no part in its deliberations."

HOW THE STRAWS SAY THE ELECTION WILL GO

"THE TIDE has swung to Cox and Roosevelt," confidently affirmed Chairman George White, of the Democratic National Committee, early last week; but the swing apparently did not begin in time to be reflected in THE LITERARY DIGEST's poll of 600,000 voters in New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and California, six doubtful and pivotal States. A glance at the final tabulations of this trial vote shows Senator Harding still polling more than three votes for every one that reaches us for Governor Cox, and increasing his lead in each State as compared with last week's tabulation. These six States represent 140 electoral votes, or more than half the number necessary to decide the election.

	HARDING	COX	MINOR CANDIDATES	TOTAL VOTE
NEW YORK	21,144	4,482	1,888	27,514
NEW JERSEY	22,644	4,653	1,317	28,614
OHIO	17,915	6,224	1,058	25,197
INDIANA	16,201	7,985	1,137	25,323
ILLINOIS	17,891	3,682	1,596	23,169
CALIFORNIA	16,759	4,770	1,891	23,420
TOTAL	112,554	31,796	8,887	153,237

SUMMARY OF THE POLL.

Chairman White, in a statement to the press quoted at the beginning of this article, went on to say:

> "I think I can give my personal assurance to the country that the tide has swung to Cox and Roosevelt. During the last week the reverse movement has been forming. Senator Harding's Des Moines speech, turning his back on our national pledges and ideals and rejecting the League of Nations and all modifications of its Covenant, proved the turning-point. Since then this headquarters has been receiving every unmistakable sign known to politics of a turn to the Democratic candidates, which will end in certain victory.
>
> "I have never said this before because it did not appear to be true. I say it now because it appears to be true. If we can collect the money necessary for the intensive publicity required to present the truth the appearance will become a certainty."

The Republican Los Angeles *Express* thinks that "Cox's only hope of election lies in switching from the Republican column such States as Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey, and New York"; and it continues:

> "In Illinois and Indiana the Republican party suffers from factional contests. New Jersey may be wet enough at heart to give Cox its vote. If the issue in New York was to be decided by the big city, Cox might have hopes, but the up-State vote will snow him under."

A striking feature of THE DIGEST's poll is the number of voters of both the old parties reporting that they are dissatisfied with the candidates, and will not vote at all this year. "Disgusted. Not going to vote for any of them," is an inscription that recurs frequently. An Indiana voter who supported Wilson in the last election writes: "Not voting. Disgusted with the *politicians' choice*, both at Chicago and San Francisco." And on another card from the same State we read: "The wishes of the people were ignored at the conventions of the two leading parties, and I do not feel that it will be unpatriotic to follow my inclinations and not vote at the general elections." "The Republican and Democratic primaries were a farce. Not going to vote at all," reads a ballot from California. "I am a voter without a party this time, and there are thousands like me in Indiana," writes a man from that State who voted for Hughes in 1916. "It's six of one and half a dozen of the other," complains another California voter. From Ohio a voter who supported Wilson in 1916 writes: "I'll vote no more. Let the women do it." And from New Jersey—to quote at random one more from scores of similar replies—a recipient of our ballot writes:

> "I voted for Wilson and peace, and I am very thankful to be out of prison. In my opinion there is no choice between the Democratic and Republican parties. They both are for the one thing. For sixty years the country has been Republican. They are guilty for all the curses that are on the country at this time. I shall not go back to them.
>
> "There is but one issue that interests the people at this time that is the greatest by far of all the other questions, and that is profiteering. We have been robbed and the candidate that can show us how to get forever rid of that gang is the man that will get my vote and a million more."

Altho unofficial ballotings in advance of the actual election can never be conclusive, it is interesting to note that other straws thrown into the air to test the prevailing direction of the political winds tend to corroborate THE DIGEST poll. One of these straw votes, conducted on a nation-wide scale by the Associated National Pictures, Inc., showed at latest report a vote of 88,933 for Senator Harding as against 53,652 for Governor Cox. Another, conducted by the Rexall chain of drug-stores, gives 371,461 men and women for Harding and 242,432 for Cox. This drug-store balloting would indicate that California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, and New York are among the doubtful States that will go to the Republican candidate. As the New York *Sun* remarks:

> "The results thus far are unique in that virtually all of the straw votes compiled, with the exception, possibly, of any which may have been taken in the South, where the result is generally a foregone conclusion, show Senator Harding far in the lead.
>
> "The chief question that politicians on both sides have been asking themselves has been whether the vote of the women was again to be influenced by the boast of the Democratic party that the League of Nations would keep America out of the war. The answer on the part of the women seems to be like that of the men. No split has resulted, no great drift of feminine voters to either party has come about. In general, it seems to be safe to say that the women have followed the leads of both their husbands and brothers and have voted independently."

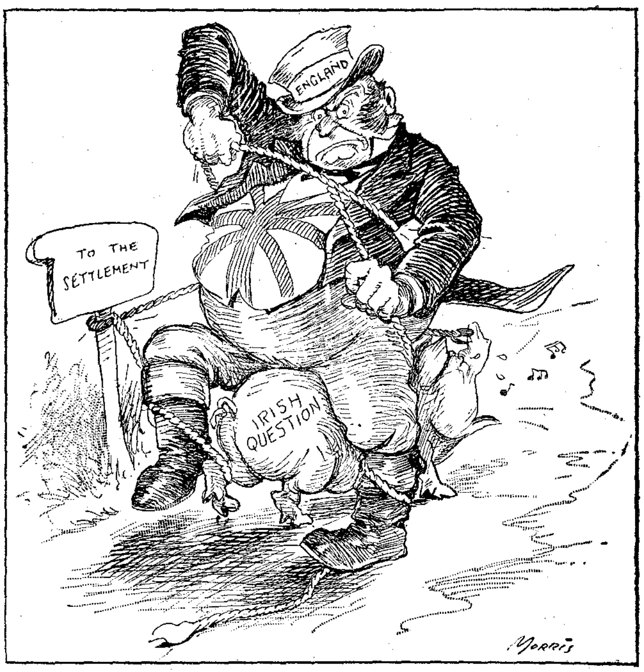
	1920							1916				
	HARDING	COX	WATKINS	DEBS	CHRISTENSEN	UNDECIDED	TOTAL	HUGHES	WILSON	HANLY	BENSON	DID NOT VOTE
NEW YORK	21,144	4,482	250	1,321	290	27	27,514	13,954	7,757	274	283	5,246
NEW JERSEY	22,644	4,653	200	886	181	50	28,614	15,494	7,773	133	210	5,004
OHIO	17,915	6,224	252	624	152	30	25,197	12,533	8,627	192	215	3,630
INDIANA	16,201	7,985	325	495	280	37	25,323	13,461	7,470	491	254	3,647
ILLINOIS	17,891	3,682	198	982	372	44	23,169	13,541	6,695	160	249	2,524
CALIFORNIA	16,759	4,770	408	1,114	251	118	23,420	10,622	9,244	290	302	2,962
TOTAL	112,554	31,796	1,633	5,422	1,526	306	153,237	79,605	47,566	1,540	1,513	23,013

THE POLL BY STATES, SHOWING THE SHIFT OF VOTES BETWEEN 1916 AND 1920

WHY THE IRISH KILLINGS CONTINUE

"WAR" AND "MURDER" are the two words most frequently used to describe what is now going on every day in "John Bull's Other Island." While the British Prime Minister was gravely informing his Welsh audience how inevitable were the police "reprisals" against Sinn-Fein violence in Ireland, Cork dispatches were telling that part of the City Hall had been destroyed by bombs at four o'clock that very morning. Such news is common. We are accustomed to head-lines like: "Sinn-Feiners Fight Troops, Kill Three"; "Motor Lorries Ambushed by Irish"; "Five Are Killed in Raids." On October 7 Dublin Castle gave out a list of "offenses" during the first nine months of 1920. It ran as follows:

> "Court-houses destroyed, 63; Royal Irish Constabulary barracks destroyed, 504; Royal Irish Constabulary barracks damaged, 168; raids on mails, 646; raids on coast-guard stations and lighthouses, 38; raids for arms reported, 2,075 (many of these raids do not come to the knowledge of the police); police killed, 109; police wounded, 174; soldiers killed, 16; soldiers wounded, 51; civilians killed, 27. These igures do not include the casualies in the Ulster riots in July nd September."



Protected by George Matthew Adams.

TANGLED.
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

On the other hand, as Lord Robert Cecil said recently in a letter to the press, "it is alleged n apparently overwhelming evidence that the armed forces of the Crown have for months past sysematically burned or destroyed buildings and other property n towns, villages, and farms n Ireland; that they have fired ifles and thrown bombs at ranom, killing and wounding the nhabitants, and driven women nd children of all ages and in ll conditions of health in terror to the fields and mountains."

Ireland is one country, remarks the New York *Globe*, where men still find something in life worth fighting for. The new lement in the situation is, of course, the campaign of reprisals which Lloyd George discust so fully in his Carnarvon speech. The Sinn-Fein explanation may be presented first by quotations from the pen of Mr. Francis Hackett, who has been visiting reland and writes in the last of a series of letters to the New York *World* that the British army of occupation is estimated t from 50,000 to 135,000 men, that it is "composed to a great xtent of boys with bayonets, youngsters whose inexperience is responsible for accidental deaths practically every day. These soldiers plus the police and the 'Black and Tans'—armed exsoldiers with the motto 'Treat 'em Rough'—are the choice nstruments of the policy of civil coercion." These forces are, ccording to Mr. Hackett, engaged in crushing out the Irish Volunteers and occasion—

> "The Sinn-Fein policy of punishing the enemies of the Irish Republic. This, which means the killing of certain uniformed men, held to be criminal, now brings a terrific comeback, such s the murders of Kanturk, Midleton, Hospital, and elsewhere, the burnings and wreckings of Lisburn, Belfast, Thurles, Tuam, Limerick, Fermoy, and elsewhere, the reign f terrorism throughout Ireland. This policy of revenge is the weapon that at present threatens the most innocent of Irish ommunities. . . . . . .
>
> "The big immediate probability is the massing of Irish Volunteers on some chosen occasion to anticipate and crush a 'Black and Tan' reprisal. This will result in a pitched battle, perhaps in a massacre. . . . . . .
>
> "The destruction of the Volunteers is clearly the way to get rid of the Sinn-Fein Government. The Volunteers, however, are not a minority body. They are the most powerful body that has ever been recruited for Irish freedom. They are, in short, the manhood of the common people of Ireland."

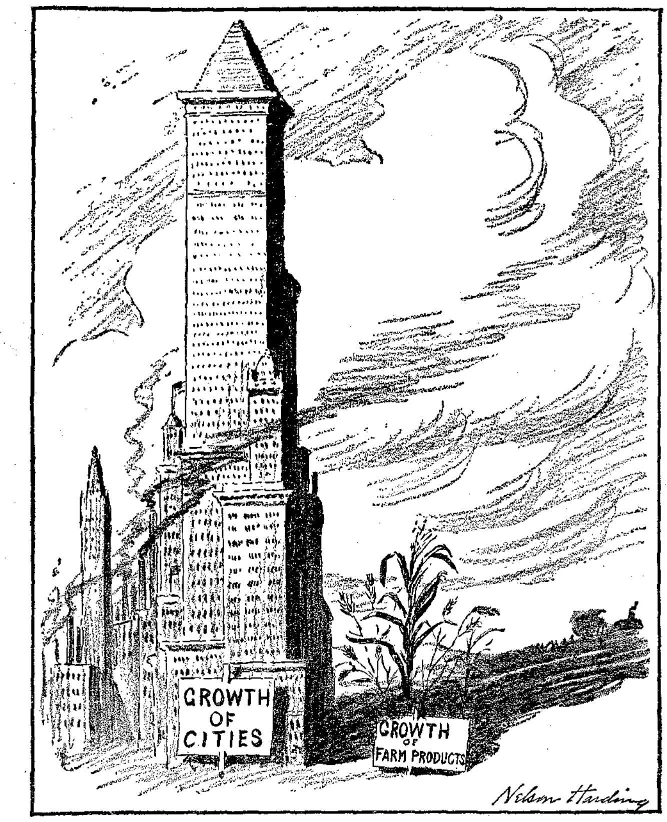
An apparently unprejudiced observer, Mr. Henry Clay, correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writes from London that the chief source of trouble is the "Black and Tan" force, which "is nominally a police force, but actually a military organization." That distinguished soldier, General Sir Hubert Gough, has asserted in a letter to the Manchester *Guardian* that the police and military forces in Ireland have been organized and recruited "with a special view to reprisals and to ruthless, undisciplined war on the Irish." It is evident, says General Gough, "that in Ireland at this moment murder and destruction are condoned and winked at, if not actively encouraged."

The other side of the reprisals question appears, however, in the Premier's speech at Carnarvon on October 9. Mr. Lloyd George admits the fact of reprisals. The police, he says, have patiently endured attacks upon their barracks for two or three years, but "there is no doubt that at last their patience has given way and there has been some severe hitting back." The defense put forward for the murder of one hundred and nine policemen "is that there is a state of war. They say that the police are garrisons of a foreign country and they are entitled to shoot them." But, says the Prime Minister, "if it is war, it is war on both sides." He goes on to tell how apparently unarmed civilians have killed policemen, and how the police have been forced to shoot when suspects either refuse to put up their hands or attempt to escape when called to account for themselves. He told how one group of policemen were killed from ambush by civilians and a second group took vengeance upon the killers. "That is called reprisals, and it is called murder when the police do it, tho I never saw this anxiety to denounce murder when one hundred and nine policemen were shot down when they were trying to do their duty." Certain cases of reprisals are being investigated, it seems, but, in general, Mr. Lloyd George would ask the country "to reserve its judgment about the men who in great difficulties have shown infinite restraint, and not to think that they are mere murderers wandering about Ireland and shooting innocent citizens." The Prime Minister's own policy regarding repression in Ireland was set forth in these words:

> "You can not permit the country to be debased into a condition of complete anarchy, where a small body of assassins, real murder gangs, are dominating the country and terrorizing it, and making it impossible for reasonable men to come together to consider the best way of governing their country. They are intimidating not Unionists, not Protestants, but they are intimidating men of their own race, men of their own faith, who would be only for the good government of their country if they were left alone; and, therefore, it is essential, in the interest of Ireland, that that gang should be broken up, and, unless I am mistaken, we shall do it."

A CENSUS "THUNDERCLAP"

THIS COUNTRY IS "CITY-CRAZY," exclaims the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*, as the 1920 Census announces that more than half our population—51.9 per cent.—are now city dwellers. The news is "a census thunderclap" to the Omaha *World-Herald*, "revealing a condition dreaded by sociologists and patriots. This will never do. It can't go on forever. We can not all live in town. The fact that 10 per cent. of the people of the United States live in its three largest cities; the fact that between 30 and 40 per cent. live in the sixty-eight largest cities; the fact that over half the land farmed in Kansas is farmed by tenants—all these are but attending and allied features of the change in American life." The rural population has "practically stood still; where there were 100 country folk in 1910 there are now 103," notes the Milwaukee *Leader*, which speaks sarcastically of the city lure: "Population and dollars are the chief yard-sticks with which the ordinary business jackass measures what he calls 'progress.' Whether the population is a happy population or a miserable one is, of course, of no consequence. There isn't a commercial club in a single 'jerk-water' town in the whole United States that isn't trying to increase the local population. So long as this thing lasts, we'll grow more and more top-heavy; and we all know where things top-heavy come to land. The census shows the 'progress' we are making." Indeed, fearsome comment on the drift to the cities express in the daily press, which is, of course, a city press, quite overshadows boasting of our increased population, shown by the census to be 105,683,108 in the continental United States. The corresponding total in 1910 was 91,972,266 and in 1900, 75,994,575. The increase of population in the last decade is 13,710,842, more than in any other except the previous one, which showed an increase of 15,977,691. But the percentage of increase in 1920 falls to 14.9 compared to 21 for the previous decade, and so stands as the smallest percentage of increase recorded by any ten-year period. It is in this falling percentage rather than the large increase in the population that head-lines and editorials find the "decline" from expectations. They take their cue from the published report of the Director of the Census Bureau, who says, "the large falling off in the rate of growth for the country as a whole is due mainly to an almost complete cessation of immigration for more than five years preceding the taking of the census in January last and in some degree also to an epidemic of influenza, and to the casualties resulting from the world-war." The greatly accentuated trend toward the city in the last ten years, until for the first time the urban exceeds the rural population, is thus detailed:



THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT.
—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

> "Of the 105,683,108 persons enumerated in the fourteenth census, preliminary tabulations show that 54,816,209, or 51.9 per cent., are living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and 50,866,899, or 48.1 per cent., in rural territory.
>
> "The increase since 1910 in the population as a whole was 14.9 per cent., but during the decade there has been an increase in that portion of the population living in urban territory of 12,192,826, or 28.6 per cent., and in that portion living in rural territory of 1,518,016, or only 3.1 per cent.; and if the comparison is extended to cover the two classes of rural territory, it appears that that portion living in incorporated places of less than 2,500 inhabitants show an increase of 1,745,371, or 21.5 per cent., whereas that portion living in purely country districts shows an actual decrease of 227,355, or six-tenths of 1 per cent."

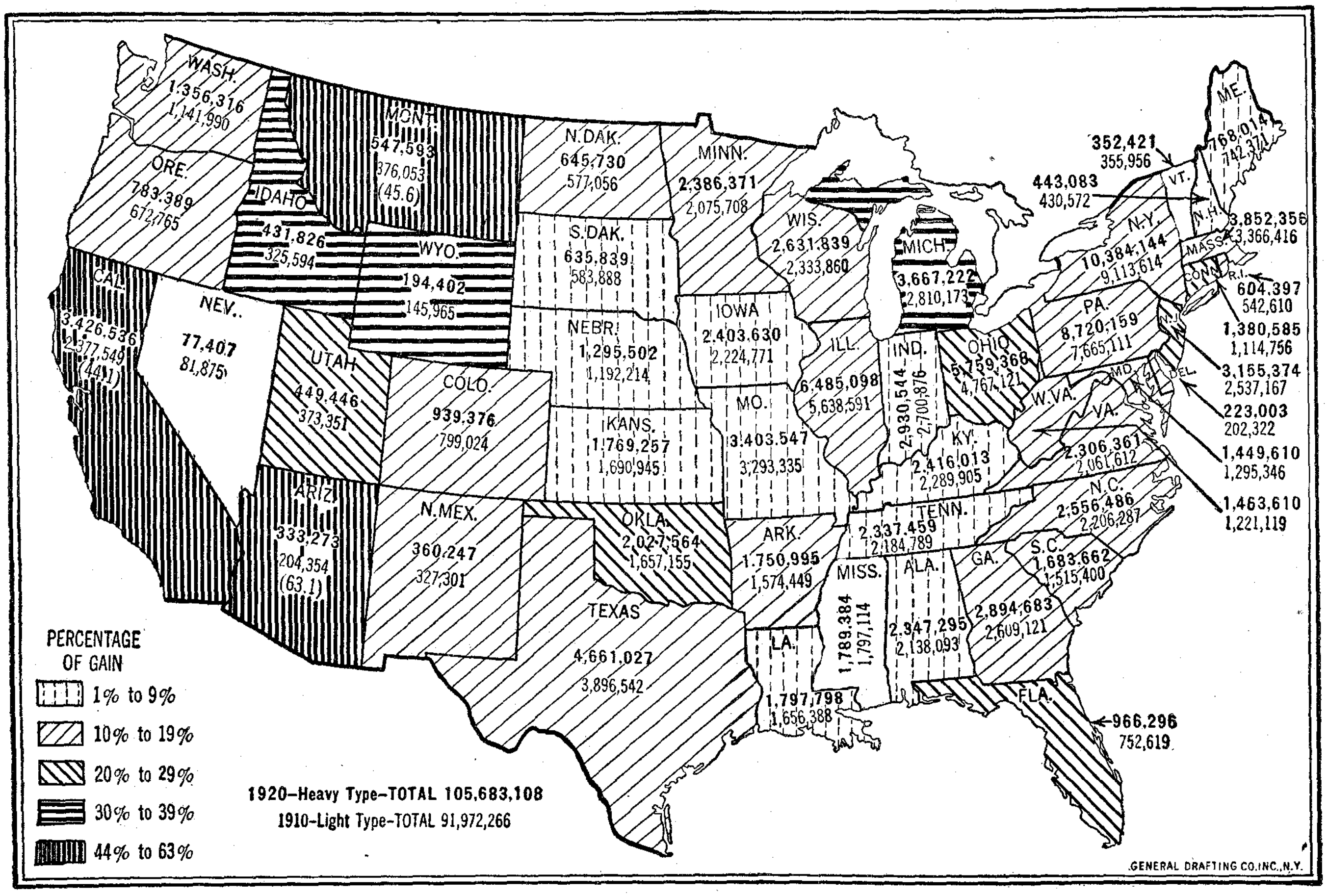
Our "urban population," as above defined by the Census Bureau, is about 4,000,000 more than the rural, while in 1910 the rural was about 7,000,000 more than the urban. Other calculations show the largest rate of increase in cities of 10,000 to 50,000; nearly the same rate for cities exceeding 50,000, the whole urban population increasing more than seven times as fast as the rural. "The larger the city, the larger its growth, apparently," observes the Dallas *News:*

> "The larger cities have recruited from the smaller ones, as well as from the farms, while, in each descending rank, the cities and towns have taken from those next below them as well as from the countryside. Thus the process of integration. It is emphasized by comparisons with the figures of the preceding census, for these show a nearly even rate of growth for the three classes of urban communities. The villages are drying up, the smaller towns are but barely maintaining their size, while the cities are expanding, and somewhat in the ratio of their sizes."

To the Eastern States, says the New York *World*, with their earlier rise to an industrial empire, the condition presents no new problem of the growth of cities at the expense of the country. "What the census reports prove is that a problem heretofore mainly sectional has taken on a national aspect and bearing. The United States is becoming overindustrialized. It has drawn disproportionately upon the land in the excessive expansion of trade and manufactures. Its mills and factories are robbing the farms and bringing nearer the prospect of a precarious food supply." *The New England Homestead* pointedly remarks, "When cities are boasting of their increasing population they want to remember much of this gain comes from the farms, and that farm folk who are in the cities are not producing food for city folk to eat." And the Chicago *News* says:

> "The industrialization of this country is approaching that dangerous stage where the task of provisioning the people suggests forcible expansion beyond political boundaries and tariff walls into new fields of raw products. Whether we indeed drift into that dark necessity depends chiefly on our own social intelligence and the wisdom of our statesmanship. The pull toward the city, the disproportionate industrialization of the people that creates a volume of consumption out of balance with the production of raw materials, results in an intricate and delicate economic fabric and in a seriously strained national mechanism with increased centralization of government.
>
> "The drift to the cities is not because the country is crowded. It is due to an unintelligent rural policy. The evil is largely in the instability and the meagerness of farm-profits."

The Nebraska Farmer finds rural dwellers questioning the


WASH.
1,356,316
1,141,990
ORE.
783,389
672,765
CAL.
3,426,536
2,377,549
(44.1)
NEV.
77,407
81,875
IDAHO
431,826
325,594
MONT.
547,593
376,053
(45.6)
WYO.
194,402
145,965
UTAH
449,446
373,351
COLO.
939,376
799,024
ARIZ.
333,273
204,354
(63.1)
N.MEX.
360,247
327,301
N.DAK.
645,730
577,056
S.DAK.
635,839
583,888
NEBR.
1,295,502
1,192,214
KANS.
1,769,257
1,690,945
OKLA.
2,027,564
1,657,155
TEXAS
4,661,027
3,896,542
MINN.
2,386,371
2,075,708
IOWA
2,403,630
2,224,771
MO.
3,403,547
3,293,335
ARK.
1,750,995
1,574,449
LA.
1,797,798
1,656,388
WIS.
2,631,839
2,333,860
ILL.
6,485,098
5,638,591
MICH.
3,667,222
2,810,173
IND.
2,930,544
2,700,876
OHIO
5,759,368
4,767,121
KY.
2,416,013
2,289,905
TENN.
2,337,459
2,184,789
MISS.
1,789,384
1,797,114
ALA.
2,347,295
2,138,093
GA.
2,894,683
2,609,121
FLA.
966,296
752,619
S.C.
1,683,662
1,515,400
N.C.
2,556,486
2,206,287
VA.
2,306,361
2,061,612
W.VA.
1,463,610
1,221,119
MD.
1,449,610
1,295,346
DEL.
223,003
202,322
N.J.
3,155,374
2,537,167
PA.
8,720,159
7,665,111
N.Y.
10,384,144
9,113,614
CONN.
1,380,585
1,114,756
R.I.
604,397
542,610
MASS.
3,852,356
3,366,416
VT.
352,421
355,956
N.H.
443,083
430,572
ME.
768,014
742,371
PERCENTAGE OF GAIN
1% to 9%
10% to 19%
20% to 29%
30% to 39%
44% to 63%
1920–Heavy Type–TOTAL 105,683,108
1910–Light Type–TOTAL 91,972,266
GENERAL DRAFTING CO.INC.,N.Y.

HOW THE GAIN IN POPULATION IS DISTRIBUTED.

In extreme contrast to California, Montana, and Arizona, with their gains of 44.1, 45.6, and 63.1 per cent. respectively, are the three widely separated States of Nevada, Vermont, and Mississippi (shown white on the map), with decreases of 5.5, 1, and .4 per cent.

curacy of either the returns of this or the previous census in eir communities on which comparisons are based, but is cer- in that the situation will furnish a large ount of theorizing on the evil effects of e townward movement. We read:

> "It was such a condition ten years ago at stimulated sociologists to start the ack to the land' movement. The present nsus figures indicate that this movement s not very general. Neither is it likely be during the next ten years, for when country reaches the point the United ates has reached, the urban population certain to increase more rapidly than rural. We see no possible chance of being otherwise."

But "there is no need to be alarmed," the opinion of the Philadelphia *Evening blic Ledger*. The growth of the cities a phase of evolution. The townward ndency is operating in every civilized ntry. It is one of the incidents of the velopment of civilization and the multi- ing of the wants of the people. *The lger* says a census "town" of 2,500 ple is essentially rural. Many of its abitants are directly dependent on the l, have gardens, cows, chickens, etc. rther, there are many States that have re than the 52 per cent. census average urban population, like Pennsylvania l New York, and yet have farm-land l farmers enough to produce plenty of d, as well as other agricultural prod- s to sell beyond State borders—

> 'An intelligent system of cooperative marketing will remove nine-tenths of the uncertainty which now worries the American farmer, and when that uncertainty disappears there will be no industry under the sun in which the returns are so sure, the profits so generous, and the life so independent. Then the country boy who goes to the city will go because there is no room for him on the farm.
>
> "We need not worry overmuch about the growth of urban population. It would be as useless to worry about the growth of a child from youth to maturity."

	1920	**1910**	**1900**
New York	**1**	1	1
Pennsylvania	**2**	2	2
Illinois	**3**	3	3
Ohio	**4**	4	4
Texas	**5**	5	6
Massachusetts	**6**	6	7
Michigan	**7**	8	9
California	**8**	12	21
Missouri	**9**	7	5
New Jersey	**10**	11	16
Indiana	11	9	8
Georgia	12	10	11
Wisconsin	13	13	13
North Carolina	14	16	15
Kentucky	15	14	12
Iowa	16	15	10
Minnesota	17	19	19
Alabama	18	18	18
Tennessee	19	17	14
Virginia	20	20	17
Oklahoma	21	23	30
Louisiana	22	24	23
Mississippi	23	21	20
Kansas	24	22	22
Arkansas	25	25	25
South Carolina	26	26	24
West Virginia	27	28	28
Maryland	28	27	26
Connecticut	29	31	29
Washington	30	30	31
Nebraska	31	29	27
Florida	32	33	33
Colorado	33	32	32
Oregon	34	35	36
Maine	35	34	34
North Dakota	36	37	40
South Dakota	37	36	38
Rhode Island	38	38	35
Montana	39	40	43
Utah	40	41	42
New Hampshire	41	39	37
District of Columbia	42	43	41
Idaho	43	45	46
New Mexico	44	44	44
Vermont	45	42	39
Arizona	46	46	47
Delaware	47	47	45
Wyoming	48	48	48
Nevada	49	49	49

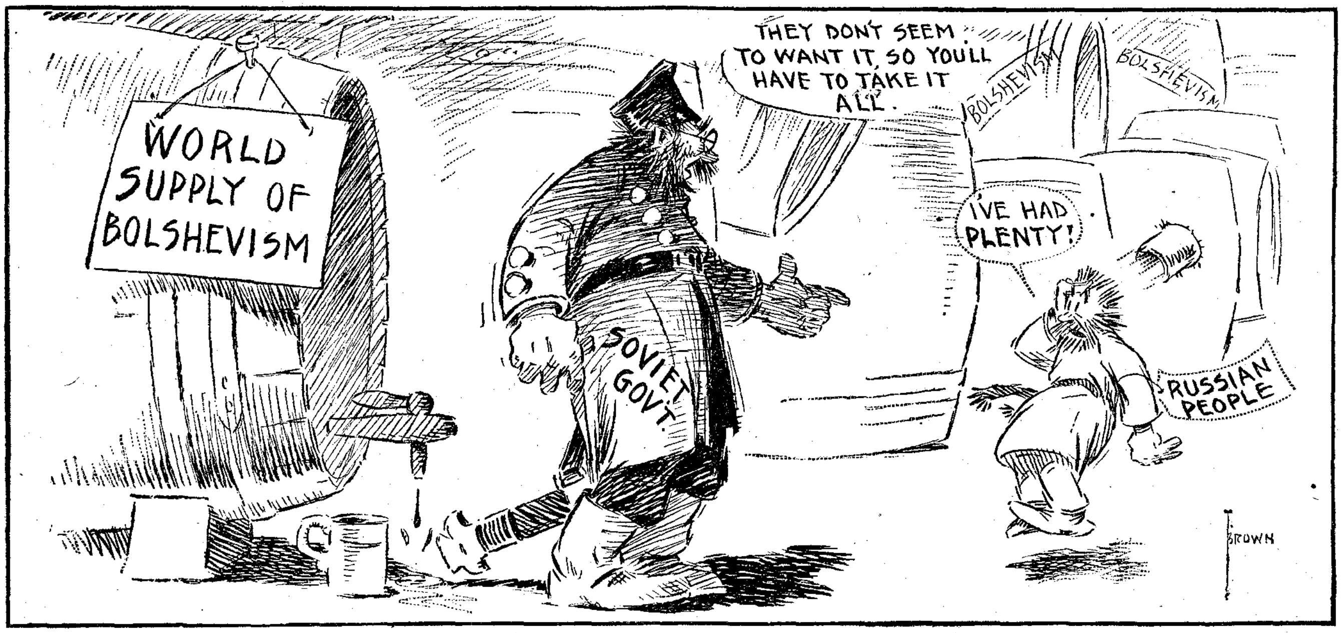
HOW THE STATES RANK.

This table shows the population ranking of the various States in the last three censuses.

The war is considered the largest probable factor in the trek to cities by many papers, including the Brooklyn *Citizen*, which says that it is highly important to observe that "while the proportion of city to rural population is now greater than ever before, there has been no actual decrease in the number of our rural inhabitants. It is, in other words, not that the country has been losing, but that the city has been gaining."

In only three States—Mississippi, Nevada, and Vermont—does the census show decreases in population. For Mississippi the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* explains:

> "Until a few years ago Mississippi was making normal growth in population and development. Then came the great trek of the negroes northward. Thousands of her black citizens heeded the call of 'labor agents' and others, and joined the march. It will be found, we think, that the showing of net loss for the ten-year period is due entirely to the departure of the negroes."


WORLD SUPPLY OF BOLSHEVISM
THEY DON'T SEEM TO WANT IT, SO YOU'LL HAVE TO TAKE IT ALL.
BOLSHEVISM
BOLSHEVISM
I'VE HAD PLENTY!
SOVIET GOV'T
RUSSIAN PEOPLE
BROWN

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

THE FADING OF THE "RED" SHADOW

LENINE MAY NOT BE "tottering to his fall," the Polish peace may be only a breathing space between wars, Wrangel may go the way of Kolchak and Denikin and Yudenitch, yet in the definite abandonment of Soviet Russia's war on Poland our press see the removal of the threat of a "Red" invasion of western Europe with its accompanying menace of proletarian uprisings in every industrial nation. Lenine and Trotzky officially recognize a Polish frontier which suits both Poland's national aspirations and the Polish strategists looking for an easily defended line against invaders from Russia. The armistice signed at Riga, observes the Montgomery *Advertiser*, with a satisfaction shared by a large number of its contemporaries, "rearranges the map of Europe, it constitutes Poland as it was once, a real nation of Europe, and it reflects the Bolsheviki as beaten and helpless." The Indianapolis *News* regards the armistice "a significant victory for conservative government in Europe," and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* contends that, taken in connection with the advances made by Wrangel in southern Russia, "it indicates such a weakening of the military strength of Lenine as to forecast the early end of his autocracy of force." All Europe, remarks *The Weekly Review* (New York), will breathe a sigh of relief. We are reminded of the terrible menace that hung over eastern Europe during the summer. On May 5 Trotzky told the chiefs of the Soviet at Moscow:

> "We are hurrying toward the west to meet the European proletariat, which knows that we can meet them only over the dead body of White-Guard Poland in an independent Poland of the workers and peasants. The struggle will be terrible. But if you ask me about the outcome of that struggle I will answer that I was never so strongly convinced that we shall be victorious, completely crushing the enemy. I am absolutely certain of that."

And *The Review* continues:

> "The 'Red' defeat in Poland may well prove to have been a turning-point in history, for upon Bolshevik success there was based a grandiose plan, carefully timed and coordinated. There have been two parties among the Soviet authorities. Both recognized that the downfall of the Soviet régime was imminent. The one, representing the 'new *bourgeoisie*' that had amassed wealth by loot and speculation, based their hopes of averting disaster on a policy of inviting foreign capital and enterprise into Russia, but the failure of the Krasin mission to London dashed these hopes. The other party staked all on world-revolution. This was the significance of the dramatic Second Congress of the Third Internationale and its bold challenge to the governments of the West. Thousands of agents and millions in money were being employed in Italy, Germany, France, England, and elsewhere, according to a carefully worked-ou
> program. Simultaneously with the setting up of a Sovie
> régime in Poland, propaganda was to change to action in thes
> various countries. This is the significance that underlies th
> seizure of factories in Italy and the formation of the 'Counc
> of Action' in England. It was a foregone conclusion that Ge
> many would join Soviet Russia and abrogate the Versaill
> Treaty. But something went wrong with the time-table, and th
> various movements so carefully planned were left in the ai
> Germany hastened to declare her neutrality. The Italian lab
> struggle became economic instead of political. The 'Council
> Action' simply appeared ridiculous, and its leaders sought alibi
> Lenine, Trotzky & Co. had gambled for high stakes and los
> but for a time the danger was very real."

That the greatest of the wars growing out of the world-w
should have been ended not by a "Red" peace or an "Imperia
ist" Polish peace but by a "fifty-fifty" peace, as it has bee
called, with concessions on both sides, is a matter for rejoicin
to our press. Ground for hope is now seen "that the peri
of military adventures in the Baltic region is over," and th
"sanity is energetically striving to compel a hearing in Euro
against clamor from militaristic camps saturated with imperi
designs." Both Poland and Russia, we are assured, will prof
Poland, as the Rochester *Times-Union* observes, can now retu
to the work of reconstruction, and while Russia can not pe
haps have complete peace while the Soviet régime endures, "t
world will be more inclined to enter into dealings with a Russ
held within its own boundaries than when the 'Red' armi
appeared to threaten all central Europe."

The cessation of hostilities on the 18th was agreed to in t
armistice, or preliminary peace treaty, signed on October
in the old Hall of the Black Knights of Riga. The fighting b
tween the Russians and the Poles, as the New York *Tribu*
reminds us, "began in December, 1918, and reached an acu
stage when the Poles made their first sweep eastward to Ki
which they captured, followed by their gradual retreat un
the Soviet forces again had forced their way westward and we
threatening Warsaw." Peace proceedings were begun at Min
at about that time, but were delayed while the Poles were pus
ing back the "Red" forces and were finally transferred to Rig
The terms finally agreed on are said to be practically th
offered earlier by the Polish peace delegation. Mr. Joffe, he
of the Russian delegation, calls the treaty "a peace without v
tory and without vanquished." Both sides agree to refrain fr
interfering with each other's internal affairs and to refrain fr
aiding military action against the other. The boundary arran
ments are thus described editorially by the New York *Tribu*

"Poland's eastern boundary is to run north and south fr

Latvia to Roumania, with the line passing well east of Minsk, Pinsk, and Rovno. Thus Poland has confirmed to her most of the area which her armies held last March, before the beginning of the Soviet offensive. In the north Lithuania is separated entirely from Russia and her eastern boundary is to be fixt by further negotiations. East of Brest-Litovsk a large part of Podolia is taken over, and in the south a considerable segment of Volhynia, including the three fortresses of Lutsk, Dubno, and Rovno.

"Poland thus attains a size larger than allowed to her by the Peace Conference map-makers."

The new Polish frontier, the New York *Times* says, "was selected by the German commanders for the terminus of their advance precisely because it was easily defensible, and so far as military considerations are concerned it is about the best the Poles could have got."

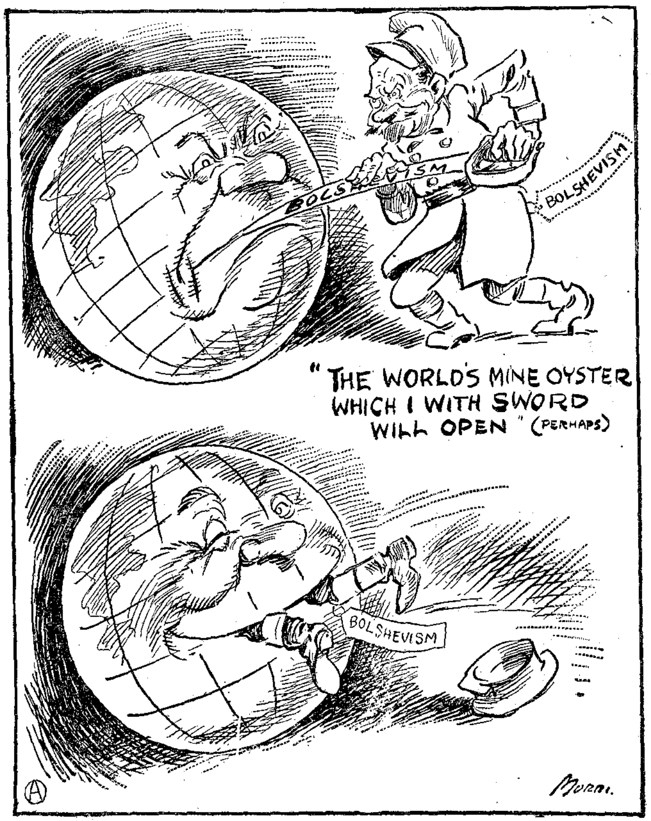
But another war-cloud arises just as the Russo-Polish storm subsides, in the shape of "a Polish d'Annunzio." Vilna, once the capital of Lithuania, and allotted to Lithuania by a Russian-Lithuanian treaty not recognized by Poland, has been seized by the Polish General Zellgouski, who entered the city with two divisions of an independent army, defying both the Lithuanian Government and the ruling of representatives of the League of Nations. "The Polish authorities disclaim responsibility and assert that General Zellgouski resigned his command before engaging upon this crusade on behalf of 'self-determination' or Vilna," but, continues an editorial in the New York *Evening Post:*

> "These filibustering adventures of overzealous patriotic peronalities are significant indications of the prevailing temper of middle and eastern Europe and of the grave difficulties besetting he path of the statesmen to whom we have abandoned the task f international reconstruction. The convenient theory that iplomatic intrigues and the nefarious designs of capitalist govrnments are the cause of the trouble does not stand the test of acts. The Lithuanian and Polish peace delegates came to an greement whereby the Vilna district was to be included in the erritory of Lithuania. This settlement was reached with the ssent of the Allied Governments. Now an apparently popular —that is to say, unauthorized—decision has been made to upset he existing plans for the adjustment of an admittedly difficult erritorial dispute. The acquisitive, imperialistic impulse is not o foreign to the nature of the plain people in many European ountries as the devotees of the proletarian cult like to believe. The Polish Government, however, announces that it is ready to egotiate a settlement of the entire Polish-Lithuanian controersy, and we may confidently hope that Vilna will not become nother Fiume."

It has been already noted that some editors take the willingness of Lenine and Trotzky to make peace, together with eports of Wrangel's victories, of Budenny's desertion, of mutinies nd disaffection in the ranks, of famine in the cities, and of cattered uprisings against Soviet authority, as proof that he Bolshevik power is about to fall. They also deem significant he repudiation of Bolshevik authority by Socialists in other ountries, which was discust in these columns last week. In fficial circles in Washington conditions in Soviet Russia are, ccording to a New York *Times* correspondent, "held to contain nmistakable evidence of a rapid process of Bolshevik disntegration," and "the belief is strong now that the collapse may ake place any day." Several daily papers quote prominently Stockholm dispatch asserting that "there is no doubt that the oviet Army is facing dissolution. The new peace terms were orced through as a desperate means to prevent this dissolution, ut they were too late to arrest the spread of the demoralization."

The Finnish Red Cross in Petrograd has sent out a statement lling of anarchy, suffering, and death in that city. The opulation is said to have been reduced from 2,000,000 to 00,000. "Thousands are dying every month of spotted, bdominal, and intermittent typhus, dysentery, Spanish inuenza, smallpox, pulmonary diseases, hunger, and exhaustion." ospitals are overflowing with patients, but are quite without supplies. Wooden houses are being torn down for fuel. But one street-car line is in operation. Streets are not repaired. Most homes are in darkness. Food prices are incredibly high and many products have absolutely disappeared. There is, we are told, "no fuel and no hot water or baths. No janitor, or doorkeeper, or servants for cleaning yards, streets, buildings, or for the removal of garbage."

An Italian Socialist commission has visited Russia and reports that the physical condition of the townspeople is at an extremely low ebb and that industry has irreparably decayed. The only gain from the revolution has been the establishment of a system of small holdings in the rural districts. But altho Russia has been reduced to this state, the report continues—


BOLSHEVISM
BOLSHEVISM
"THE WORLD'S MINE OYSTER WHICH I WITH SWORD WILL OPEN" (PERHAPS)
BOLSHEVISM
Morris.

Protected by George Matthew Adams.

THERE'S MANY A SLIP.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

> "It is difficult to foresee the dissolution of the Bolshevik régime, because the Bolsheviki, altho they number only 600,000 in a population of 160,000,000, have seized all political and economic organizations, and use the utmost means to suppress other parties, which are forbidden to use either propaganda or press. While the revolution tends toward the syndicalist system, in reality it is very different from the ideal program. The capitalist régime has been destroyed, but it has not been replaced by anything that meets even the most elementary needs of a civilized people."

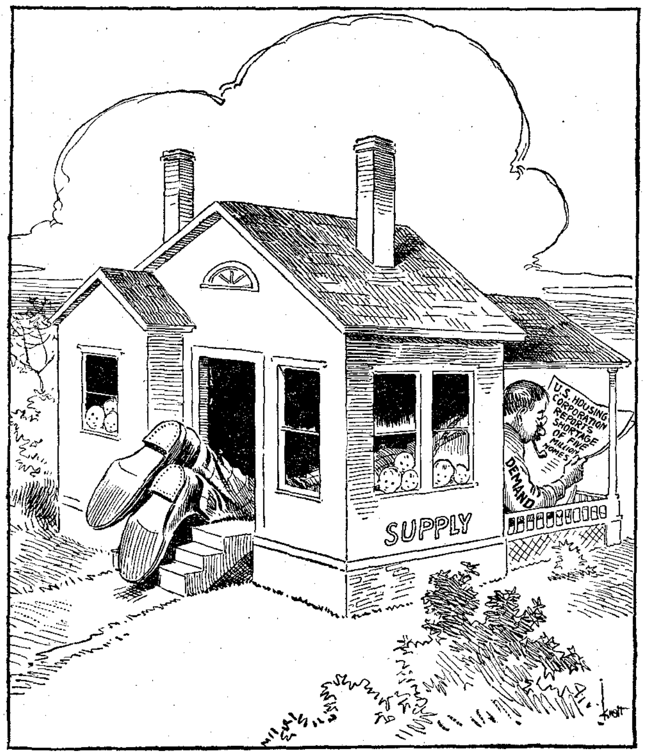
The ironic caption, "Russia Again 'Totters,'" expresses the Socialistic New York *Call's* opinion of such newspaper head-lines as "Lenine Rule Is Tottering" or "End of Red Terror Is Near." Such phrases, it says, "are familiar, having been used time after time for nearly three years." The *Call's* idea is that the Entente governments, particularly the French, after Kolchak, Korniloff, Semenoff, Denikin, and Yudenitch, and now the Poles, have failed to dislodge the Soviet Government, can not admit "that the Russian giant is too powerfully entrenched to be dislodged." They prefer to have the "imperialist organs" "get out their old head-lines and convey the 'news' to the world that Russia is again 'tottering' and that 'the end is near.' By preparing the minds of their readers in this way Weygand can then proceed to the Crimea and link up with the Czarist parasites that gather around Wrangel."

GOVERNMENT DUTY IN THE HOUSING CRISIS

A LOUD CRY FOR HELP is now going up to Uncle Sam—not to give each of us "forty acres and a mule"—but to build us all a home. Since other governments are doing it, why not ours? How and to what extent such help should be given is being talked about more and more in the press, because the housing problem is acute and nation-wide. The Senate Committee on Reconstruction called on Mr. Herbert Hoover for advice. He favors control by a Federal commission. Investigate conditions all over the country and coordinate overlapping Federal departments, he advises, in order to get results. He suggests that independent attempts by cities to settle the difficulties will only create keener competition for building materials and priority privileges in transportation that will defeat the purpose. Whereas the New York State legislature calls upon Congress to provide transportation priority for building materials and to exempt real-estate bonds and mortgages from the income tax, Mr. Hoover opposes both propositions. The former, he thinks, would lower railroad efficiency; he considers the income tax just, and would prefer to extend the Farm Loan Bank system to home builders. The tone of much press pleading is that of the Canton (Ohio) *News*: "Only a plan in which Congress is willing to participate would seem to give the relief that is becoming more and more imperative." Another typical expression appears in the Washington *Herald*, which says: "Housing is essentially a national problem. The lack of houses is as grave an evil in Washington as in New York; as burdensome in Chicago as in Detroit. Its solution can only be effected by national action, for the conditions which have led to it involve bank credits, transportation, taxation, wages, and the limitation of production through various causes. A specific plan of reconstruction, backed by the Federal Government, is demanded." Other papers, like the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, remind us that "Governor Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board, called attention to the fact that building operations were not included in the instructions sent out to the banks to curtail loans. There is no desire on the part of the Board to restrict in the least construction work of any kind, especially that of housing for the people and, in particular, housing for workers in industrially developing localities, like St. Louis." The Chicago *Daily News* suggests, by the way, that "increased misery due to the housing shortage may necessitate an intense national housing drive similar to the shipbuilding drive of the war-period."

Regarding the nation-wide shortage of houses these *Saturday Evening Post* statistics are widely quoted: "There is needed to care for the normal needs of the country a total of 450,000 new dwellings every year. To meet that need, only 20,000 were constructed in 1918 and 70,000 in 1919, a shortage for the two years of more than 800,000, which shortage is now at least 1,000,000. In 1913, the number of families to each 100 dwellings was 115. To-day it is 121. To return to the ratio of but seven years ago would require the construction of 3,300,000 dwellings during the next five years."

Mr. Hoover does not believe the Government should go as far as England does, for instance, in meeting one-third of the cost of construction of homes; he does favor a program that comes to rationing of capital as against non-essentials. On Mr. Hoover's suggestions the Cleveland *Plain Dealer's* comment reads in part:


SUPPLY
DEMAND
U.S. HOUSING CORPORATION REPORTS SHORTAGE OF FIVE MILLION HOMES
Knott

THE HOUSING SITUATION.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

"Housing in the mind of Herbert Hoover is as much a matter of Federal Government concern as transportation. He told the Senate Committee on Reconstruction the other day that both had suffered alike from the consequences of the war and that the Federal Government was as much obligated to restore the former to a normal condition as the latter. . . . . . .

"The situation in his mind is not unlike that experienced during the war-period when scores of private industries were competing with each other and with the Government for various kinds of materials.

"Coordination can be effected according to the Hoover testimony only by the establishment of a Federal commission having complete charge over a comprehensive national housing program. At the present time there are at least nine independent agencies of the Federal Government 'solving' the housing problem. Naturally they work at cross purposes and fail to get results.

"A storm of protest will arise if the Federal Government extends its functions to the housing field. The American practise is to give private enterprise every reasonable chance and to abandon that policy of private control and operation only after it has demonstrated its absolute incapacity to meet with the situation. In the interest of preserving the public health Federal action may become imperative.'

Pending results from Attorney-General Palmer's investigation of the alleged building-materials trust, most press discussion deals with prospects of financing home-building. Differen and very "Plain Talk About Housing" appears in Mr. Henry Ford's *Dearborn Independent*. The attempt to solve the problem is "neither honest nor direct," that paper says; "it ha degenerated into an effort to appease the public conscience while appearing to give some attention to the prevailing condition, and at the same time preserve all the elements which brought this condition upon us."

"The only good element that is visible in the whole situation is the chance that the unbridled thievery of the housing situation may have a tendency to deplete the populations of ou cities. Far too many thousands of families have come to the city lured by the deceptive lights and the promises of high wage which bring little but worry with them. The modern city i an anomaly, its tremendous popularity is offsetting the balance of life. Millions of people living above sewers and between stone walls and beneath forests of electric wires, is much more unnatural than an army of millions of men in the field.

"Still there is one point in which the housing problem can be struck with immediate results and that is the difference between the actual cost of building and price asked for th building. All of the evil generates right there. There is no shortage of building materials; there is no shortage of money there is no shortage of real estate; there is no shortage of demand for houses—there is only a tremendous shortage of ordinary business sense in the men who have seized this department o business. The throat of the housing situation is the difference between cost of material and the cost of the finished product If you grasp the problem there you can handle it."

PRAISE CORN FOR FALLING PRICES

"NOT FORD BUT KING CORN has led the way in the downward procession of prices," proclaims *The Wall Street Journal*, which declares that "the economic history of America can usually be read in that cereal." Business pessimists ought to "get out in the clear autumn air and look at the crops," according to this Wall-Street guide, since government reports forecast the biggest corn crop ever. The corn price barometer reads thus:

"On September 23 the December option for corn at Chicago went below the dollar-mark for the first time since it crossed that line in its upward movement. On July 2 of this year it stood at $1.53⅛. From that peak it turned downward, and on September 23 went below 99 cents at Chicago.

"In September, 1913, cash corn marked a high point of 73¼ cents. In August, 1917, it looked down from its position of $2.36. In May of this year it was at $2.17, and still trudging along the highway of deflation, passing the $1.83½ post in July and $1.69 in August. With but little hesitation it has kept downward to around $1.27."

Why has corn done this? First, the size of the corn crop, forecasted by the Department of Agriculture at 3,216,000,000 bushels, or 91,254,000 bushels greater than the record crop of 1912. "The official return," comments *The Wall Street Journal*, "shows the finest corn crop the world has ever seen. September had twenty-six days of almost ideal weather for finishing. The result is to be seen in a condition of 89.1, which is 14.3 points above the average of the past ten years. The bulk of the corn will be hard, dry, merchantable grain. What little soft corn remains will be consumed by the farm animals and, later, will come into the market in a more valuable form." Moreover, this journal avers that "with the end of government control transportation has improved, and the supplies of old corn in the country can be better distributed. These are the two conditions that stand out in prominence; the ultimate result is an increase in the food supply, which also will be better distributed."

Other changes, so gradual as to escape the eyes of the public, seem to synchronize with the movements of corn. *The Wall Street Journal* specifies:

"Our exports of manufactured commodities are decreasing. Europe is buying raw materials and selling to us more goods than at any time since the war. Our supplies are increasing. Savings-bank deposits have been gradually increasing all over the country, plainly showing that the mad orgy of spending is on the wane.

"People will no longer buy everything in sight at any price the dealer may ask. The result is a damming up at the source of supplies. When consumption is reduced to needs, not wants, less is heard of scarcity of goods; labor is perhaps a little more efficient and distribution is better.

"On September 1 the *Bradstreet's* index showed a decrease of 4.5 per cent. in the preceding month and 13.9 per cent. since February. Corn has shown these things, and the New York Stock Exchange long ago read them and began discounting them."

"From the farms of the country come the best of all supporters of business," we read further. "This help and the employment that can be seen and estimated should hearten every banker, manufacturer, and business man in the United States."

"Cheaper food prices," concludes this Wall-Street observer, "with a surplus to sell abroad, are forecast in the crops. Here is a powerful help in opening the way to a new era of business prosperity, with a better spread worker's table than ever war-inflated wages brought."

We note that production figures on agricultural crops of the world outside of the United States, assembled by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, show greatly increased yields for 1920 in almost every division. Wheat in the northern hemisphere is reported at 119.4 per cent. of 1919 production, 101.6 per cent. of a five-year average; in the southern hemisphere the wheat figures are 128.4 per cent. of 1919 production and 102.1 per cent. of a five-year average.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IMMIGRATION is the sincerest form of flattery.—*Life.*

JUST pretending to be rich keeps some people poor.—*Savannah News.*

THE profiteer doesn't find sugar as sweet as it was.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

WHEN building materials come down buildings will go up.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

FALL is, indeed, a charming season—especially when it includes prices. —*Chicago Daily News.*

THERE is no disposition to let disarmament begin where charity does.—*Louisville Post.*

GERMANY will be safe for democracy when she has junked all the junkers. —*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THERE is a place in baseball for the curve pitcher, but not for the crook pitcher.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

SOLE leather is high, but one doesn't have to back it up to a filling station every few miles.—*Marion Star.*

THE time seems to be coming when a dollar may look a man in the face without being ashamed of its weakness.—*Canton News.*

To judge from the amount of whisky released for medicinal purposes, Uncle Sam is the sick man of the world.—*Financial America.*

MEN are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, all of which they must fight for.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

GOV. CALVIN COOLIDGE, who is said to have worn one suit for eighteen months, must have the Governor's chair well padded.—*Canton News.*

THE situation might be worse. The Japanese in California haven't yet appealed to the League for independence.—*Nashville Banner.*

A COFFIN was recently found packed with bottles of whisky, but no one claims it is the first coffin whisky has filled.—*Philadelphia North American.*

WE learn from a New York poet that toboggan time is here. Our notion was that it didn't arrive until November 2.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

THE price of cabbage has dropt forty-one per cent., but as usual the cigar dealer says the retailer will not feel the effect for some time.—*San Diego Tribune.*

THE Government has 2,000,000 pairs of handcuffs for sale, left over from the A. E. F. equipment. Somebody evidently must have thought we were going to capture most of the German Army alive.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

"THE 'pique' of high prices" is right.—*Savannah News.*

THE White Sox shrunk sadly in the wash.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

SOME of the prices up on that peak are evidently snow-bound.—*Columbia Record.*

IF the price of gasoline keeps on going up it may prove cheaper to buy shoes.—*Marion Star.*

EUGENE DEBS, nevertheless, is the only candidate who wears any service stripes.—*Columbia Record.*

THE dove of peace is providing too much bill and not enough coo.—*Moline Dispatch.*

THE case of John Barleycorn illustrates the folly of writing an obituary prematurely.—*Columbia Record.*

A COUNTERFEIT Federal Reserve $100 note is out. Watch your change at the restaurant!—*Minneapolis Journal.*

NOW that woman has the vote, politicians are trying to make a hit with every Miss.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

ONCE upon a time folks considered a dry cellar a fine recommendation for a house.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

PRICES are coming down, but they are not skipping any rounds of the ladder like they did when they went up.—*Financial America.*

ONE-FIFTH of the population of the United States is in the schools, and the other four-fifths are in the school of experience.—*Canton News.*

WE suggest that the "drys" disinter John Barleycorn and ascertain if the coffin isn't really filled with brickbats or something.—*Columbia Record.*

THE man who shouts that all bosses should be sent to the junk-pile means that he has a hankering to be boss.—*Muskogee Phœnix.*

FROM the extreme cheapness of those German paper suits of clothes, one infers that they are making them of marks.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

RELIEF for the housing situation: New York City has only 5,620,048 inhabitants, and not 5,621,151, as previously announced.—*New York Evening Post.*

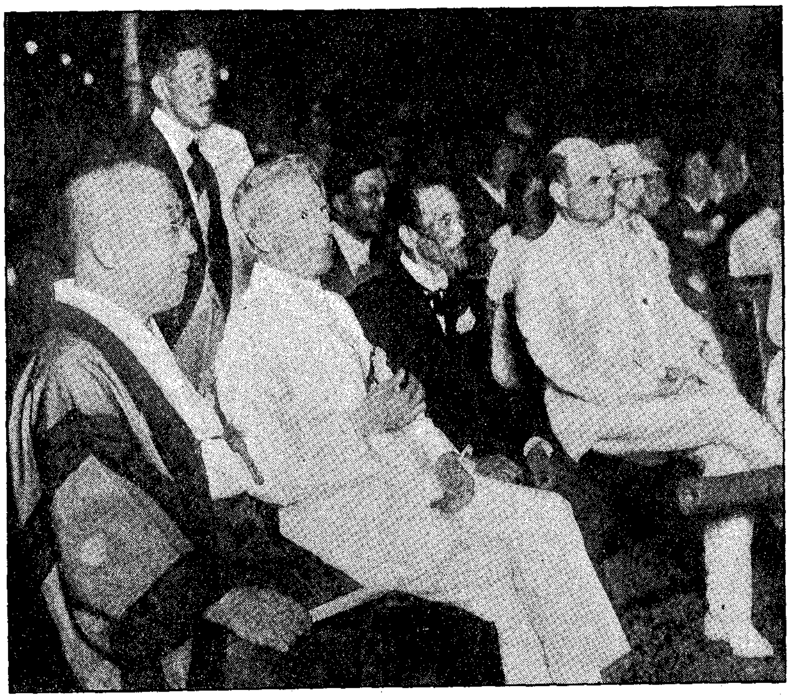
LENINE'S situation is growing desperate. The people are growing restless and there are no property-owners left to butcher.—*Richmond News Leader.*

THE broad way that leads to destruction is still open to traffic, but there are fewer wrecks occasioned by skidding on the wet spots.—*Cleveland News.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

OUR CONGRESSMEN IN THE ORIENT

Critics who bewail the extravagance of our Government which permitted the journey of about twenty American Congressmen to the Far East would do well to watch these members of the Lower House in the next session of Congress, according to some Far-Eastern editors, and see what a paying investment their knowledge of conditions in China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippines will prove to be. *Millard's Review* (Shanghai) jubilates in the belief that the visit of the American Congressmen presages "speedy enactment of an important measure that will at once put American business in China in a fine position for full cooperation with Chinese business men, and American business will grow and expand, as it should, in this part of the world." What is more, "if we could have a visit like this every year the future war of the Pacific, which many are prophesying, might be averted," and the suggestion is made that "if China will reciprocate and send a group of her officials on a tour of the United States the resulting value will be twofold." Says the Peking *Leader:*


Adachi Photo.

A MEETING OF EAST AND WEST.

Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers; Congressman John H. Small, of North Carolina; Viscount Tajri, Mayor of Tokyo, and Senator W. J. Harris, of Georgia, at a welcome meeting to the American Congressmen in Tokyo.

"The party, while unofficial, represents a large body of American opinion. The friendliness of this opinion to China has been clearly shown by the speeches made by the members of the party. Those Chinese who desire to build up the republic and its representative institutions and to make China take an active share in the affairs of the world are grateful for the sentiments exprest by the Congressmen. We hope that the receptions accorded them all over China have convinced the Congressmen that the friendship of China and the Chinese for America and Americans is built on firm foundations which are destined to endure."

No such important visit from American shores has been made since that of Mr. Taft in the late summer of 1907, the Shanghai *North China Herald* remarks, and it adds that "as Mr. Taft's journey was undertaken in pursuit of the policy, which he afterward revealed as President, of teaching the American people to think imperially, in the best sense of the phrase, so the visit of these representatives obeys that feeling which now impels so many Americans to turn their thoughts toward China in sentiment, in business, and in politics." Mr. Taft's policy as regards China neither endured very long nor bore much fruit, for it was "quickly reversed by President Wilson with apparently general approval," and we read:

"Whether the visitors from Congress to-day will succeed better when they get home, having the added advantage of a Republic on which to bid for sympathy instead of the Empire that Mr. Taft knew, remains to be seen. No offense is meant in saying that America is inclined to think parochially, for hers is a very big parish, with enough in it to absorb all the energies and attentions of far more than a hundred million people. But it is the paradox of modern life that while every component part of the world seems to have grown larger, the world itself has grown startlingly smaller. No part of it can any more live to itself; and the desire now apparent in America, after its splendid emergence into the world-war, to withdraw again into the seclusion of its own engrossing affairs, natural and understandable as it may be, is not a little embarrassing to Europe, which, having accepted President Wilson's principles, now has to endure a good deal of criticism and interference from America without the compensation of American help. That is a phase that can not, and we are sure will not, last, but it would be idle to pretend that it is not causing difficulties and sore feelings. Half the troubles of China to-day and not a few of those among her neighbors are due to her frenzied attempts to live her own life shut off from all others. America is strong enough and geographically well endowed to take such a line if she wishes. But to do so is not in accord with the great liberty-loving traditions of the American people nor with the spirit which has prompted these members of Congress to come to China in the worst season of the year."

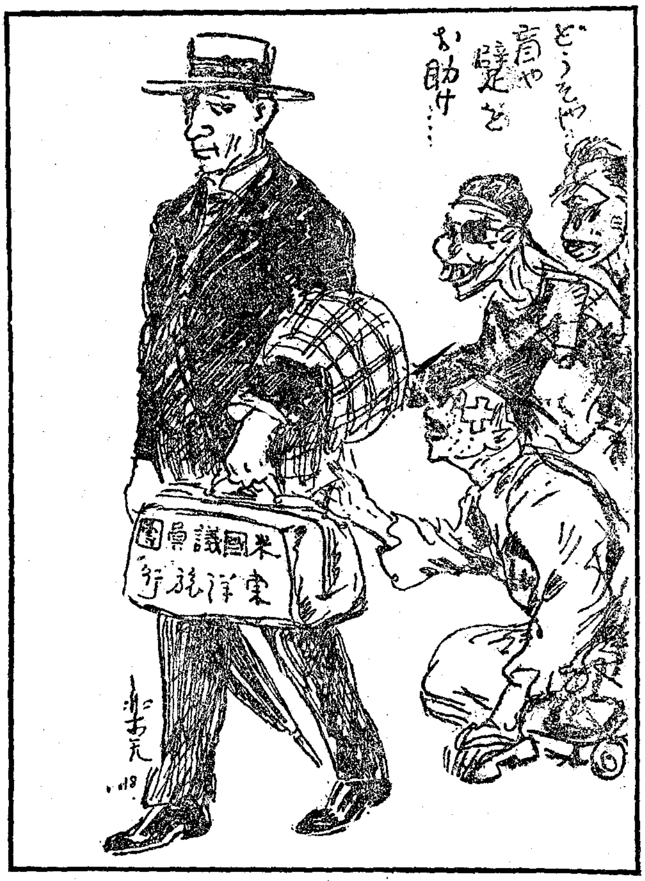
Rather sharp language is used by the Tokyo *Yorodzu*, which charges that the visit of the Congressmen was seized upon by the Chinese and Koreans for "vehement anti-Japanese agitation," behind which are "the Americans resident in China and Korea," and we are told that—

"It is due to jealousy that the Americans in China try to boycott Japan. The American merchants in China are very jealous of the position of supremacy held by Japan in Chinese trade. They think that if they drive away Japanese influence from the Chinese continent, they can extend their own influence there. Therefore, they are working up pro-Americanism and anti-Japanism among the Chinese, and for this propaganda they grudge no expenses, making use of influential Chinese for the purpose. There are advertising sandwichmen in the Occident. The numerous Chinese who are engaged in the anti-Japanese agitation in China are no better than sandwichmen of the American merchants. The attitude of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Dr. Wu Ting Fang, and Mr. Tang Shao-yi in making pro-American and anti-Japanese efforts tends to bring them into line with the sandwichmen who are being exploited by America. If the American Congressmen lack a sense of equity, and give a hearing only to the statements of the American merchants and their sandwichmen, and swallow them, they will fall into a serious misunderstanding.

"In Korea also there are American merchants. Certain well-known mines are owned by Americans. But there are far more missionaries. They must have come to the peninsula with the object of establishing a domain of God there, but perhaps, owing to overhaste in attaining their object, they go beyond the limits of religion and take a hand in politics. The American missionaries who support the independence agitation can be found in every part of the peninsula."

Tho the people of Japan may heartily welcome the Congressmen, it is observed by the Tokyo *Miyako*, "there is a difference between welcome and flattery," and it hopes their visit to Japan will enable them to ascertain the "real intentions of the Japanese people." The Japanese are "greatly displeased with the American attempt to exclude Japanese from America and to check Japanese economic development in the Orient," this paper adds, and it expresses the hope that this fact has become "clearly understood by the Americans." That the American visitors made strong "anti-Japanese utterances" at meetings in China is charged by the Tokyo *Chugai-Shogyo*, which adds:

"Though these may have possibly been intended merely to respond to the speeches of the Chinese hosts, we regret that the American utterances appeared to instigate anti-Japanism in China by adding fuel to the fire. We do not propose to refer to the history of America or to her policy toward Mexico, Panama, and Central- and South-American states, but if the Americans fairly and justly consider the position of Japan, which is burdened with the enormous duty of preserving the peace of the Orient, the economic relations of Japan and China which are bound to rise or fall together, and the relations of Japan and Korea in regard to self-defense, they will see their own misunderstandings and will find that there is no justification for the Chinese anti-Japanese propaganda which is due to instigation by some irresponsible statesmen in adverse circumstances or merely to sentiment."

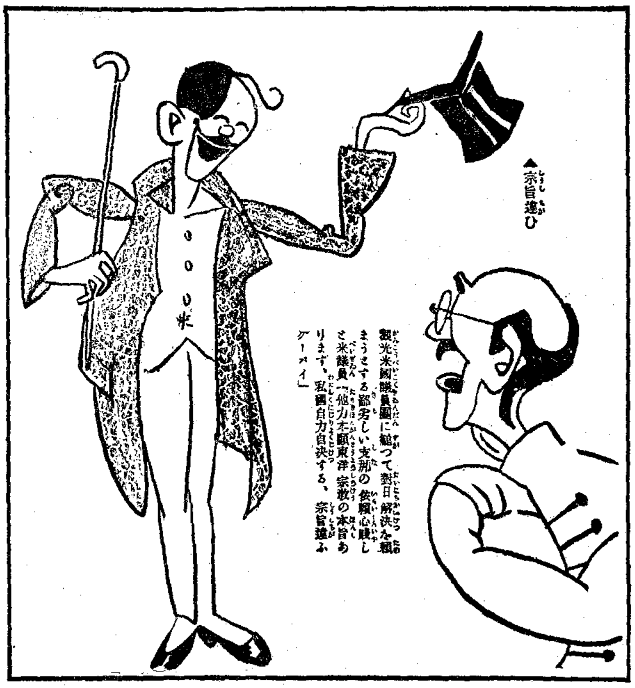

どうぞや…
盲や躄を
お助け……
米國議員團
東洋旅行

ANOTHER JAPANESE GIBE AT CHINA.

"Mr. Congressman runs the gantlet of the Chinese begging petitioners." —*Jiji* (Tokyo).

More cordial and less self-prepossest is the Osaka *Asahi*, which says that "it is as embarrassing to us to be overestimated as it is unpleasant to be underestimated," and it proceeds:

"It clearly bespeaks the failure of our policy toward China that she should openly express antagonism against us. We have long maintained that any cause that may exist for Chinese complaints should be eliminated and that China should obtain a more honorable position among the nations, but if the Chinese try to make capital out of international jealousy, instead of making efforts to elevate themselves, we can not sympathize with them. But if our policy in the past was mistaken, we should not be reluctant to correct it.


◀宗旨違ひ
觀光米國議員團に縋つて對日解決を頼まうとする鄙劣しい支那の依頼心賤しさ米議員「他力本願東洋宗教の本旨あります、私國自力自決する、宗旨違ふ グーバイ」

A JAPANESE FLING AT CHINA.

"Please, Mr. Congressman, hear my wail against Japan." —*Puck* (Osaka).

"In order to insure the safety of Japan's international position and to stabilize her foreign relations, on which the national living of her people depends, it is, above all, necessary that we should arrive at a perfect understanding with America. If Japan and America fully understand each other's national requirements underlying their foreign policy, methods of settling separate problems will automatically present themselves."

A significant courtesy to the Congressmen was the publication by the Tokyo *Yomiuri* of a Japan-American supplement, done in English, and made up of articles calculated to foster good understanding between the two countries. This journal recalls that "seven-and-sixty years have passed since Commodore Perry aroused Japan from her protracted slumber and brought her into the councils of the nations." During these sixty-seven years Japan has fought three times with great nations of Asia or Europe, but with the United States Japan has had no trouble, and it argues for the continued "peace and friendliness of the two countries, both on economic and merely human grounds." In the work of reconstruction following the world-war the responsibilities of both America and Japan have vastly increased, this journal reminds us, and continues:

"These two nations are now responsible for the maintenance of peace in eastern Asia and for development of the economic resources of this region. Nothing is more essential to the fulfilment of this responsibility than the friendly cooperation of the two peoples.

"The anti-Japanese conduct of some Americans in the State of California we sincerely regret as a blot upon the uninterrupted and unassailable friendship of the two countries. But we can understand perfectly the difficult position in which both the American people and the Federal Government are placed in respect to this problem; we understand that the anti-Japanese propaganda in California by no means represents the will or sentiment of the American people toward the Japanese. We know that anti-Japanese feeling has been taken up for political exploitation by local politicians; we appreciate the efforts which the Washington Government has frequently made in the past to counteract the effect of the anti-Japanese tendencies in California."

AWFUL DANGERS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

DIRE PERILS threaten Great Britain and America from "female suffrage," according to the London *Saturday Review*, and it hopes ratification may yet be upset, for "it is Man's last stand against the subversion of his rights of virility by a tyranny which, unless we are much mistaken, will prove to be at once humiliating and dangerous. Humiliating because it is the submission of the superior to the inferior sex. Dangerous, because, if it be pushed beyond a certain point, it will be overthrown by an appeal to physical force." In Britain, the "most revolutionary measure ever carried," extending the suffrage to some eight million women and girls, was passed during the anguish of war, "without consulting either the men, from whom power was taken, or the women to whom power was given." Female suffrage is not so dangerous, *The Saturday Review* says, in new and small communities, where the legislative problems are few and uninteresting:

> "In Australia and New Zealand only a tiny proportion of women, we are informed, take the trouble to go to the poll. The questions there are generally a little more or a little less protection, or the hours and wages of labor. Women of the upper and middle classes turn up their noses at such issues. But in large, complex, and wealthy states like Britain and America the stakes played for by politicians are higher and more exciting, and the danger of uninformed intervention by women proportionately greater. In America, already, the most intolerable act of tyranny ever perpetrated by a self-governing community, the total prohibition of the use of malt and spirituous liquors, has been carried by the women. Besides the question of the drink law, there are in America many questions connected with the rights of property, and the diffusion of wealth, and the incidence of taxation, which offer dangerous opportunities to the collector of female votes. There are the railways and the trusts. In an old and complex society like that of Britain the issues are still more exciting and more dangerous."

There are two questions, we read, of which women, not unmarried girls, are competent to have an opinion, the law of marriage and the consumption of drink. But—

> "Their very knowledge is dangerous, because they are more than likely to regard these questions sexually, and from an angle quite different to that of men. We admit that the law of marriage requires amendment; but we are not prepared to approve of the expenditure of public money in producing a high birth-rate or of punishing celibacy by differential taxation, or of the compulsory division of income between man and wife, or even of compulsory wedlock. With regard to the drink question, it is a fact that the vast majority of women, whether from long habit or internal construction, can't digest and therefore, dislike spirituous liquor. They take their alcohol in sugar. They don't, most of them, take beer or whisky: but they munch endless chocolates, on which they spend, next to their dress, most of their new money. They see quickly enough that if their 'old man' is not allowed to buy whisky or beer or champagne, there is so much more over for them to spend. Nothing is therefore more probable than that the female voters will go solid for total prohibition, and, joined with the old teetotal vote, it may subject us to this most galling tyranny."

The danger is, repeats *The Saturday Review*, "that the men will resort to the weapons with which nature has furnished them, and that the argument of the black eye, while it may disfigure temporarily the daughters of Eve, will be the only means of recovering the lost Rights of Man."

A pat rejoinder to the above arguments against woman suffrage is found in the Yokohama *Japan Gazette*, which says they are found best stated in Schopenhauer's "Essay on Woman," in which he declares her to be the "natural enemy of man," because she is the "breaker and subduer of man's will-power." Yet this oriental weekly points out that—

> "It will be observed that this will-power which Schopenhauer has in mind is none other than the will-power of the fighting male of the race—the terrible, all-subduing, dominant creature acknowledging no authority but his own will and no morality but his own advantage—the 'blond beast' that made the recent war. But while Schopenhauer condemns woman as inherently a creature of evil, he is driven by the true instinct of genius in the same essay to write down what may be the New Woman's charter of authority for all ages in the future of civilization. For as the cause of all the qualities which he enumerates as making of woman a creature to be dreaded, Schopenhauer puts down the one significant cause. The root quality of evil in woman Schopenhauer declares to be: 'The race is always to her more than the individual.' That is to say, as between the sexes, woman is the being to whom the Future is greater than the Present. If that appraisal be true, woman may at any moment through realization and organization become the new psychic center in world affairs, and the result may be momentous. . . . . .
>
> "The grant of the franchise to women in America follows closely on the according of the same privilege in the United Kingdom, and, as we know, lagged behind progress in that respect as exhibited in certain British Dominions and foreign countries. In the United Kingdom and United States alone some twenty-seven million women now have the franchise—whether they exercise it or not. Clearly, women are coming into politics. They are claiming a direct voice and power in government. They will, or at least can, be a great new force in planning and carrying out the world's national and international affairs. They have the power, and it will be interesting to see how they will use it, or whether they will use it at all."

TURKEY LOOKING FOR FRIENDS

NEW STATE COMBINATIONS in southeastern Europe continue to appear more or less definitely on the horizon, and two that arrest attention are a possible understanding between Greece and Turkey and one between Russia and Turkey. In the Turkish press we find active supporters of such projects, and the Constantinople *Alemdar* is among those journals which repine no more over the "porcelain treaty at Sèvres" and urge the Turks to bestir themselves in forming self-protective alliances. Neighboring states are "concluding alliances to resist as a unit any political combination they may eventually have to contend with," says this daily, and "we must not forget that the world goes on just as before." This remark interests those who remember Turkey's traditional talent for throwing sand into the delicate machinery of European relations by putting one Power in opposition to another, but the Turkish aim, according to *Alemdar*, is merely to look out for poor little Turkey in this age when "the big fish swallow the little ones." The smaller states have learned to appreciate this truth, and *Alemdar* is astonished to realize that Turkey "has not yet decided on the course of its political future, while all the other states are busy working for their eventual development." Two possible alliances present themselves to Turkey, one with Russia, and one with Greece, and *Alemdar* observes:

> "When the Turkish historian Eboufarouk Mourad Bey pointed out the necessity for Turkey to form an exclusive alliance either with England or with Russia, everybody was stupefied, so to speak. Could we go arm in arm with our ancient foe? But the time has now come when we can consider the possibility of such an alliance. Especially since the great revolution that has taken place in Russia, we have had a chance to study the character and tendencies of the Russians who have taken refuge in our country. We realize that there is a strange affinity that should bring the two peoples together. Mourad Bey was not so far wrong in his idea. We must not let an opportunity go by to establish such an agreement with other States as may insure our existence. Greece made a provisional agreement with Bulgaria before the Balkan campaign; and later she declared war against her. Greece would no doubt prefer to unite with us rather than with the Bulgarians. We might decide her to do so. But we have not done so. Let us now think how to bring about such an alliance."

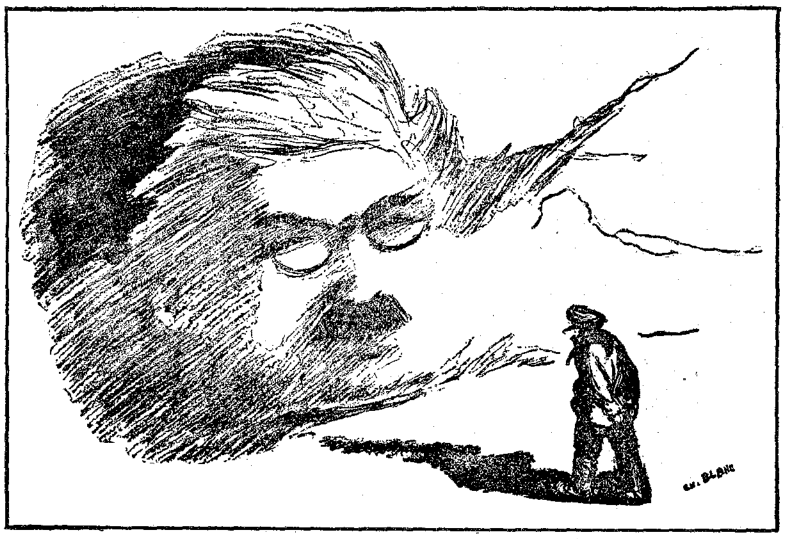
As an indication of Greek feeling on the subject, we have the remark of a Constantinople Greek daily, *Neologos*, which says:

> "We are ready for an understanding and for cooperation. All things considered, the Turks themselves are convinced that their own interest calls for such an understanding. But it depends entirely on the Turks to see it realized."

FRANCE'S "STRONG" PRESIDENT

A "STRONG MAN" in France's Presidential chair momentarily alarmed some French observers accustomed to consider the President as a decorative rather than an executive government officer, but the heavy vote of 695 out of 892 by which Mr. Alexandre Millerand was elected on September 23 is taken by many as the realization that the new order of things in the world requires a strong man in the Elysée. Mr. Millerand, it is recalled, succeeds President Deschanel, who was obliged to resign because of mental breakdown. Mr. Alfred Capus, editor of the Paris *Gaulois*, says:

> "The President of the Republic means that personage in his decorative attitude; the Chief of State means that personage in action. The circumstances under which the vote of the Congress was taken will have the effect of emphasizing the action of the Chief of State rather than the prerogatives of the President, and thus fortify his functioning power to the full. More or less consciously the national representative assembly, therefore, chose in Mr. Millerand the Chief of State."



THE FRENCH BULWARK AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

BOLSHEVIK—"Horrors! Millerand again!—and for seven years!"

—*La Victoire* (Paris).

The Paris *Journal* is convinced by the election address of President Millerand that all "jealous defenders of the spirit and letter of the constitution may be reassured." The constitution framers of 1875, it points out, foresaw that certain modifications of their work might be necessary, and they outlined the forms according to which such revision might be made when needed. Twice the chambers have followed these forms in correcting the fundamental law, remarks the *Journal*, which reminds us also that for years it has been the custom of progressive republicans to put constitutional revision at the top of their electoral programs. Former Premier Clemenceau's daily, *L'Homme Libre*, observes:

> "Swept toward the Presidency by a movement of opinion strongly in favor of authoritarianism, Mr. Millerand, as a candidate, saw fit to announce that he was disposed to exercise accrued authority to the full. He changed his mind, however, before the sharp opposition shown by the Left. He is too independent of mind and too careful of his reputation to persist in a path that would not lead him far, and which the mere suspicion that he would follow it cost him the triumph of the unanimous election he expected."

Mr. Gustave Hervé, in *La Victoire*, gives credit for Mr. Millerand's election to the national *bloc* formed August 4, 1914, when invasion by the Germans menaced Paris. This *bloc* has held together all during the war, he tells us, despite the defection of the radical supporters of Caillaux and the lamentable moral and intellectual enfeeblement of the Socialist party. Now, Mr. Hervé adds:

> "This *bloc* sends to the Elysée, by an imposing majority, the statesman who has best understood that, after the terrible shock of world-war, a *bloc* of all the national forces is necessary for the rapid reconstruction of our country and for the defense of the new European order established by our victories."

The advanced Socialist organ, *L'Humanité*, has a more than ordinary dislike for Mr. Millerand, who at one time in his career was a Socialist, and it tells us that—

> "He has become the Vatican's man, the man of the Catholic Church and of the European counter-revolution. He has footballed his beliefs all his life, and now he has reached the Elysée. So be it! The tranquil immorality of his abjuration, and the success which it has brought him in recompense, add one more element to our hate for the abject régime of which he is henceforth the prime support."

But kind words from Alsace-Lorraine may make up for such acerbity. Thus the Metz *Lorrain* says that the people of Alsace-Lorraine greet Mr. Millerand's election with "personal satisfaction." They remember him as their former Commissioner-General, and they say to themselves that "having seen at close range a population instinct with order and discipline, Mr. Millerand appreciates highly this spirit which if spread throughout the entire country, would only serve to strengthen the union of all good Frenchmen." The Strasbourg *Journal d'Alsace-Lorraine* says that all Alsace rejoices with France and sends to Mr. Millerand her greetings in the French colors, which "in his honor are flying throughout Strasbourg and the other cities and villages of Alsace." Outside France the chief interest in Mr. Millerand's election derives from its significance as to France's foreign policy. The Brussels *Soir* says: "Belgium hails with joy the accession to the Presidency of the man who imprinted on French policy a line of direction so sharp and decided"; and the Brussels *Étoile Belge* observes:

> "His great success began with the Polish affair. Mr. Millerand owes the Presidency to this splendid political victory. It is to be hoped that the future will bring new victories in peace to this healthy and robust man."

In England the London *Times* avers that all British peoples will rejoice that France has found so vigilant a warder of her well-being, and it holds that "by virtue of what he has done in the past and of his superior character he merits universal confidence and respect." Says the London *Morning Post:*

> "The principal note of Mr. Millerand's Presidential address is found in the phrase touching on the pursuance of the foreign policy of France, which is 'worthy of her victory and her dead.' Mr. Millerand has had differences with our Government, but he has proved on numerous occasions that he entertains affectionate regard for England and profound faith in the Entente."

Mr. Millerand said in his initial Presidential address:

> "Victorious France must lift herself up from the ruins and heal her wounds, and to do this she must secure the entire performance of the just obligations contracted in her behalf on the basis of the Treaty of Versailles.
>
> "A new order has arisen. The French democracy, in concert with her allies, will keep guard on its maintenance and its development. If there is one particularly strict duty that the President of the Republic has, it is to insure the continuity of a foreign policy worthy of our victory and of our dead by cooperating with the ministers defending the policy of the Government before the Chambers and interpreting for the President the will of Parliament. The republican whom the National Assembly has just chosen will bring to this task all he has of force, of intelligence, and of energy in order to show himself in the highest degree worthy of the confidence of the representatives of the people."

A character study of President Millerand appears on page 63.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HOW EDISON "WON THE WAR"

THOMAS ALVA EDISON devised no marvelous electric machine to annihilate at one stroke the armies of our enemies, as credulous persons expected, at the outset of the war, that he would do. This sort of thing may be classed with the army of a million citizens "springing to arms over-night," and with other "wizardry" which fails to make good when put to the test of practise. What Edison did do, however, is set forth by a contributor to *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago), and after perusing the account, the reader may not be blamed for adding the name of Edison to those of the numerous persons and organizations who are credited with "winning the war." Some of Edison's contributions were the device for detecting submarines by sound from a moving vessel; that for turning a ship quickly at right angles; collision mats for minimizing loss from torpedo-attack; methods of camouflaging vessels; obstruction of torpedoes with nets; the underwater search-light; oleum cloud-shells; high-speed signaling with search-lights; water-penetrating projectiles; researches on the zigzagging of ships; production of nitrogen gas from the air; a hydrogen-detector for submarines; protection of observers from smokestack gas; device for use in watching for periscopes; putting out coal-bunker fires; direction-finder for hostile airplanes; locating hidden guns by "sound ranging"; and the preservation of submarine guns from rust. It will be acknowledged that this is a fairly comprehensive catalog. We have room for detailed description of only a few items. The writer gives credit to Lloyd N. Scott's work on "The Naval Consulting Board" for his facts. To quote and condense his article:

"In January, 1917, Thomas A. Edison was asked by Secretary Daniels to come to the aid of the country by devoting himself to the study and suggestion of such ideas and inventions as might seem to Mr. Edison to be useful if the United States should become involved in the war with the Central Powers. Accordingly, Mr. Edison put his business affairs entirely in charge of his officials, gave up his other experimental work and investigations, and devoted himself exclusively to this work for the Government and remained so engaged for about two years.

"At the beginning of this work Mr. Edison gathered around him, as assistants, such young engineers as were at the time in his employ. He also obtained some volunteers from various colleges and universities, and he prevailed upon some industrial concerns to assign a few of their technical men to come to the laboratory and help along in the work. Besides these, Mr. Edison had about fifty skilled mechanics in his laboratory workshops, on whom he could call for making experimental apparatus.

"The ideas and devices were developed almost entirely by experiment, and those mentioned relate to naval equipment or operations. A great many other experiments on different subjects were carried on but were not brought to a stage where definite reports could be made.

"When submarine activity began to play havoc with shipping, the problem of detecting the location of submarines by sound was considered one of the foremost problems of the day, and in a very short time it was recognized as being perhaps the most difficult one.

"Immediately on beginning his war-work for the Government, Mr. Edison gave this problem a large part of his attention. He passed through many stages of employing telephones, audions, towing devices, resonators, etc., and in the summer and fall of 1917 had reached a fair degree of success in detecting sounds of torpedoes as far as 5,000 yards' distance.

"He became convinced that if he could install on a ship a device that should be arranged so that it would always be from ten to twenty feet ahead of the bow of the vessel, and if this device should carry a vibrating diaphragm, it would not have to contend with the noises of the ship itself (as these could be compensated for and made inaudible) nor with the noise occasioned by the rippling of water along the sides of the vessel, nor water-eddies affecting the acoustic apparatus.

"This device was afterward given practical tests in very rough seas, fulfilling all requirements, and was not in any way damaged or put out of commission, even in the roughest kind of cross-seas, with the vessel going at full speed, fourteen knots per hour.

"With this device, boats moving 1,700 yards away could be readily heard while the vessel was going full speed. A submarine bell five and one-half miles away could also be heard by the operator while a big storm was in progress and the boat also proceeding at full speed, and this with only plain diaphragms.

"With this device there would be no difficulty whatever in hearing a torpedo more than 4,000 yards away, and this is far beyond the effective distance at which a torpedo can be launched from a submarine. The noise by a torpedo is very piercing and peculiarly distinctive.

"In connection with the listening device on board ships, Mr. Edison desired to provide cargo-boats with a means of turning the ship very quickly to a right-angle course on hearing the launching of a torpedo by his listening-device.

"Mr. Edison's plan included the use of four sea-anchors each about nine feet in diameter at the mouth and each attached to a four-inch rope. The plan was to fasten the ends of these ropes securely in the bow of the ship and to have the sea-anchors placed at the end of the ropes and midway of the ship. If the observer at the listening-device reported a torpedo launched by a submarine at a distance, the signal was given and the four sea-anchors were to be immediately released and thrown overboard and the helm thrown hard over, bringing the ship almost to a standstill and turning her at right angles to her original course within a very short space of time and advancing only a short distance on her original course. In a test a loaded vessel 325 feet in length was turned 90 degrees from her course in two minutes, ten seconds, with an advance of only 200 feet, by the use of only four sea-anchors. Without the sea-anchors the ship made an advance of 1,000 feet in turning."

Previous to the time that Mr. Edison evolved the idea of the quick turning of a ship, he experimented on a plan to enable merchantships to escape torpedoes by the use of a gun, similar to a trench-mortar, from which should be fired an obstruction netting. This consisted of a small flotation tube, say, twenty-five feet long, over which is wound a net of one-foot mesh made of quarter-inch cable of very fine steel wires, the whole resembling a large window-shade. When the net strikes the water it unwinds and extends down twenty-five feet. To quote again:

"The plan was that if the torpedo were heard advancing toward the boat a large number of these nets should be thrown in its path, giving sufficient retardation that it would be stopt or be so delayed as to miss the ship. In Mr. Edison's experiments he gained sufficient data to estimate that these nets could be delivered at least 950 feet from the boat.

"One of the problems placed before Mr. Edison was to provide a search-light to be used under water by submarines. After making a great number of experiments he found that the green line of barium in the arc [light] penetrated salt water farther than any other he had observed. It was his impression that in blue water it might be possible to see an object 200 feet ahead with rather powerful apparatus, and so reported to Washington, stating at the same time that he had reached a point where progress could not be made in the laboratory and that further experimenting should be done at sea.

"It may be added that his last experiments were with a sixty-foot tube filled with sea-water, at the end of which sufficient light was transmitted to read print.

"It is well known that an ordinary projectile fired at sea will, on striking the water, ricochet and will not penetrate the water in a direct line so as to make a penetrative hit on a submerged target. During the height of enemy submarine activity, Mr. Edison also devised a type of projectile which would enter the water direct without ricochet, and would continue its course without deflection and make a penetrative hit.

"The various explosions on submarines resulting from an excessive accumulation of hydrogen gas rendered it highly desirable to develop a reliable and simple hydrogen detector. Mr. Edison therefore devoted some thought to this subject and after a series of experiments produced an accurate and simple instrument which would indicate as small a quantity as three one-hundredths of one per cent. of hydrogen in the atmosphere of a submarine. This instrument could be made in quantities for about fifty dollars.

"Information relative to this hydrogen detector was forwarded to Washington, but the instrument was deemed to be too fragile. Mr. Edison subsequently placed one of these instruments on a submarine used constantly for maneuver practise. It remained on board nine months and was still all right at the end of that time.

"A simple little device for use by lookout men in watching for periscopes in bright sunlight was suggested by Mr. Edison. It consisted of a tapering metallic box, open at both ends, fitted with a light-excluding eyepiece, and having diaphragms placed at intervals along its inside length. The device was painted a dead-black inside and out, and its construction was very cheap. In practise about seventy-five per cent. of the general glare would be cut off from the eye, allowing the pupil of the eye to dilate and making the vision much more sensitive. By the use of this device in full light of day objects could be discerned that were otherwise invisible.

"The determination of the location of hidden guns by observing the time intervals between which the sound of their discharge reached several known points was early undertaken by Mr. Edison.

"Mr. Edison had already performed a great many experiments with electric magnetic recorders in developing the telescribe, so that he was able to utilize the instruments developed in this study for the recording of gun-sounds. It was found that the phonograph method of recording had peculiar advantages for this work.

"Mr. Edison's constant endeavor was to keep the length of the base-line short, and therefore his efforts were to keep the chance of error as low as possible in all his apparatus.

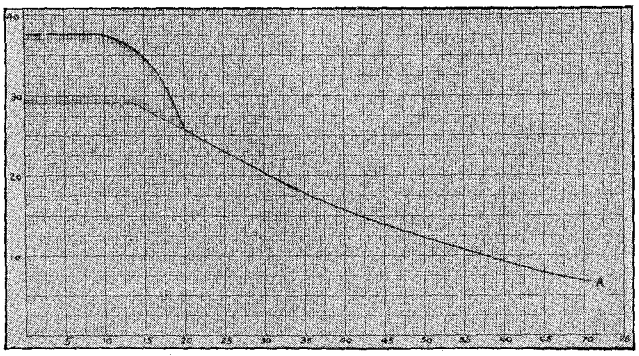
"Actual tests made with modern guns showed that under varying weather conditions the position of an unknown sound could be located within two per cent., plus or minus, of the measured distance, with a base-line not exceeding one-sixth of the range distance. Under favorable conditions some remarkably close results were obtained.

"With a base-line 1,800 feet long (the longest base-line used) the gun has been located over two and one-half miles away, within a foot or two of the actual position.

"When records had been obtained on a particular type of gun for study, it could usually be identified by a trained observer from guns of other caliber.

"One of the problems submitted to Mr. Edison was to find some method of preserving submarine guns from rust.

"He made a large number of experiments and finally found that if extra fine zinc-dust is mixed with vaseline and smeared over the gun no rust whatever formed, either in air, or sprayed with sea-water, or wholly immersed in fresh- or sea-water. If only plain vaseline was used the polished steel became badly rusted.

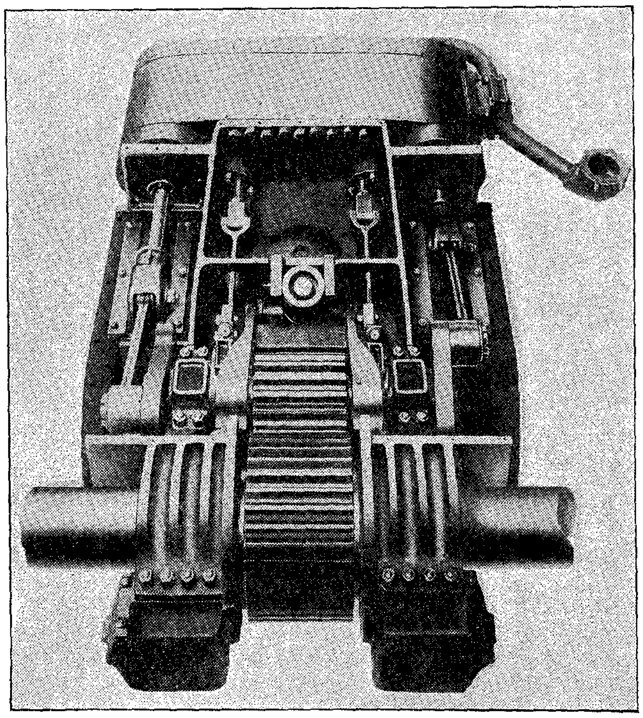


WHEN THE BOOSTER BOOSTS.
Relative increase in power when the appliance takes hold.

"These experiments were conducted for several months in air, also submerged in fresh-water and sea-water, with entirely successful results."

A SELF-STARTER FOR LOCOMOTIVES

THE EXPLOSION-MOTOR used in automobiles always requires outside aid to start it. A steam-engine will usually start itself, but when it is a locomotive-engine with a heavy load behind it, it sometimes has a good deal of trouble. To help it there has been invented a device called a "booster," which is capable of giving aid when most needed at a negligible expenditure of energy and practically no added weight for the machine. This booster, we are told by the writer of a leading article in *The Scientific American*, is simply a power-unit applied to the trailing wheels, utilizing their full traction and increasing the drawbar-pull by 25 to 40 per cent. at starting. After getting up to road speed it disengages automatically when the engineer hooks up the reverse lever. We read:



THE BOOSTER.
Two-cylinder engine and gear drive.

"This device capitalizes idle weight and spare steam with negligible addition to the weight of the locomotive, and without increased demands on the engineman. Its control is semi-automatic, giving the engineman a maximum resource with a negligible minimum of attention to its operation.

"Locomotives recently built employ weights bordering on the limit the track structure will bear. Yet their speed-pull curves nearly coincide with those of lighter engines of the same type. Greater starting and accelerating power is the principal advantage.

"The locomotive booster, so it is claimed, gives an increase in starting and accelerating power equal to what 50,000 pounds additional locomotive weight would give. And the booster weighs only 3,500 pounds. So it may be said to avoid large investments for improved roadway and bigger locomotives.

"This remarkable device has been hailed by many experts as the greatest advance in steam-locomotive engineering in ten years. It reduces by one-half the time required to get trains to road speed. It is said to pay its own fixt and maintenance charges several times by avoiding slipping drivers and the consequent wear and tear on the main locomotive. When the train is up to road speed it has no more effect on the locomotive's operation than so much coal on the tender.

"The booster consists of a simple two-cylinder steam-engine, secured to and supported by a specially designed cast-steel bed-plate. This cast-steel bed-plate contains the axle bearings and supports all moving parts of the booster. Three-point support is provided, two bearings fitting on the trailing axle and a third, which is a ball joint, fitting on the back member of the trailing truck-frame. This suspension gives sufficient flexibility to compensate for any torsional movement between trailing truck-frame and axle, and, in addition, the ball joint is located near the center of gravity of the booster engine, thereby relieving the trailing axle of the weight and minimizing wear of the booster bearings.

"The piston-rod, connecting-rod, and crank-shaft follow general locomotive practise. The crank-shaft and driving-piston are integral and are of heat-treated steel, liberally designed.

"Lubrication is taken care of by enclosing the entire engine and connections in an oil-tight steel case and using splash method. This automatically lubricates all bearings except the main bearings on the trailing axle, which are lubricated in the same manner as is employed for car-journal boxes, *i.e.*, a waste-packed oil-box.

"The control valves are air-operated. Indeed, practically push-button control is provided. Nothing is left to judgment except the use of the device when needed. All the engineer has to do is to raise the latch on the reverse quadrant. Operating the locomotive in the usual way automatically operates the booster. It can only be brought into operation when the latch on the reverse lever quadrant is in operating position, when the main locomotive-throttle is open, the reverse lever in the corner, and when the locomotive-cylinders are getting steam. After steam is admitted to the cylinders the crank-shaft pinion transmits its power through an idler gear to the trailing axle. Hooking up the reverse lever two notches or more automatically disengages the booster and brings it to rest.

"The booster puts any locomotive with trailing wheels into the next class above the starting effort, because the trailing wheels act as an additional pair of drivers. On freight-trains this means more tons per train because of greater starting effort and avoids damage to equipment because of a smooth, steady start.

"On passenger-trains it means smooth starting and quick acceleration to road speed. This adds to the comfort of the traveling public, protects the equipment from damage, and renders schedules more easily maintained by avoiding delays in starting."

YEAST AS FOOD AND MEDICINE

NEW FACTS about the part played in human nutrition by the yeast-plant are given in an article with the above title, contributed by C. Houston Goudiss to *The People's Home Journal*. For thousands of years, Mr. Goudiss says, men have known that any sweet liquid undergoes change when exposed to warm air for any length of time. It soon grows cloudy and begins to "work"; the flavor is changed, and instead of a harmless drink we have an intoxicant. As far back as history goes men have taken advantage of this process to make alcoholic drinks. Those who thought at all about such a strange transformation had an idea it resulted from spontaneous liberation of forces in the liquid. It was 250 years ago that a Dutch scientist named Leeuwenhoek discovered that the muddy sediment in a fermenting liquid was made up of grains not more than one-two-thousandth of an inch in diameter. Continues Mr. Goudiss:

"A hundred years later French scientists discovered that each of these cells was a minute living plant which grew and multiplied in the sweet liquid at a rate of reproduction so swift as to stagger the imagination.

"Further investigation showed that each cell of this yeast-plant is a sort of a bag, made of the same material as that which composed the trunk of a tree, and filled with a semiliquid substance in all essential respects identical with the material that forms the chief part of the muscles of the human body—protein.

"These infinitesimally small yeast-plants are floating in the air everywhere, and fermentation is caused by one or more of them lighting on the surface of a sugary liquid and at once beginning to multiply.

"By draining off the liquid after this process of reproduction has been going on for a short time, a semisolid mass of yeast is obtained.

"The cake of compress yeast you buy at the grocer's contains more than 40,000,000,000 separate yeast-plants. . . . . . .

"Not until the stress of war seriously reduced the available food-supply of the world was the attention of scientists and dietetians directed to the yeast-plant as a possible source of protein food for human beings. When meat and other sources of protein began to disappear in the wake of war, nutritional experts in this country and Europe started to experiment, and the most conclusive tests made in this direction were instituted and supervised by an American chemist.

"Three years ago, under the direction of Dr. Philip B. Hawk, professor of physiological chemistry at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, ordinary compress yeast was tested on experimental animals and human beings, first to determine its value as a sustaining food and a growth-promoter, and, secondly, its worth as a remedy for the relief or cure of certain disease conditions.

"Dr. Hawk and his associates used scientifically bred white rats as their animal subjects and the foods employed were made up of theoretically perfect constituents. One such combination contained all the known elements of milk, which is generally regarded as the ideal food for any young animals. The rats fed on this artificial milk soon weakened or died, but when a little compress yeast was added to the diet, they soon began to gain weight and quickly became strong and vigorous.

"Only one conclusion could be drawn from this result—that yeast is rich in water-soluble vitamins, the growth-promoting form of those mysterious food-elements which have been discovered within the past decade and without which children can not develop normally or grown folk properly maintain their strength and energy.

"It has been said that the discovery of vitamins is the most important contribution of modern times to food knowledge, hence it can be seen that the presence of one of the most important forms of vitamins in yeast is a matter of the highest possible meaning to mankind.

"As a result of these experiments, Dr. Hawk and his associates concluded that 'the addition of compress yeast to a diet lacking the water-soluble vitamins causes an immediate and pronounced increase in body weight.' And after determining the value of yeast as a growth-promoter in animals, they set out to learn what happens to normal men when placed on a yeast diet for two-week periods.

"In Dr. Hawk's own words, it was found 'the men were as satisfactorily nourished as when they ate meat and wheatbread.'

"Four of them made considerable gains in weight, which was not required of them, since it is not necessary that a properly nourished grown man shall gain weight—altho many men could use a few additional pounds properly placed.

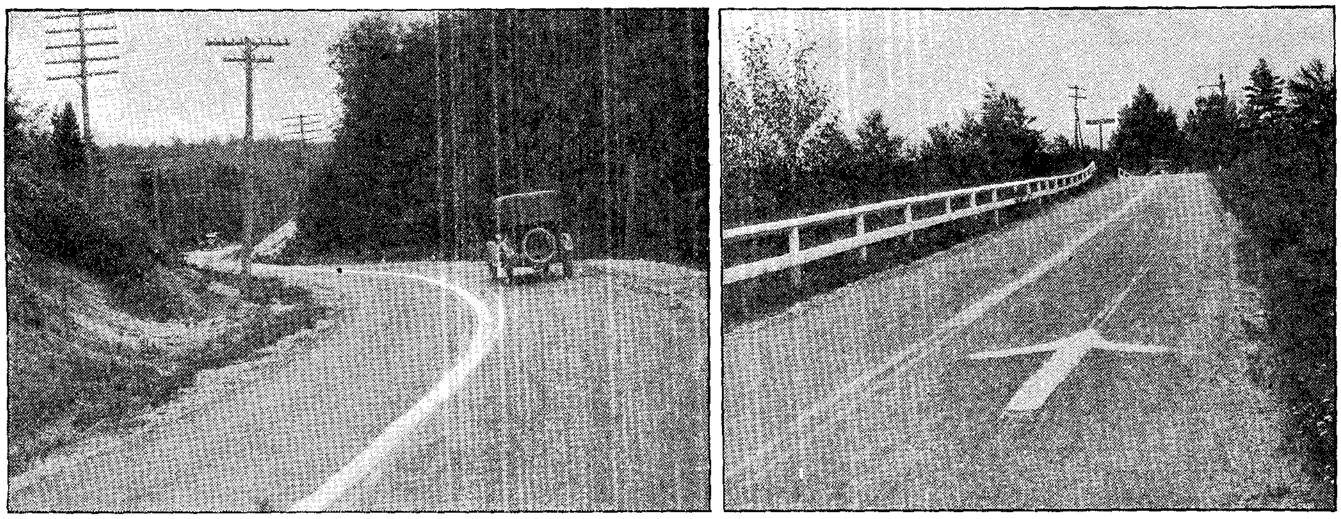
"Most of the time these men were fed the yeast-cakes just as bought at the grocer's. Some persons do not like the slightly bitter taste, however, so the experimenters made a flour from dried yeast-cakes from which they made biscuits—one-fifth yeast-flour to four-fifths wheat-flour. Dr. Hawk says these biscuits were better liked than the ones made wholly of wheat-flour.

"The yeast also was administered in other ways. Sometimes the small cakes were broken up and dissolved in water, milk, fruit-juices, or gravies and gruels. No one method seemed more favorable than any other. The result showed that yeast is an admirable form of protein (body-building) food for human beings. And any mother can easily feed it to her family in the ways here mentioned, first seeking competent advice as to the proper amounts to be given in individual cases where curative effects are sought."

Yeast, Mr. Goudiss goes on to say, contains more than 50 per cent. protein, while ordinary lean meat contains only 20 per cent. and ordinary wheat-bread but 9 per cent. And chemical analysis shows that it contains nearly all of the important acids which go to make up protein. This marvelous plant is thus revealed as a food, a stimulant of growth, and a maintainer of strength and energy. Its worth to man is not thus limited, however, for it has remarkable curative powers. We read:

"In a series of seventy-five individual tests made by Dr. Hawk and his associates on persons suffering from boils, constipation, gastrointestinal catarrh, eczema, marked skin eruptions, and several other diseases of the skin and the intestinal tract, notable improvement or cure was obtained in sixty-five cases.

"In the official summary of these experiments these scientists say: 'We consider that yeast is fully as successful as any other remedy in cases of boils, carbuncles, and skin diseases. In many of the cases which came under our observation the yeast treatment



Illustrations by courtesy of "Municipal and County Engineering."

"KEEP ON YOUR OWN SIDE OF THE ROAD."

These pavement markings have reduced accidents on a Michigan highway where 900 to 1,600 vehicles pass daily.

caused an improvement in the general physical condition of the patient quite unassociated with the improvement of the symptoms associated with the particular disease in question.'

"Since it is one of the peculiarities of human nature to jump at conclusions, Dr. Hawk has wisely asked a question in order to answer it.

"'Is yeast then a cure-all for the dietetic ills of humanity?' is his query.

"'No, it is not,' is his answer, which he thus supplements:

"'It does, however, yield surprizingly satisfactory results in the treatment of constipation, boils, and acne—that condition which is indicated by pimples and redness of the face and other parts of the body. In fact, our physicians were successful in improving or curing fifty out of fifty-two cases of these disorders by the yeast treatment.'

"Yeast is not a universal panacea for all ills, and it is the part of wisdom never to employ this or any other therapeutic agent save on the advice of a competent physician.

"If one's condition seems to warrant a trial of this remedial agent, especially in cases of constipation or skin diseases, the yeast treatment undoubtedly should be given a thorough trial, and the mode of administration should be such as to render it most agreeable to the patient. . . . . . .

"Many women who are seeking a clear complexion have also found a yeast lotion valuable. Make a paste of your favorite lotion and apply on the face and neck before retiring. In the morning remove by washing thoroughly with cold water.

"A yeast lotion, however, will not do it all. A brisk walk out-of-doors every day if possible, and simple food should be included in any régime planned to secure a healthy skin.

"Every mother knows or should know, that to keep her family in health she must provide fresh fruits and vegetables, because they contain the water-soluble vitamin. But these foods are sometimes difficult to get and are usually expensive, and it is more than comforting to learn that this vital element can be had in inexpensive yeast. No one need any longer suffer from the lack of this important vitamin, and no doubt before long American manufacturers, like the English, will be supplying convenient soup-cubes, which I am told are most palatable. Meantime, ordinary yeast-cakes can be added to the diet, at the rate of at least one a day, being dried and powdered and used in biscuit or other hot breads or mixed with milk or fresh fruit-juices.

"So much has been accomplished by means of this curious plant that one might speak of the miracle of the yeast-cake. But it is not to be imagined that we know everything there is to be known concerning this mysterious food. In our land and in foreign countries scientists are busily following up every treatment suggested, and it may not be long before additional knowledge will be made available.

"Meantime, let us be sane and patient in our acceptance of the benefits thus far revealed and not repeat the spectacular folly which has attended so many previous scientific revelations."

TRAFFIC-MARKS ON COUNTRY ROADS

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC by means of white center-lines and arrows painted directly on a country roadway is described in *Municipal and County Engineering* (Indianapolis) by K. I. Sawyer, Superintendent of the Marquette County (Michigan) Road Board. Mr. Sawyer states his opinion, at the outset, that the handling of motor traffic upon main highways through the country is rapidly becoming as serious a problem as traffic control has ever been in cities. It has been necessary in some cases, as in that here described, to borrow the methods of city traffic control for handling traffic upon congested rural trunk lines. He continues:

"One interesting illustration of this is in Marquette County, Michigan, where the traffic on the trunk line between Marquette and Ishpeming has become heavy enough to make travel dangerous unless some means of control is adopted.

"To relieve this situation, the writer painted white eight-inch center lines upon the black surface of the road upon the more dangerous curves, with an arrow pointing down the right-hand side of the road at either end, this to counterbalance the tendency of auto-drivers to hug the inside of a curve regardless of the danger of hitting the traffic approaching which might be invisible to them at the time. The effect was immediately apparent, as the auto-drivers accustomed to obeying control signs in the city immediately responded to the appeal of the white line and kept to the right-hand side of the road, and the immediate reduction in the number of accidents indicated that the scheme was worth while.

"The writer has had this center-line system of control in use for three years, and is well satisfied that it is the best thing he can do to protect traffic using this road. The road is the main highway between two rapidly growing communities, and the wonderful country through which it leads is drawing tourists in greater numbers every year, so that his problem never becomes less but rather tends to become greater.

"The scheme has been so successful that the writer does not hesitate to recommend it to other county road engineers who have similar problems to meet. Not every road surface lends itself so readily to center-line painting, for the smooth black surface in this case was ideal to make the white center line stand out in sharp relief.

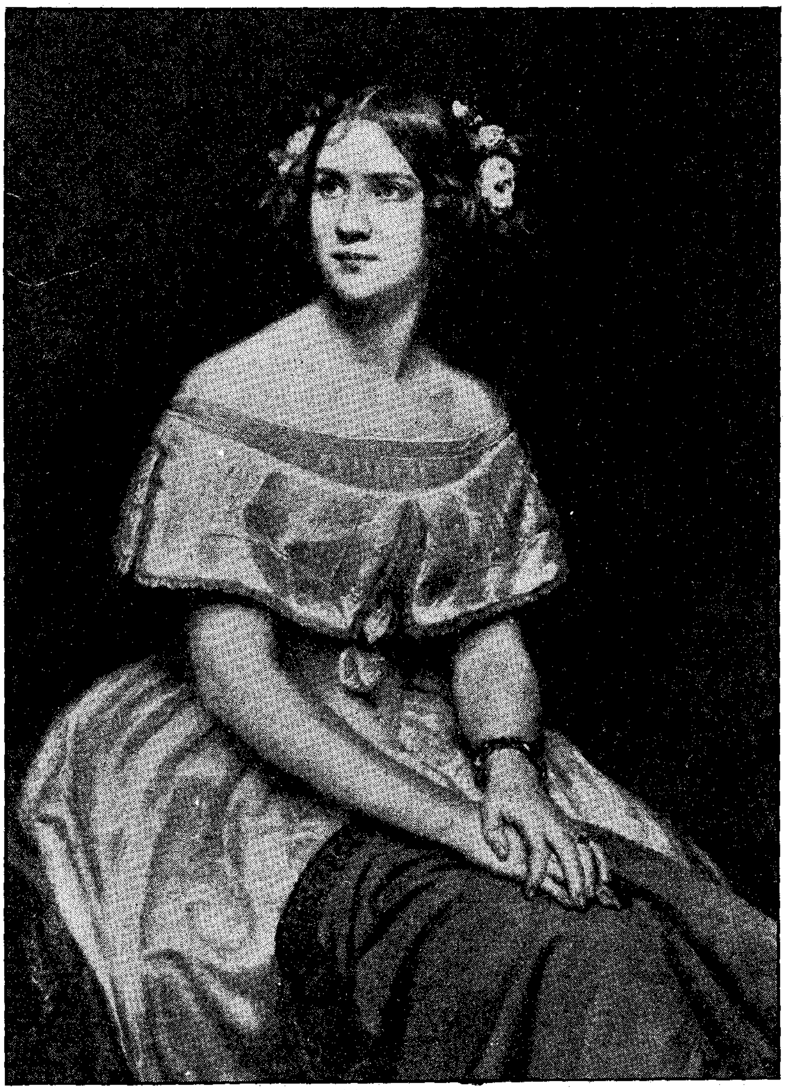
"Some color scheme can usually be worked out so that the traffic can be reminded that the right-hand side of the road is the only side that properly belongs to them. The motor public as a whole is only too willing to take a hint which is for its own safety, and the scheme is sufficient reminder to keep traffic within bounds and allow a much heavier traffic to use the roadway without danger, which is not usually the case on our county highways."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 104

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

RESURRECTING JENNY LIND



Copyrighted by International.

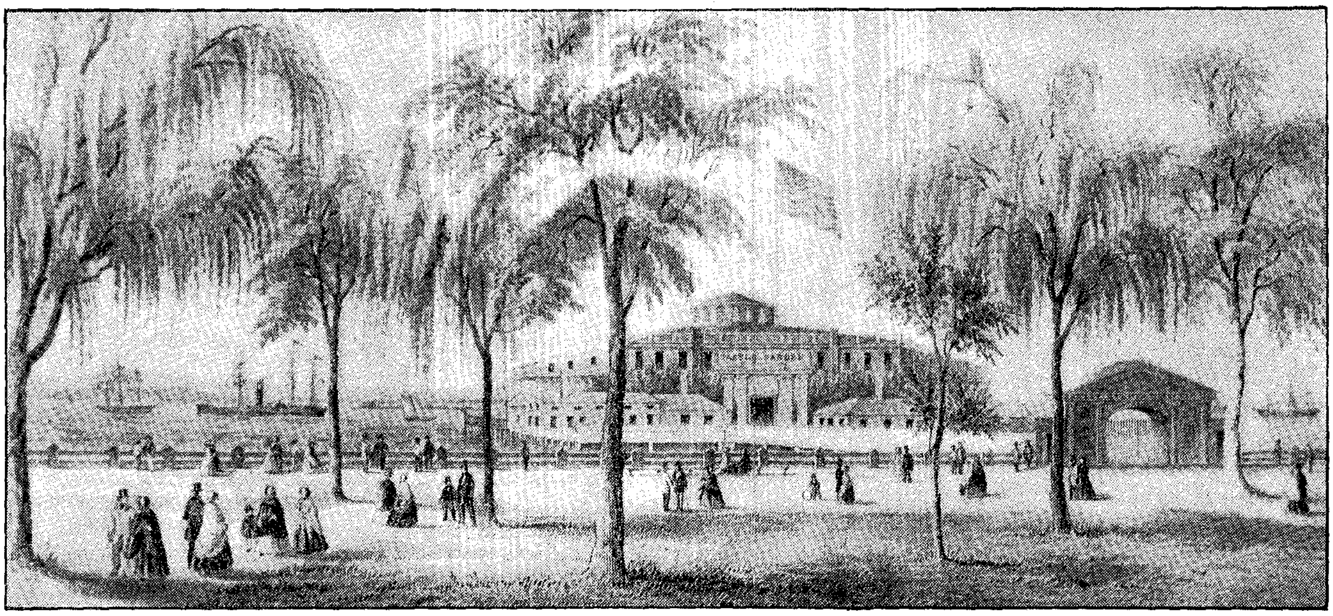
"WELCOME, SWEET WARBLER!"

Was the greeting of the '50's to Jenny Lind, and the Barnumesque words also decorated the arch at the memorial concert in Carnegie Hall.

NOT EVEN PATTI'S NAME has quite the same magic in America as that of Jenny Lind. Patti, who spent her youth here, was long claimed as an American, tho she was really born in Madrid. Jenny Lind came in 1850, and captured the land, tho it had already heard some of Europe's famous song-birds. Her centenary occurred on October 6, and we find celebrations organized in other lands besides ours; recognitions that the memory of few singers can have inspired. Barnum is the amiable figure that sponsored her advent here at Castle Garden on September 11 of that year, and many of the accompaniments were in the true vein of the famous showman. There was perhaps even more of reverence marking the commemoration than there ever was displayed in the actual presence of the singer, tho triumphal arches bearing "Welcome, Jenny Lind," "Welcome to America," torchlight processions, serenades, and other enthusiastic demonstrations attended her. Castle Garden, now New York's prized Aquarium, has assembled a collection of personal mementoes, portraits, etc., to show to visitors, and it even observed the anniversary by commemorative exercises attended by the Swedish Ambassador. A concert held in Carnegie Hall on the evening of the 6th reproduced as nearly as possible the first Castle Garden appearance not only as to program, but also in the matter of historical costume and manners. "Jenny Lind's music," says Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, of the New York *Tribune*, "was sung by Madame Frieda Hempel, who, in crinoline, with a white silk or satin skirt trimmed with garlands of flowers and the most graceful and fascinating bodice that centuries of fashion have evolved, looked far lovelier than ever did the famous artist whom she impersonated." Before continuing our account of the concert we turn back for a flash of light from a critic contemporary with Jenny Lind, one who, as he confesses, paid "eighteen thalers, the equal of almost as many dollars," in Berlin to hear her in the opera, "La Sonnambula." George William Curtis, in a collection of essays from the "Easy Chair," contributed to *Harper's*, wrote thus:

> "She was an ideal peasant maiden, blooming and blithe and fair, of an indefinable simplicity and purity; the genuine peasant of the poetic world, not a fine lady of Marie Antoinette's Petit Trianon playing at rustic artlessness. The voice and the singing were but the natural expression of that charming maidenhood. The full volume, the touching sweetness of tone, the exquisite warble, the amazing skill, and the marvelous execution, with the perfect ease and repose of consummate art, and the essential womanliness of the whole impression, were indisputable and supreme. To a person sensitive to music and of a certain ardor of temperament, there could be no higher pleasure of the kind. Every such person who heard Jenny Lind in her prime, from 1847 to 1852, whether in opera or concert, can recall no greater delight and satisfaction.
>
> "Other famous singers charmed that happy time. But Jenny Lind, rivaling their art, went beyond them all in touching the heart with her personality. Certainly no public singer was ever more invested with a halo of domestic purity. When she stood with her hands quietly crossed before her and tranquilly sang, 'I Know That My Redeemer Liveth,' the lofty fervor of the tone, the rapt exaltation of the woman, with the splendor of the vocalization, made the hearing an event, and left a memory as of a sublime religious function. This explains Jenny Lind's peculiar hold upon the mass of her audiences in this country, who were honest, sober, industrious, moral American men and women, to most of whom the opera was virtually an unknown, if not a forbidden, delight. Malibran had sung here in the freshness of her voice and charm; Caradori-Allan, Cinti Damoreau, Alboni, Parepa, and other delightful singers followed her. Grisi came, too, but in her decline. Still others have ruled their hour. But in the general memory of the country Jenny Lind remains unequaled. There was the unquestionable quality in her song which made Mendelssohn say that such a musical genius appears but once in a century."

The average man who went mad over Jenny Lind is probably interpreted in the foregoing; what critical opinion of her time really was is perhaps shown in the authority invoked by the



CASTLE GARDEN IN 1850, WHERE JENNY LIND SANG HER FIRST AMERICAN CONCERT.

New York *Herald*, which is not to be put off by spurious historical enthusiasms. Some allowance may be granted, however, when it is recalled that Chorley, critic of the London *Athenæum*, "enjoyed" the reputation of being obstinately hard to please:

"When Mademoiselle Lind went to London there was an expenditure of much trickery to arouse the interest of the musical world. The accomplished Chorley found himself unable to share the stimulated raptures of the London public. He perceived that Mademoiselle Lind's voice was divided into two distinct parts, the lower range being veiled, even husky and prone to be out of tune, while the upper register was powerful and rich and most brilliant at its top. She had a remarkable breath support and by cunning use of it managed to conceal some of the disproportion between the upper and lower portions of her voice.

"Her coloratura was dazzling, her trill true, and taste in ornament original. She sang a ventriloquial pianissimo. Her expressive power moved her auditors, but Chorley found himself satisfied only at intervals. He felt that she labored with the tests, all in languages foreign to her, and that this made her style too heavy for real expression. But she was a very zealous artist and never slighted a phrase from the beginning to the end of an opera."

Mr. Krehbiel declares that he has often been obliged to deny having heard Jenny Lind, but he is old enough to feel a sympathetic thrill to such a historical evocation as the Jenny Lind concert, and we turn to his account:

"Carnegie Hall could not be made to look like Castle Garden, which in the middle of the last century lay off a slight distance from Battery Park, with which it was connected by a bridge, and which for several years after Jenny Lind's American début echoed to the voices of singers who in dramatic music, if not in the florid lyrics of Rossini, Bellini, and Meyerbeer, and in simple folk-song, were possibly her superiors—Grisi, for instance. . . . . . .

"The flags of Sweden and the United States were intertwined above the platform and on the balcony front in the rear. Stretched along the proscenium arch was the Barnumesque greeting, 'Welcome, Sweet Warbler!' . . . . . .

"The two numbers in which Madame Hempel's beautiful art shows most brilliantly were the air with two concertante flutes by Meyerbeer and the Herdsman's song, 'Kom Kjyra,' which Madame Sembrich brought back to life in her recitals.

"In the 'Kom Kjyra,' Madame Hempel imitated Jenny Lind in playing her own accompaniment (on a tiny pianoforte which must have antedated the Castle Garden concert), and also in singing the unaccompanied coda which Jenny Lind added to it. When the Swedish singer sang it she was wont to turn her face to the audience and appear to listen to the echo as being thrown back from the rear wall. Madame Hempel was not content with the nuance; she rose from her chair, sang the coda, and touched the final chord standing. But she sang the air with ravishing beauty and had to repeat it.

"The 'Greeting to America,' a setting by Benedict of a poem by Bayard Taylor, for which Barnum gave a prize, was sung at the close."

P. T. Barnum, impersonated by Mr. Tom Wise, the actor, who has also presented the showman in a play, appeared in a neat speech at the end, leading *Jenny Lind* on to sing "Home, Sweet Home," a ballad that our fathers never failed to exact. The New York *World* adds this:

"P. S. A search of the official record shows that Miss Lind's concert also marks the début in Manhattan streets of the ticket speculator."

ARTISTIC LOSSES IN FRANCE—The extent of Hun depredation in France is now known. It is a pretty figure, amounting to over one hundred and twenty-five million dollars. That France could lose so much and still be dowered with artistic riches only enhances our view of the immense productivity of the French genius. The figures, which are described as "official," are furnished by the Department of Foreign Information of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, where we read:

"This figure, which has been recently calculated for the information of French minister delegates to forthcoming international conferences, has been arrived at after an exhaustive examination of the ruins of historic monuments, statues, churches, museums, and their contents. The irreplaceable nature of these losses is indicated by the sum of six hundred million francs, which is set against 'moral injury.'

"'This sum of six hundred millions,' explains the official text, 'is an approximation of the loss the French people have sustained by having lost forever works of peculiar value because of their beauty and historic associations.'

"In order that a fair statement of values might be made, the art commission sets forth the losses in terms of both prewar and postwar currency, as follows:

	1914 Value *Francs*	*1920 Value* *Francs*
Historic buildings (750 in all) . . .	300,000,000	1,200,000,000
Historic monuments	25,000,000	50,000,000
Museums	15,000,000	30,000,000
Moral injury	300,000,000	600,000,000
Total	640,000,000	1,880,000,000

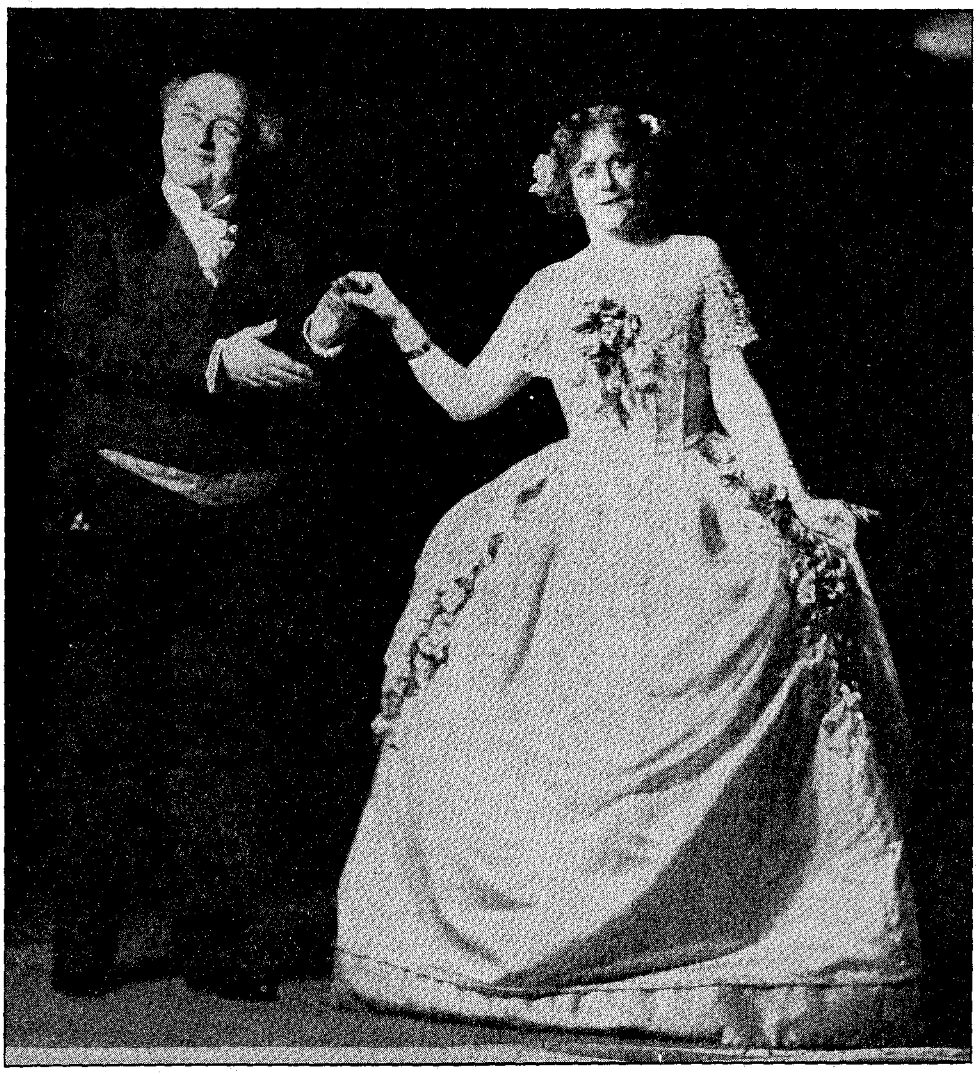
"The 640,000,000 francs of losses, on the basis of prewar values, are equal at normal exchange, which then prevailed, to about $128,000,000.

"An estimate of the loss in stolen or damaged jewelry and precious stones is placed at 1,119,000,000 francs, present values.

"The loss in personal property and objects of art owned by private individuals has been placed at 4,500,000,000 gold marks."

UNIVERSITY TROUBLES IN GERMANY

THE FULL MEANING of the war is coming home to Germany in a way that she has prepared herself through many preceding years to appreciate. Her universities are feeling the pinch of short commons so seriously that doors are already beginning to close. For about a year after the armistice, says Allen W. Porterfield, in the New York *Evening Post*, "the German papers kept giving out reports on the unprecedented prosperity of the German universities." Three new ones had been opened during the war—Frankfort, Hamburg, and Cologne—and the soldier who doffed his uniform at its close was all for resuming his studies. Frankfort, with an endowment, has an enrolment of 5,000 students; but the word has gone out that the universities of Halle, Greifswald, and Münster are to be closed. We read:



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

P. T. BARNUM INTRODUCING *JENNY LIND,*

Or Mr. Tom Wise and Miss Frieda Hempel impersonating these historic figures at the Carnegie Hall concert.

"The report has, to be sure, been denied; it has also been 'confirmed.' It may or may not be true. It may be only a piece of propaganda on the part of the Extreme Right determined to show that under the Ebert Government things are going to ruin. But the statement has been made. And the University of Vienna, which now insists that it is a German institution, is so overcrowded with underfed students that the university senate has informed the present student body that 'the entrance requirements will be so changed as to cause a decrease in the enrolment in the coming winter semester.' The German universities are in as serious a condition as they have been since the close of the Thirty Years' War in 1648.

"The reason for all this is not far to seek. An individual may become bankrupt overnight, but it takes time for a university to come to grief. It takes money and morals to run a university, and Germany is short of both. The universities are just becoming aware of the fact that Germany lost the war. The lecture-halls are crowded, but the tuition has been raised five hundred per cent. and the students can not pay it. The junior members of the teaching staff receive, at the present rate of exchange, about $25 a year and they can not live on it. The universities are trying to solve the problem by promoting the instructors and assistant professors to full professors. A university that has a few thousand students must have a few hundred teachers, and to give even the majority of them professorial rank is to welcome bankruptcy."

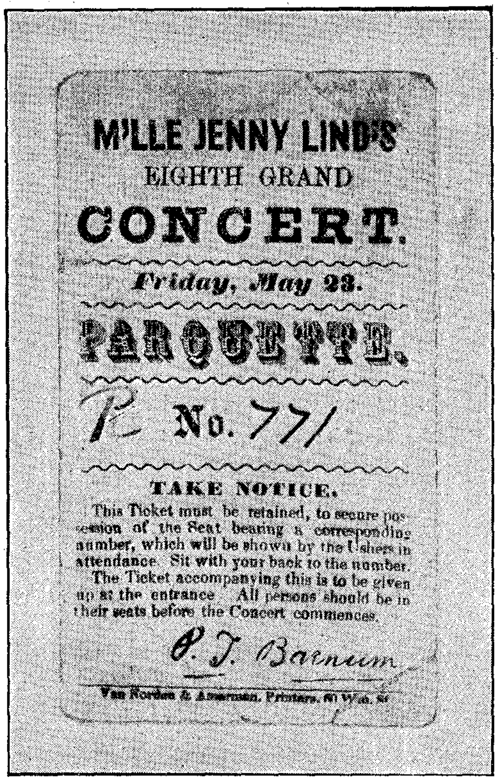
The article further speaks of the loss of respect and homage formerly paid by the student to the man who taught him. Professor Foerster, of the University of Munich, is reported to have resigned, "giving as his reason the fact that the German universities are sick and no place for the teaching of sound doctrine." The worst feature of the suggested closing of any of the old-line universities, says Mr. Porterfield, "is the type of school that is to take their place—a training center for government clerks and officials of the shop councils." For example:

"That would convert the University of Halle, for example, founded in 1694 and rich in the best of traditions, into a business school in which we may be assured politics would play a leading rôle. It would be a pity also for Greifswald, founded in 1456, and for Münster, opened in 1786. The present German budget sets aside 100,000,000 marks in round numbers for the support of all the Prussian universities. It is said, tho it may be far from true, that Hugo Stinnes alone has 'cleaned up' that much since 1914. Let him help. That would be the moral thing to do.

"The German university system is confronted by another problem that grew directly out of the war—every man and woman in Germany of appropriate age feels that he or she is entitled to a university education. The lame, the halt, and the blind from the army are knocking at the doors of the university and demanding that they be taught. Did they not fight for the Fatherland? The workman wants his university course. Is not Socialism in the saddle? Women want their degrees. Are not men and women equal in Germany now? Education is a good thing. It is only a little learning that is dangerous. But a universal demand for education does its part by way of creating a situation such as maintains in Germany to-day. It is a subject in itself aggravated, paradoxical as it may sound, by the fact that Germany, with a population of 65,000,000, has, in addition to many technological institutes and academies of high grade, twenty-four universities, the weakest of which is about on a level with Johns Hopkins in this country. Turn a university system of this grade upside down and place unanticipated demands on it at the very time that it does not have enough money to purchase even scientific magazines and a situation is created that Germany may or may not be able to meet. But she at least appreciates by this time the full meaning of the war. Foreign students are practically turned away by being required to pay their tuition in gold."

CHESTERTON'S GRUDGE AGAINST THE PILGRIMS

VIRGINIA PAID LESS HEED to her "first people" when her tercentenary occurred in 1909 than Massachusetts is doing now with her Pilgrims. Perhaps to offset this oversight, her cause is being pleaded in England to-day, where the Pilgrims have been very much on evidence. Of course, Raleigh and his companions merely went away on a little lark, and came home with tobacco and potatoes and such like provender. Mr. G. K. Chesterton overlooks the friendly influence of tobacco, but he thinks Virginia can offer more reasons for cementing Anglo-American amity than this "*Mayflower* business." Whatever that may have been, he will not have it that it is the foundation of the Great American Republic, "the first establishment of the English overseas, the seed of a small colony destined to grow into a great commonwealth." He looks upon "this specialized exaggeration" as concealing a "considerable danger, not only to historical truth, but actually to Anglo-American friendship." He will not accept "the affair of the *Mayflower*" as "a link between England and America," but only as "a link between England and New England." Rumors have reached us of an attempt made while Plymouth (England) was indulging in its celebrations "to capture the situation for Virginia," and make the Pilgrim tercentenary into a memorial of the settlers of Jamestown. Mr. Chesterton writes in *The Illustrated London News* something that might be taken as contributory to that "conspiracy." "Whatever the great Puritan emigration was," he avers, "it was emphatically not the foundation of America." And he goes on with criticisms which he is confident will be taken "as heretical because they are undoubtedly historical." The Puritan emigration, he further asserts—


M'LLE JENNY LIND'S
EIGHTH GRAND
CONCERT.
Friday, May 23.
PARQUETTE.
B No. 771

TAKE NOTICE.
This Ticket must be retained, to secure possession of the Seat bearing a corresponding number, which will be shown by the Ushers in attendance. Sit with your back to the number.
The Ticket accompanying this is to be given up at the entrance. All persons should be in their seats before the Concert commences.
P. T. Barnum
Van Norden & Amerman, Printers, 60 Wm. St.

THE COVETED PASTEBOARD.

A ticket for a Castle Garden concert in 1850 with which speculators are said to have made their first appearance in New York.

> "Was not even the foundation of English America, as distinct from Spanish America. At least a whole generation before the Calvinist quarrels, one of the adventurous antagonists of Spanish America had established the first defiant frontiers of English America. Raleigh and the Elizabethans gave to their colony a magnificent Elizabethan name, however little it may have been merited by Elizabeth. But whether or no its origin was worthy of it, its history was wholly worthy of it. Nothing in the American story has been more truly heroic or humane, more truly fitted to last among men as a legend, than the story of what we may still be tempted to call the great nation of Virginia.
>
> "It is a commonplace to say that Virginia was the very throne of the authority of the Revolution. From Virginia came Washington, its hero, and Jefferson, its prophet. The State was known as the Mother of Presidents. It was felt as a sort of council chamber of the Fathers of the Republic. Not to follow its pivotal political history through a thousand other things, it is enough to say that, in the Civil War, the adherence of Virginia to the side of local patriotism, which happened to be the losing side, was certainly the fact which almost turned it into the winning side. In Virginia, in that dark hour, arose the greatest of American generals, who was, perhaps, the noblest of Americans. I really can not imagine why a history which begins with Raleigh and ends with Lee, and incidentally includes Washington, should be utterly swept aside and forgotten in favor of a few sincere, but limited, non-conformists, who happened to quarrel with Charles I."

Mr. Chesterton is politician enough to see that it is "a serious blunder" to "think of America merely as an extension of England." In fact—

> "It may do us very deadly harm if we do not understand in time the attitude of the Irish or Italian elements, to say nothing of the Jewish or German elements. It is also fatal to forget that the whole national legend was founded on a revolt against England, and, therefore, on a mood that regarded England not only as an enemy, but a foreign enemy. Most Americans, after the War of Independence, were about as much in a mood to regard America as an extension of England as a Scot the day after Bannockburn was in a mood to regard Scotland as an extension of England. In a general sense, therefore, it would not be wise to compliment even the Puritan States merely as the most English States of the Union. But, as a matter of fact, they were not the most English States of the Union. Anybody will be much mistaken who translates New England merely as renovated England. Nobody certainly would describe New England as Merry England. The policy which the Pilgrim Fathers founded was in some ways very un-English, even in its virtues. Its fixt theology, its fanatical faith, and, above all, its rigid and ruthless logic, were not native to the mass of Englishmen which these exiles left behind. They were even more like a by-product of France, where Calvin arose; they were still more like a product of Scotland, where Calvinism could become a popular institution. A society over which the mania of witch-burning swept like a prairie-fire was surely not especially stamped with the spirit of Chaucer or Dickens. That there was also a heroic side to the Puritans is perfectly true; but it is hardly in the manner of the most English heroes, such as Nelson or the Elizabethan sailors. Now, there was one place where this English spirit did largely survive; and that was in the older State founded by the Elizabethan sailors. The squires, the sports, the manners, and humors of Virginia were much more like those of an English county. Washington was much more like an ordinary English gentleman than Benjamin Franklin. It is easy to imagine Washington drinking wine at the Washington Inn in Sussex. I can not so easily call up the picture of his making a night of it with Dr. Franklin there. Already, one feels, there might have begun to creep over Franklin's soul the appalling shadow of prohibition."

Against certain imputations that the Pilgrims were an ignorant lot comes the following letter from ex-President Charles W. Eliot, which bears on several points in Mr. Chesterton's article:

> "Three or four of the Pilgrim Fathers were fairly educated. Brewster was much more than that. He was an independent thinker centuries ahead of his time. The great body of the planters who landed at Plymouth between December, 1620, and July, 1623, were people of humble origin who held, under the guidance of their religious teachers, uncompromising religious views. They were non-conformists through and through, with all of the non-conformist's independence and persistence. With them love of liberty was both an inherited and an acquired passion. That is the reason for their astonishing record, and their present ascendency in American life.
>
> "As to the white people who settled in what are now the Southern States in the seventeenth century, their social and religious status was unquestionably much lower than that of the Pilgrims, because those colonies included a large number of people who left their country for their country's good. This is true of both the upper and the lower parts of that immigration."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WOMAN'S PROGRESS TOWARD THE PULPIT

THO SHE WAS "LAST AT THE CROSS and first at the tomb," and tho history records her long and influential ministrations as nun and missionary, abbess and "sister," "deaconess" and assistant pastor, the extension of woman's sphere to the pulpit—even in the lands where women vote—seems not likely to be accomplished without spirited debate. In both this country and England smaller Protestant bodies have become accustomed to the woman-preacher, but among some of the larger denominations there is still much opposition to woman's official admittance to the pulpit. Most of the discussion hinges on the interpretation to be placed on the utterance of St. Paul, "Let your women be silent in the church, . . . for it is not permitted them to speak in the church"—whether it was for a time and a place, or was meant for universal application. Invoking as its reason not her "rights," but her adaptability and her qualifications for the service, the Lambeth Conference of the Anglican Communion, the church body most recently to take up the subject, recommends restoration of the Order of Deaconesses, and suggests that women be permitted to perform certain lay functions. In its encyclical letter, the Conference recognizes that "God has granted to some women special gifts of spiritual insight and powers of prophetic preaching," and records its belief that "everywhere the attempt must be made to make room for the spirit of work, according to the wisdom which He will give, so that the fellowship of the Church be enriched by their spiritual gifts." But *The Church Times*, an organ of the Church of England, tho duly appreciative of of her capabilities, says it can never allow for woman "the claim to be admitted to Holy Orders." It is admitted by this paper that "the bishops insist vehemently that the diaconate alone is open to women as 'the one and only order of the ministry which has the stamp of apostolic approval,'' but who, it asks fearfully, "can believe that, even if they think they have banged, barred, and bolted the door against a female priesthood, those bolts will hold?" *The Church Times* looks forward to a future fraught with more revolutionary changes if the bishops' recommendations be carried out, and observes:

> "What upsets congregations, what introduces religious division more than anything else, is interference with public worship and with what people are accustomed to have. The course of the Catholic revival has shown this plainly enough. Bitter controversy was aroused by a surplice in the pulpit; is it supposed that there will be less objection to the presence of a woman there? The objection, too, will be far greater, we believe, from the women in the congregation than from the men. It is doubtful if the bishops know what lay people say. They are unfortunately in one of those high positions to which the voices of the average man and woman do not reach. Hence they often do not know. If these recommendations are acted on, we are threatened with stormy controversies from one end of England to the other. The modern principle of government in State and Church seems to be to satisfy the noisy few at the expense of the many."

The Lambeth Conference approaches the "revolutionary" step with cautious hesitancy, but nevertheless, as in the long days before woman suffrage was enacted into law in this country, woman seems to be achieving her point by slow degrees. Women are being elected in large numbers to membership in the parochial councils of the Church of England, we are informed by the New York *Churchman* (Episcopal), and have been made eligible for membership on the newly formed Representative Church Councils. The Synod of the Church of Ireland has admitted women to the select vestries, but denied them a place on the board of nominators. By a decisive vote the Representative Council of the Church of Scotland opened membership of that important body and all its boards to women. A committee of the Synod of the Diocese of Quebec reported adversely to the admission of women, but the Synod itself, by a large majority, it is said, voted to permit women to serve as voting members of the vestries and as representatives to the Diocesan Synod. The British Wesleyan Conference has licensed women as preachers, and now has one hundred and forty-seven fully accredited women as local preachers, besides seventy-six on trial.

In this country the last Methodist General Conference, "in response to the just and somewhat strenuous demand that the work of women in the Church be given fuller legal recognition," adopted a resolution providing for the licensing of women as local preachers, and for a commission to consider the advisability of granting to women ordination and admission to the annual conferences. The Presbyterian General Assembly (Northern) submitted the question of ordaining women as elders to the presbyteries, and the subject is now being widely discust by ministers and laymen of that denomination.

Placing a strict interpretation on St. Paul's injunction as being for all time, Rev. Euclid Philips says in *The Presbyterian* that "women were just as good witnesses in the early Church as they are now, but they were never made public teachers. Their best service for Christ and the Church comes through their affections." Arguing that "the Holy Spirit, the Teacher in the Church, knew when he instructed the apostolic writers that it was necessary to safeguard the Church on this very important matter" this critic admits that "the Christian woman has a sphere of liberty," but says, "it is not that of a public teacher in the Church." Let not, he urges, "the Presbyterian Church become an institution of women and weak men."

Speaking editorially, *The Presbyterian* finds that tho woman did teach or prophesy, was sent on missions, like Mary Magdalene, ministered to the Lord and to men, and served both the poor and the sick, "there is not a single definite case of her being ordained or set apart to any office." The present question is not of woman's liberty and equality; "that is maintained by Scripture. It is a question of order."

On the other hand, argues F. L. Hitchcock in the same weekly, to make a rule for the whole Church of St. Paul's dictum would be "akin to that literalism—which in all ages has been the bane of the Christian Church—that is used by certain sects to require such a ceremonial as feet-washing." The injunction may have been necessary at that time in the oriental churches, but "it is clearly a question of edification." Two-thirds of the membership of the church are women, we are told, and "a much larger majority of its active workers, including all branches of the activities of the church, are women." Then "why should they not be recognized and utilized officially? The eldership and diaconate would be greatly improved by an addition of the spirituality, faith, tact, and good judgment of some of our godly women." Woman is not so much an unused force as she used to be, adds *The Reformed Church Messenger;* and asks: "Shall the old counsel coming from an oriental country in the first century, which bids women to 'keep silence in the church,' be permitted through all the coming years to prevent the larger employment of Christian womanhood in all the offices and ministries of the Church of God?"

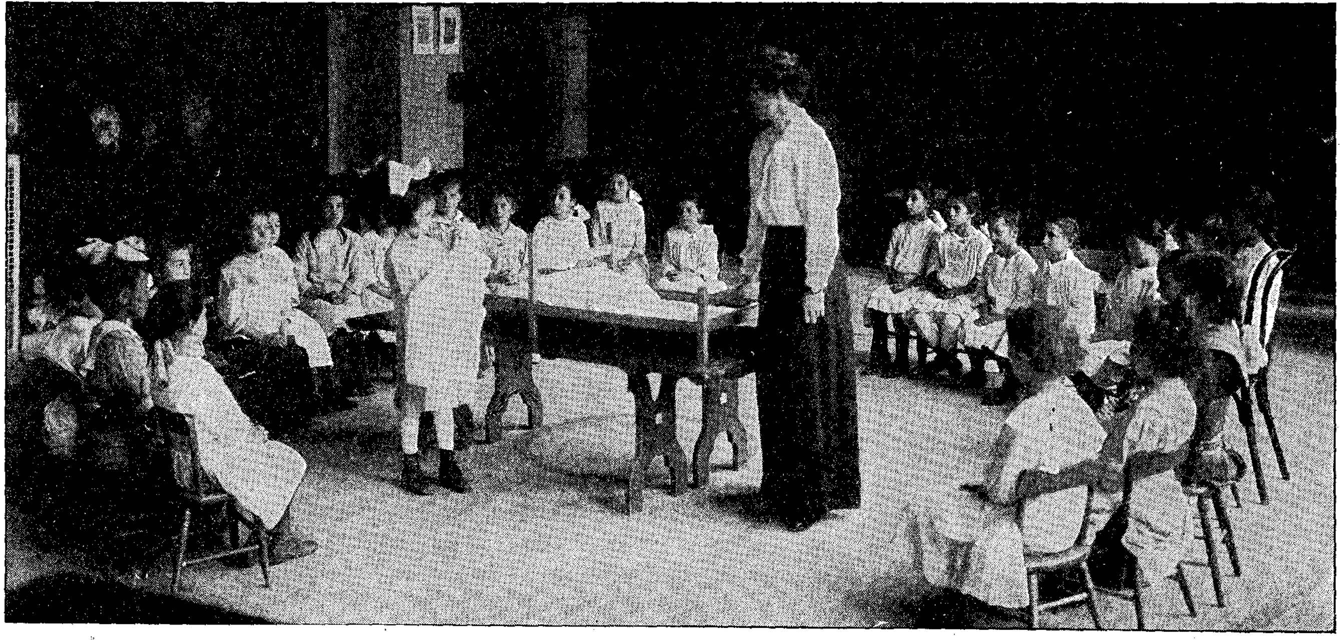
HOW MONTCLAIR "MOTHERS" FOREIGN MOTHERS

A LIVE BABY is the admission demanded by a welfare organization for foreigners conducted in Montclair, N. J., under the auspices of the Federated Women's Clubs. While the mother attends the meeting and learns through a varied "Americanization" program how to care for her children, the admission ticket is properly checked and comfortably tucked away in a safely guarded crib. The work is in charge of Miss Minnie Lucey, whose salary is now being paid by the Board of Education. Effort was first directed toward the Italian mothers, who were mostly in one quarter of the town, and to reach them, writes Mrs. Nettie Barker Fernald in *The Christian Herald* (New York), a hand was first held out to the "little mothers." With a real bathtub and a real live baby, Miss Lucey taught her wide-eyed class why the baby should be bathed every day, what it should drink, and why the "pacifiers" should be thrown away. The class became so interesting that some of the "little mothers" would borrow babies in order to get in. Successful so far, Miss Lucey decided to get into direct touch with the real mothers, and eventually a night class was formed. But the mothers could not come and leave the babies at home. So—

CARRYING HER TICKET OF ADMISSION.

> "An improvised nursery was established in the library of the school. Lined clothes-baskets served as cradles. A motherly woman was installed as caretaker. It was an inspiration surely of Miss Lucey's to think out the nursery part of the scheme, for by this provision she won the very class she most wanted. The teaching was done by a charming young woman, a teacher in the day-school, who came under the supervision of the night-school provided by the Board of Education. The first lessons were pathetic in their revelation of the great desire these women have to be able to talk in English and to write their own names in the country of their adoption. The learning progressed, however, and the interest did not abate. Five nights every week during the session of the night-schools these mothers came regularly to learn to read and write and spell English. They learned other lessons as well. They soon gave their gracious greetings in English, they copied the manners of the teacher, who drest wisely and acted her best for them. They liked smiling and being smiled upon, for they are a responsive people when their hearts are warmed. This class became a permanent feature of the evening public school.
>
> "Soon a monthly Italian mothers' party was started. Mothers and babies came until the largest room was filled. A varied program was offered each time and the admirable plan carried out of giving opportunity for the missionary societies of the leading churches, each to conduct one of these gatherings. This appealed to the societies as excellent home missionary work and practical Americanization among a real foreign population.
>
> "As one group of women said to their leader: 'We are *studying* Americanization; why can we not *do* some of it when it is so greatly needed?'
>
> "This year's series of parties proved most successful in bringing new women each time to entertain and to know the needs of these Italian mothers who responded quickly to every effort. It gave variety to the brief programs. Refreshments were the same each time—coffee, sandwiches, and small cakes—and these were provided by a 'special' domestic-science class.
>
> "There was no effort to preach to these delighted mothers. This was a 'party,' but there came a new and loving contact, and every gathering witnessed the steady growth in graces of manner, in personal appearance, in progress, in language, and in a spiritual uplift for these women who had little else to enjoy. To do, to speak, and to appear as an American woman became the aim of each Italian mother.
>
> "A clinic is now under way which brings the mothers and fathers of underfed children for instruction in properly feeding and caring for those who fall below par. The school physician has had excellent results from this clinic already."

The latent musical talent of these children of foreign parentage is being developed by a Music Settlement under Miss Lucey's direction. Free scholarships are given to the most promising pupils; the others pay 25 cents a lesson, and a like amount is contributed by the Settlement. Other activities include a kindergarten and classes for men.



MISS LUCEY'S FIRST CLINIC FOR "LITTLE MOTHERS."
The beginning of a unique Americanization campaign in a New Jersey city.

STARVED INTO LEAVING THE MINISTRY

POOR PAY IS CHIEF among several causes of a serious leakage in the ministry. Victims of the high cost of living, many clergymen are forced to forego the life to which they had hoped to dedicate themselves. According to statistics gathered by the Interchurch World Movement, which have been widely quoted, the average wage of ministers throughout the United States is $937 a year. In only ten States does the average minister get more than $1,000 a year, while in six States he gets less than $700 a year. As compared with the steel-workers, says *The Presbyterian*, "the Protestant churches of the United States give their best-paid ministers, apart from an exceptional church here and there, about the same wage as an expert roller in a steel-mill, while large numbers of them receive lower wages than any paid in the steel industry." According to the United States income-tax returns, we are informed by the same authority, one lawyer in five, one doctor in seven, and one engineer in ten has an income of more than $3,000 a year, while only one minister in a hundred has such an income. And we are reminded that this includes income from all sources, usually including any income the wife may have, which would tend to prove that considerably less than one minister in a hundred receives as much as $3,000 a year from the church he serves. "In fact, unless we except the lower branches of teaching, for the most part performed by single women with no dependents, there is no kind of profession, skilled or unskilled labor, so underpaid as the ministry." The Interchurch report reveals that in sixteen denominations 4,829 ministers received less than $500 in 1918; 14,423 others received between $500 and $1,000, and 12,873 ministers received between $1,000 and $1,500. Averages are misleading because the greatest number of ministers are in the small-salary list, writes J. T. Brabner Smith in *The Christian Herald*. "The larger salaries make the average a maximum amount for most of them. The average of salaries below $1,000 would be much less than $700." Several denominational averages given are: Episcopalian, $1,242; Presbyterian, $1,177; United Presbyterian, $1,096; Reformed Church (Dutch), $1,170; Methodist Episcopal (North), $1,176; Congregational, $1,042; Baptist (Northern), $950. In more detail:

> "After eliminating stated supplies and occasional pastors the Congregational Church in 1916 paid to one-half of its entire ministry less than $1,000 a year. The Protestant Episcopal Church usually pays its clergy better than do other denominations, yet half of them receive less than $1,500 a year. In New England, the Middle West, and on the Pacific Coast, 28 clergymen receive less than $500 a year; 53 receive from $500 to $750; 84, from $750 to $1,000; 506, from $1,000 to $1,500; and only 58, including bishops and general officers, receive $3,000 or more. The Methodist Episcopal Church North reports that in 1918 there were 1,932 ministers who received less than $500 and 4,136 ministers who received from $500 to $1,000, and only 48 who received from $4,000 to $5,000. The churches of the Northern Baptist Convention pay only 8 per cent. of their ministers as much as $1,500 a year; and with the exception of a few men residing in large cities the average salary is $683, or one-third of the present wages of an untrained, unskilled foreign-born laborer, according to the survey.
>
> "As a result, and in one denomination, 3,388 congregations did not have regular pastoral care. In another there were 994 fewer ministers than in 1914. In a denomination having 963 congregations only 627 had settled pastors. Another denomination needs a thousand ministers a year to fill the gaps."

The remedy suggested is the provision of an adequate salary for the minister's active years and a retiring pension for his old age. The best young men are not deterred from coming into the ministry from fear of sacrifices during their active years, we are informed; "but they are unwilling to face poverty at the end of their career." Adequate pensions will drive from mind "the grim specters of a minister's life—unemployment, disability, and death—and their consequences to those dependent on him. Until something is done to take the minister out of the position of humiliating dependence in old age, desertions to more lucrative professions may be expected." Plans for salary increases, based on a minimum salary, are being developed in several denominations, but—

> "Had payments by Christian laymen for the support of the ministry increased in proportion to increased wealth, salaries could have been doubled, and millions provided for the extension of the kingdom. More important than all, hundreds of high-grade, well-trained, effective ministers would not have been forced into secular pursuits in order to provide for their families; and young men of parts and learning, seeing that the laymen were willing to share their prosperity with them, even as in the past the ministers shared the poverty of the laymen, would not have had the lure of their call clouded by the forecast of a helpless and dependent old age, and many a fine, high-minded, devoted young man would have invested his life in the Christian ministry."

CATHOLICS LAUNCH A DAILY PAPER

AS "AN ANTIDOTE six times a week where the poisonous press are still permitted," the Catholics have established a national religious daily in the shape of *The Daily American Tribune*, published in Dubuque, Iowa. The only other religious daily in the country is *The Christian Science Monitor*, a widely read paper of long standing, published in Boston. The new paper fills a long-exprest need, and "is a living demonstration of the fact that the English-speaking Catholics of America can have a daily press of their own," writes Albert P. Schimberg, one of *The Tribune's* staff, in *America*, a New York Catholic weekly. It furnishes its readers both secular and religious news, and "best of all, being a Catholic daily newspaper, it has succeeded in supplanting other dailies in thousands of Catholic homes in our land." Further:

> "Its sports page daily chronicles the major-league games and each successive home run by 'Babe' Ruth. There are a market page, a daily instalment of a serial, and frequent short stories, weather forecasts, magazine features for parents, young people, children. The full-leased wire service keeps the readers informed of the utterances of the Presidential nominees and their campaign plans; the possibility of a coal famine, the fight of the Irish for independence, the prospects for long-delayed peace on peace: everything that interests them as citizens of the United States and as citizens of the world."

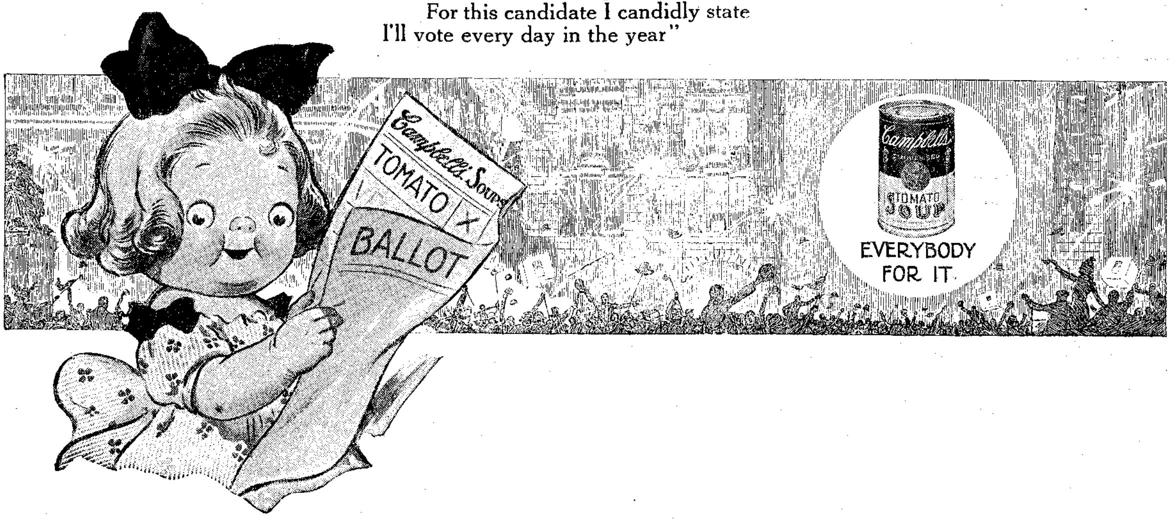
The Tribune was founded as a weekly in 1899; in 1915 it was made a semiweekly, and in 1919 its editions were increased to three a week. In congratulating its contemporary on entering the daily field, the Indiana *Catholic and Record* says:

> "There is no good reason why at least every Catholic archdiocese should not have a daily paper on the same plan—and every diocese, for that matter. It will come in time, and may come sooner than expected if a few wealthy Catholics in each diocese would combine in a movement in aid of the Catholic press. They seem to rejoice in helping almost any other project; but up to now they have failed to see the need of helping the one thing the Popes and Hierarchy have ever held most needful—a strong, a powerful, and an independent Catholic press."

However, a beginning has been made, and "in this matter of a Church daily the Catholics with their accustomed enterprise have scored a victory over the Protestant forces," says the Nashville *Christian Advocate* (Methodist). "It would seem that the Protestant forces have been too much engaged in clashing over the great Interchurch World Movement to have any time to deal with questions demanding any semblance of unified movement." Taking survey of the situation—

> "One of the saddest facts in the present era of Protestant Christianity in the United States is that, while one element is bewailing the sad end of the Interchurch World Movement which was conceived in a noble purpose but thrust into life through a series of mistakes, the other element is uttering its halleluiahs over the grave. In the meantime, a united Catholicism is celebrating the advent of its first daily paper."

"Here is the ticket, it's clear
Which stands for a league of good cheer
For this candidate I candidly state
I'll vote every day in the year"


Campbell's Soups
TOMATO X
BALLOT
Campbell's
TOMATO SOUP
EVERYBODY FOR IT

The winning ticket

Campbell's Tomato Soup wins not only on its delicious flavor but on its wholesome quality and healthfulness.

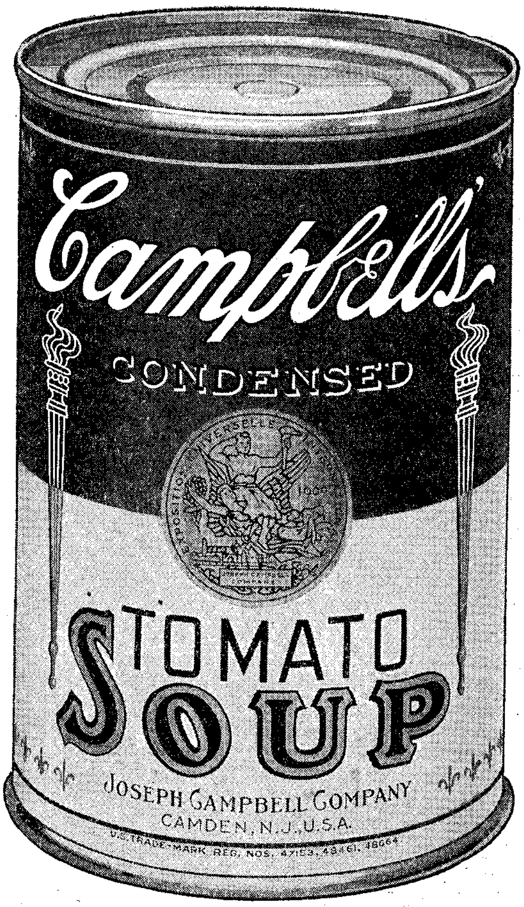
It is one of the most valuable health-promoters you can have on your table.

The pure juice of vine-ripened tomatoes and the other choice ingredients with which we make it are nourishing in themselves and they also help to tone and regulate all the body processes which build up health and good condition.

Served as a Cream of Tomato, the usual way, its energy-yield is fifty per cent greater than that of milk.

Good soup once a day at least is a health rule which no one can afford to overlook.

Do not leave it to chance. Order a dozen of this appetizing soup at a time and have it handy.


Campbell's
CONDENSED
TOMATO
SOUP
JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
CAMDEN, N.J., U.S.A.

21 kinds **15c a can**

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

FULL OFFICIAL TEXT OF THE LEAGUE COVENANT

RESERVATIONS ADOPTED BY THE SENATE WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE 44

The demand for our issue of September 25, containing the full text of the League Covenant, was so enormous that altho we printed over a million copies, they proved totally inadequate to meet it. Since that date the utterances of President Wilson, Governor Cox, and Senator Harding, have made a full knowledge of the Covenant even more imperative for every intelligent voter. These reasons indicate a plain duty to reprint the Covenant so that every one may have opportunity to study it, discuss it, and vote upon it.

THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES,

In order to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security

by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,

by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations,

by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and

by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another,

Agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 1

The original Members of the League of Nations shall be those of the Signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant and also such of those other States named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant. Such accession shall be effected by a Declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other Members of the League.

PRESENT MEMBERSHIP OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Argentine Republic
Australia
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
British Empire
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Cuba
Czecho-Slovakia
Denmark
France
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Hedjaz
India
Italy
Japan
Liberia
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Persia
Poland
Portugal
Roumania
Salvador
Serbia
Siam
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Uruguay
Venezuela

Ecuador is considering the treaty of peace in the current Congress. Nicaragua has ratified, but the formalities of depositing the ratification are not yet complete. Honduras has completed the parliamentary stage of ratification. The United States is eligible to original membership.

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annex may become a Member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval and air forces and armaments.

Any Member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

ARTICLE 2

The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat.

ARTICLE 3

The Assembly shall consist of Representatives of the Members of the League.

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require at the Seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the Assembly each Member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three Representatives.

ARTICLE 4

The Council shall consist of Representatives of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, together with Representatives of four other Members of the League. These four Members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the Representatives of the four Members of the League first selected by the Assembly, Representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain and Greece shall be members of the Council.

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional Members of the League whose Representatives shall always be members of the Council; the Council with like approval may increase the number of Members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council.

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the Seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

Any Member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a Representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that Member of the League.

At meetings of the Council, each Member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one Representative.

ARTICLE 5

Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant or by the terms of the present Treaty, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, including the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE 6

The permanent Secretariat shall be established at the Seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary General and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first Secretary General shall be the person named in the Annex; thereafter the Secretary General shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

The secretaries and staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary General with the approval of the Council.

The Secretary General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council.

The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the Members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE 7

The Seat of the League is established at Geneva.

The Council may at any time decide that the Seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the Members of the League and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

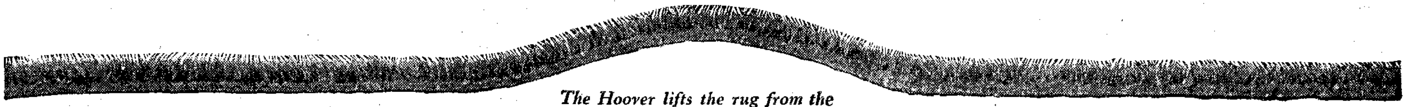
The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by Representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

ARTICLE 8

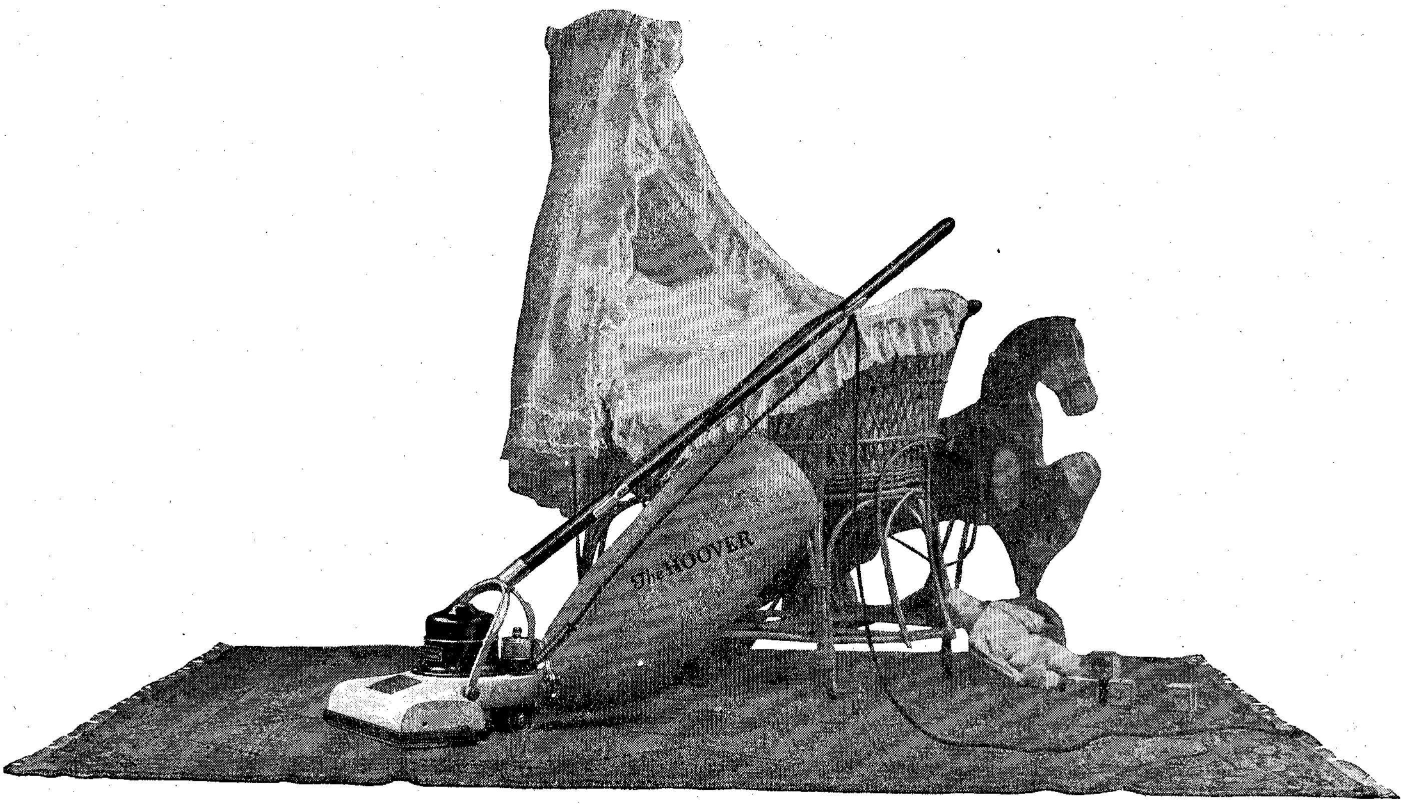
The Members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.



The Hoover lifts the rug from the floor, like this — flutters it upon a cushion of air, gently "beats" out its embedded grit, and so prolongs its life

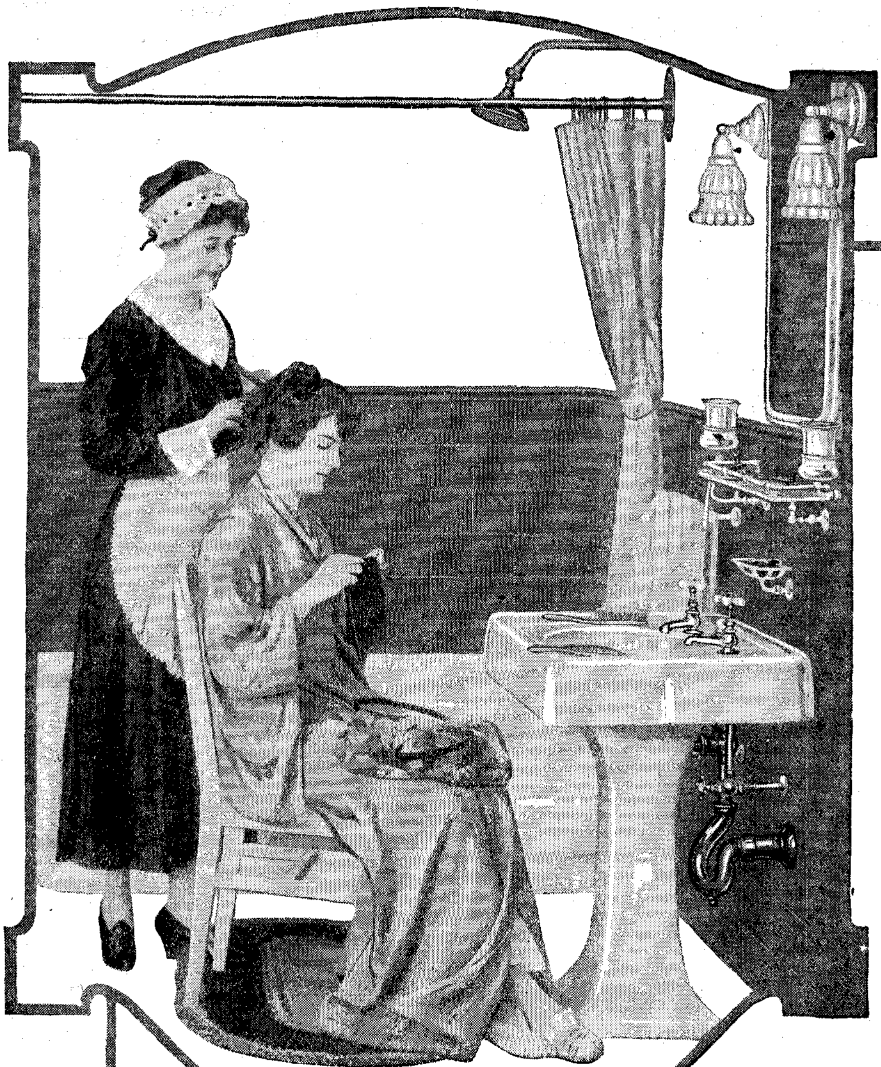


Immaculate rugs are safe playgrounds for the children. Clean thoroughly to protect childhood's precious health. Beat out embedded dirt and germs. Sweep up all litter that clings. Suction away all loose grime. Do it frequently. Only The Hoover performs these essentials of sanitary cleaning. And it is the largest selling electric cleaner in the world.

The HOOVER

It Beats — as it Sweeps — as it Cleans

THE HOOVER SUCTION SWEEPER COMPANY
The oldest makers of electric cleaners
North Canton, Ohio Hamilton, Canada



PROGRESS in home making invariably expresses itself in the bathroom. No other part of the home comes so intimately into the daily life, nor means so much in comfort and contentment.

If your plumbing is over ten years old, it may not be in keeping with progress. There are new and better fixtures which more truly reflect appreciation of home charm and refinement.

Ask your Contracting Plumber.

"Standard"
PLUMBING FIXTURES

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh

In addition to the displays of "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures shown by Wholesale Dealers and Contracting Plumbers, there are permanent "Standard" exhibits in the following cities:

NEW YORK	35 W. 31ST
NEW YORK (EXPORT DEPARTMENT)	50 BROAD
BOSTON	186 DEVONSHIRE
PHILADELPHIA	1215 WALNUT
WASHINGTON	SOUTHERN BLDG.
*PITTSBURGH	445 WATER
PITTSBURGH	106 SIXTH
*CHICAGO	14 N. PEORIA
*ST. LOUIS	4140 FOREST PARK BLVD.
*EAST ST. LOUIS	16 N. MAIN
*CLEVELAND	4409 EUCLID
CINCINNATI	633 WALNUT
*TOLEDO	311 ERIE
*COLUMBUS	166 N. THIRD
*CANTON	1106 SECOND, N. E.
*YOUNGSTOWN	458 W. FEDERAL
*WHEELING	46 EIGHTEENTH
*HUNTINGTON	SECOND AVE. AND TENTH
*ERIE	130 W. TWELFTH
*ALTOONA	918 ELEVENTH
MILWAUKEE	426 BROADWAY
*MILWAUKEE	311 FIFTH
*LOUISVILLE	323 W. MAIN
*NASHVILLE	315 TENTH AVE., S.
*NEW ORLEANS	846 BARONNE
*HOUSTON	COR. PRESTON AVE. AND SMITH
*DALLAS	1200 JACKSON
*SAN ANTONIO	212 LOSOYA
*FORT WORTH	828 MONROE
KANSAS CITY	201 RIDGE ARCADE
SAN FRANCISCO	149-55 BLUXOME
*LOS ANGELES	216-224 S. CENTRAL
ATLANTA OFFICE,	1217 CITIZENS & SOUTHERN BANK BLDG.
DETROIT OFFICE	414 HAMMOND BLDG.
CHICAGO OFFICE	1010 STANDARD OIL BLDG.
SEATTLE OFFICE	1226 L. C. SMITH BLDG.

Service at "Standard" Branches *In the cities marked (*) are carried complete* lines of Plumbing and Heating Supplies; Farm Water Supply Systems; Tools and Supplies for Mills, Mines and Factories, also for the Water, Gas, Steam and Oil Industries. Write **or call on nearest branch. If interested in plumbing fixtures for factories, write for book, "Factory Sanitation."**

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The Members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those Members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, naval and air programs and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

ARTICLE 9

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles 1 and 8 and on military, naval, and air questions generally.

ARTICLE 10

The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE 11

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise the Secretary General shall on the request of any Member of the League forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also declared to be the friendly right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE 12

The Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

ARTICLE 13

The Members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which can not be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject-matter to arbitration.

Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration.

For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the Court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

ARTICLE 14

The Council shall formulate and submit to the Members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

ARTICLE 15

If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration in accordance with Article 13, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of the dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any Member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.

In any case referred to the Assembly, all the provisions of this Article and of Article 12 relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the Representatives of those Members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other Members of the League, exclusive in each case of the Representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

ARTICLE 16

Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League which are cooperating to protect the covenants of the League.

Any member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the Representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon.

ARTICLE 17

In the event of a dispute between a Member of the League and a State which is not a Member of the League, or between States not Members of the League, the State or States not Members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles 12 to 16 inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a Member of the League, the provisions of Article 16 shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

ARTICLE 18

Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any Member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

ARTICLE 19

The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

ARTICLE 20

The Members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case any Member of the League shall, before becoming a Member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

ARTICLE 21

Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

ARTICLE 22

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be intrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the Mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centers of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate, the Mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

ARTICLE 23

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the League:

(*a*) will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations;

(*b*) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control;

(*c*) will intrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs;

(*d*) will intrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest;

(*e*) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League. In this connection, the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914–1918 shall be borne in mind;

(*f*) will endeavor to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

ARTICLE 24

There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaus and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaus or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all revelant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

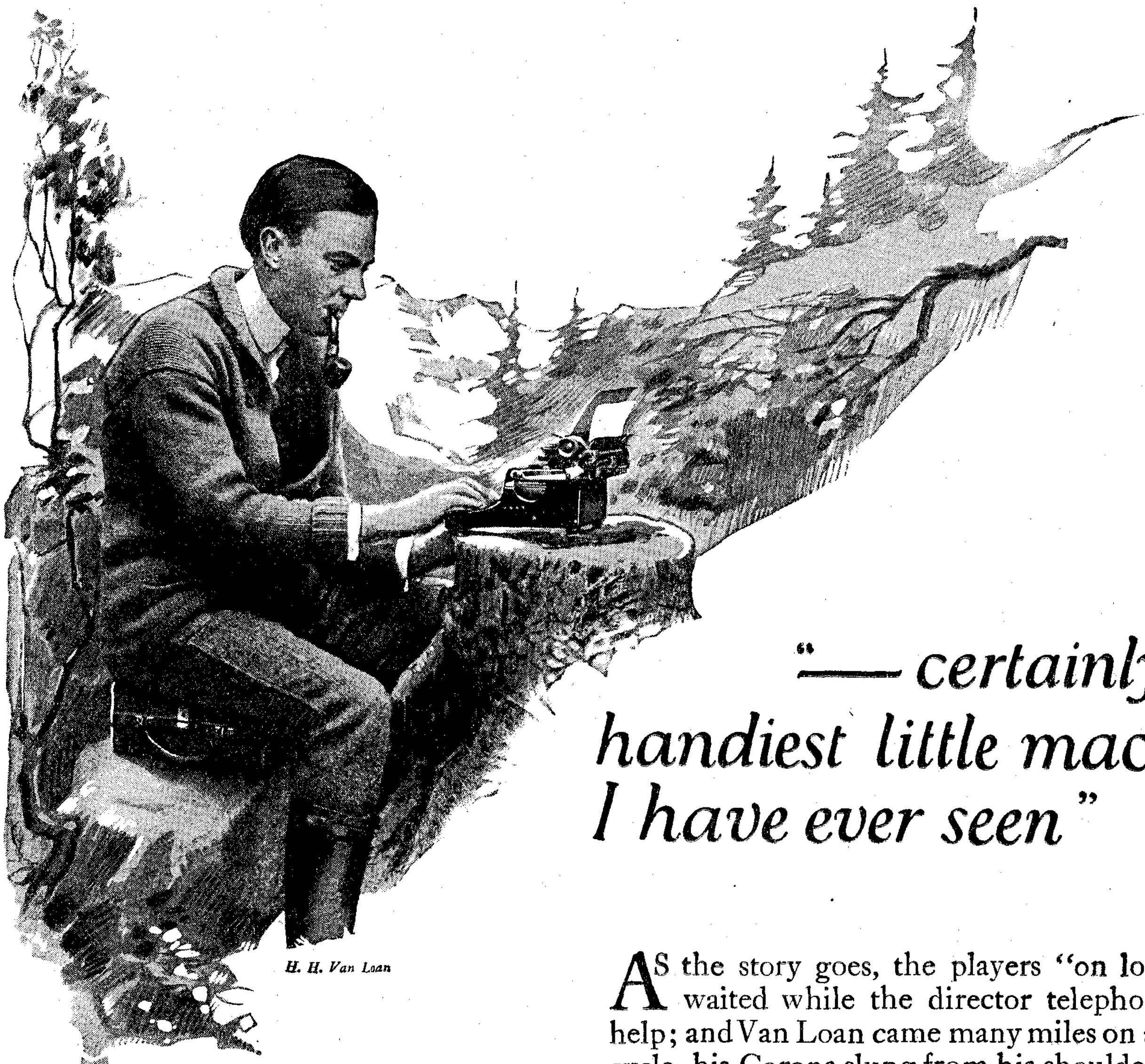
ARTICLE 25

The Members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and cooperation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

ARTICLE 26

Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Assembly.

No such amendment shall bind any Member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League.



H. H. Van Loan

Scenario Writing on the Spot

This is how Mr. Van Loan, a leading photo playwright—author of "The Virgin of Stamboul"—improvises whole scenes when emergency demands quick thinking and while the director awaits the "script."

"—certainly the handiest little machine I have ever seen"

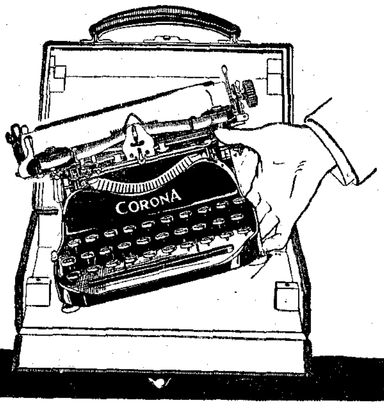
AS the story goes, the players "on location" waited while the director telephoned for help; and Van Loan came many miles on a motor cycle, his Corona slung from his shoulder, to re-write the scenes or produce new ones. Later he said to a cameraman: "Corona is certainly the handiest little machine I have ever seen!"

Thus in unexpected ways is seen the extraordinary impetus Corona has given the general practice of typing. It has swept aside limitations of weight and bulk and made typed correspondence, manuscripts, memoranda and reports universal. Not only can it be used *anywhere*, but its fifty-dollar price, coupled with its surprising scope of operation, has rendered its use as economical as it is satisfactory.

Consult Your Telephone Book for Nearest Corona Dealer

Built by
CORONA TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Inc.
GROTON, NEW YORK

$50, with carrying case



CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine

TRADE MARK

Fold it up — Take it with you — Typewrite anywhere

RESERVATIONS ADOPTED BY THE SENATE

The following reservations were added to the Covenant and to other sections of the Peace Treaty by majority votes in the Senate, varying with the different reservations, but when the Treaty, with the reservations, came to the final vote on March 19, it received forty-nine yeas and thirty-five nays, or seven less than the necessary two-thirds, and hence failed of ratification.

RESOLUTION OF RATIFICATION

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Germany concluded at Versailles on the 28th day of June, 1919, subject to the following reservations and understandings, which are hereby made a part and condition of this resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted as a part and a condition of this resolution of ratification by the Allied and Associated Powers, and a failure on the part of the Allied and Associated Powers to make objection to said reservations and understandings prior to the deposit of ratification by the United States shall be taken as a full and final acceptance of such reservations and understandings by said Powers:

1. The United States so understands and construes Article 1 that in case of notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations, as provided in said article, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations under the said Covenant have been fulfilled, and notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States.

2. The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country by the employment of its military or naval forces, its resources, or any form of economic discrimination, or to interfere in any way in controversies between nations, including all controversies relating to territorial integrity or political independence, whether members of the League or not, under the provisions of Article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States, under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall, in the exercise of full liberty of action, by act or joint resolution so provide.

3. No mandate shall be accepted by the United States under Article 22, par. 1, or any other provision of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, except by action of the Congress of the United States.

4. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, the suppression of traffic in women and children and in opium and other dangerous drugs, and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the Council or of the Assembly of the League of Nations, or any agency thereof, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

Change

5. The United States will not submit to arbitration or to inquiry by the Assembly or by the Council of the League of Nations, provided for in said treaty of peace, any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine; said doctrine to be interpreted by the United States alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said League of Nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said Treaty of Peace with Germany.

6. The United States withholds its assent to Articles 156, 157 and 158 [Shantung], and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under said articles.

7. No person is or shall be authorized to represent the United States, nor shall any citizen of the United States be eligible, as a member of any body or agency established or authorized by said Treaty of Peace with Germany, except pursuant to an act of the Congress of the United States providing for his appointment and defining his powers and duties.

8. The United States understands that the reparation commission will regulate or interfere with exports from the United States to Germany, and from Germany to the United States, only when the United States by act or joint resolution of Congress approves such regulation or interference.

9. The United States shall not be obligated to contribute to any expenses of the League of Nations, or of the secretariat, or of any commission, or committee, or conference, or other agency, organized under the League of Nations or under the treaty or for the purpose of carrying out the treaty provisions, unless and until an appropriation of funds available for such expenses shall have been made by the Congress of the United States: *Provided*, That the foregoing limitation shall not apply to the United States' proportionate share of the expenses of the office force and salary of the secretary-general.

10. No plan for the limitation of armaments proposed by the Council of the League of Nations under the provisions of Article 8 shall be held as binding the United States until the same shall have been accepted by Congress, and the United States reserves the right to increase its armament without the consent of the Council whenever the United States is threatened with invasion or engaged in war.

11. The United States reserves the right to permit, in its discretion, the nationals of a covenant-breaking State, as defined in Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, residing within the United States or in countries other than such covenant-breaking State, to continue their commercial, financial and personal relations with the nationals of the United States.

12. Nothing in Articles 296, 297 [Debts and Property Rights], or in any of the annexes thereto or in any other article, section, or annex of the Treaty of Peace with Germany shall, as against citizens of the United States, be taken to mean any confirmation, ratification, or approval of any act otherwise illegal or in contravention of the rights of citizens of the United States.

13. The United States withholds its assent to Part XIII [Labor] (Articles 387 to 427, inclusive) unless Congress by act or joint resolution shall hereafter make provision for representation in the organization established by said Part XIII, and in such event the participation of the United States will be governed and conditioned by the provisions of such act or joint resolution.

14. Until Part I, being the Covenant of the League of Nations, shall be so amended as to provide that the United States shall be entitled to cast a number of votes equal to that which any member of the League and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire, in the aggregate shall be entitled to cast, the United States assumes no obligation to be bound except in cases where Congress has previously given its consent, by any election, decision, report, or finding of the Council or Assembly in which any member of the League and its self-governing dominions, colonies or parts of empire, in the aggregate have cast more than one vote.

The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report or finding of the Council or Assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the League if such member, or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire, or part of empire united with it politically has voted.

15. In consenting to the ratification of the Treaty with Germany the United States adheres to the principle of self-determination and to the resolution of sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for a government of their own choice adopted by the Senate June 6, 1919, and declares that when such government is attained by Ireland, a consummation it is hoped is at hand, it should promptly be admitted as a member of the League of Nations.

FISK
Trade Mark Reg U S Pat Off
Time to Re-tire?
(Buy Fisk)

LET the next tire you buy be a Fisk Cord. Just one comparative test with other tires will justify your choice and our confidence.

With generous oversize, surprisingly big mileage, riding ease, good looks, a tread that really grips fast on wet asphalt,—these are tires made with a view to every user's personal satisfaction.

And every Fisk Tire is backed by the Fisk ideal—"to be the best concern in the world to work for, and the squarest concern in existence to do business with."

Next time—BUY FISK from your dealer

PROBLEMS · OF · DEMOCRACY

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for School use

PARTY SPIRIT

AMERICA was still without political parties when Washington declared in his celebrated Farewell Address, "There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true, and in governments of a monarchical class patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, on the spirit of party. But in those of a popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged."

Even as late as 1830 America had still to witness its first national convention, and very curious were the circumstances leading up to it. As Professor Beard, of Columbia University, reminds us in his book on "American Government and Politics,"

> "About this time there had sprung up a violent opposition to secret societies, especially to the Masonic fraternity, on account of the mysterious disappearance of a man who had proposed to reveal Masonic secrets. It was contended that Freemasonry was a political danger; and at a preliminary assembly of Anti-Masonic delegates at Philadelphia in 1830, a call was issued to all opponents of secret societies to send delegates to a convention for the purpose of selecting candidates for President and Vice-President. The following year the first national convention, composed of 114 Anti-Masonic delegates, assembled at Baltimore, and nominated a ticket which was sadly defeated in the ensuing election. Altho the Anti-Masonic party speedily disappeared, it initiated a revolution in our national political machinery."

What would Washington have said—or, for that matter, a delegate to the Anti-Masonic Convention—could either of them have foreseen the tumult of party spirit amid which a modern candidate for the Presidency is placed in nomination? Nothing in the Federal Constitution provided for the growth of parties, or for their habits and customs when grown. For a long time, they were a law unto themselves. Indeed, it was not until after the Civil War that "public-spirited men began a struggle for legislation that would substitute regular, compulsory, and public practises for the voluntary customs which the parties had developed under the direction of leaders." Progress was slow, even then, and the first notable results were gained only in the eighties—results affecting the ballot and elections. "Up until about 1880 the printing and distribution of ballots were left entirely in the hands of the various political organizations, and, generally speaking, there was no secrecy at all about elections, for each party furnished its members with ballots of a certain color, and it was easy to see how every one voted. The cost of printing ballots deterred poor men from entering politics, and made it well-nigh impossible for a third party, with no spoils, to gain a foothold. In the early eighties a cry went up from the reformers for the Australian ballot system, according to which public authorities were to furnish the ballots for all parties and provide complete secrecy for all voters."

Golden, indeed, were the hopes of its promoters, who saw in the Australian ballot system a cure for every ill. Ostrogorski, in his "Democracy and the Organization of Political Parties," represents them as claiming that it "would not only put an end to bribery and intimidation of the electors and to frauds in the taking of the vote, but it would undermine the very foundations of the machine: it would deprive it of a pretext for interfering with elections, for employing 'workers,' for levying assessments, and would strip its candidates of their privileged character; the assent of the machine would no longer be required for getting on the printed list; the State, which would henceforth make up this ballot, would enter every candidate on it whether recommended by a party organization or not, would submit them all without distinction to the electors; a poor man would therefore have the same facilities as a rich man, and an independent the same chances as a party hack, of entering public life. The promoters of the reform succeeded in creating a genuine current of opinion in its favor; sermons were preached in the churches for the Australian ballot, numerous petitions were addrest to the legislatures, and eventually the reformers ended by intimidating the politicians intrenched in those assemblies."

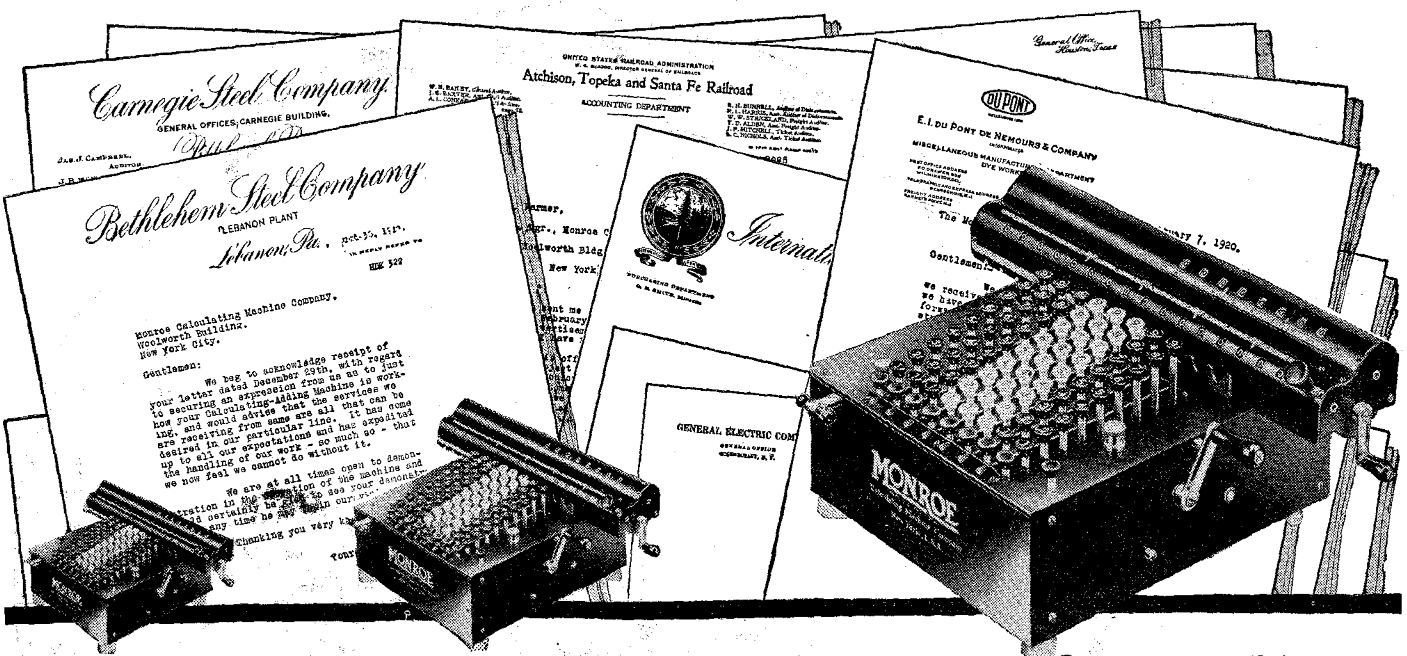
All but two of the States now have the Australian ballot system. But it soon appeared that, despite the new precautions, party leaders could still manipulate elections by tampering with the machinery behind an election. Hence a country-wide movement, during the last ten years, for methods to deprive political parties of their old-time irresponsibility and "make the party system an integral part of the legal framework of government." In this direction much has been accomplished. "New laws," says Professor Beard, "fix the dates and places of party primaries, provide official ballots furnished by the Government to all parties without charge, regulate the composition and powers of party committees, abolish conventions altogether or control their composition and procedure, institute, in many instances, direct nominations by party vote for nominations by conventions, forbid contributions by corporations, compel party committees to account for the receipt and disbursement of funds, limit the amount which the respective candidates may spend, and otherwise control the machinery and practises of all parties."

So far, excellent. But in the nature of things there are parties within parties, or, at all events, factions within parties, and each party witnesses at its national convention a pitched battle between the factions, or subparties, within it. That is what a convention is for. However, when it turns out that a convention can give us candidates for whom we showed no enthusiasm by our votes in the primaries and when a candidate strong in the primaries and apparently sure of nomination is "turned down," the question arises naturally enough as to whether we have not, perhaps, a problem of democracy in the conduct of conventions.

Mr. Arnold Bennett has put himself on record as saying that all governments, seen close to, "are incredible," and probably he would say the same of all nominating bodies the world over. "Incredible" they will remain, doubtless, for a long time to come, tho, meanwhile, they may profitably take account of stock with a view to possible improvement. Instead of regarding our national conventions and their practises as fixt, we should remember that change has followed change throughout a whole series of modifications and innovations; also that, in all likelihood, the series is far from complete. Friendly criticism—from such a foreigner as Mr. James Bryce, for example—may afford useful suggestions. In his treatise, "The American Commonwealth," he remarks:

> "A European is astonished to see nearly one thousand men prepare to transact the two most difficult pieces of business an assembly can undertake, the solemn consideration of their principles and the selection of the person they wish to place at the head of the nation, in the sight and hearing of twelve or fourteen thousand other men and women. The passions that sway the multitude are constantly bursting forth in storms of cheering or hissing at an allusion to a favorite aspirant or an obnoxious name, and five or six speakers may take the floor together, shouting and gesticulating at each other till the

(*Continued on page 75*)


Carnegie Steel Company
GENERAL OFFICES, CARNEGIE BUILDING,
Bethlehem Steel Company
LEBANON PLANT
Lebanon, Pa.
UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT
International
GENERAL ELECTRIC COM
DU PONT
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company
MONROE

Monroe Calculating Machine Company,
Woolworth Building,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated December 29th, with regard to securing an expression from us as to just how your Calculating-Adding Machine is working, and would advise that the services we are receiving from same are all that can be desired in our particular line. It has come up to all our expectations and has expedited the handling of our work - so much so - that we now feel we cannot do without it.

1916 *Bethlehem Steel Co. was using only 2 Monroe Calculating Machines in 1916.*

1918 *Bethlehem was using 54 Monroes in 1918 or 27 times as many as in 1916.*

1920 *Bethlehem now has 63 times as many Monroes as 4 years ago—a total of 126 Monroes now turn out Bethlehem's figure-work.*

Bethlehem Steel Co. Jumps from 2 to 126!

And Makes All its Figuring as Easy as Turning a Crank

TWO Monroes four years ago—126 Monroes today! That's the way Bethlehem Steel Co. has swung over to Monroeing its figure-work.

Not only Bethlehem, but thousands of other businesses large and small—Standard Oil Co. with 94 Monroes; Du Pont with 62 Monroes—are extending their Monroe equipment throughout their offices—proving that once you put the Monroe on the job in a single department, your own business judgment will prompt you to adopt it for every department where figure-work is done.

For such careful buyers as these would not be equipping their offices with more and more Monroes if their initial investments in Monroe Calculating Machines hadn't paid them the largest profits—in time saved on figure-work—in errors prevented—in keeping their figure-work up-to-date. But they learned as you too will learn that the Monroe is *first* in accuracy, *first* in speed, *first* in adaptability to your figuring needs.

NAME OF COMPANY	No. of Monroes in use in		
	1916	1918	1920
American Writing Paper Co.	1	18	51
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rwy Co.	20	80	100
Bethlehem Steel Co.	2	54	126
Carnegie Steel Co.	9	47	59
DuPont DeNemours & Co., E. I.	2	31	62
General Fire Extinguisher Co.	3	35	49
General Electric Co.	10	17	31
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	5	12	53
International Paper Co.	11	28	42
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	23	40	75
Standard Oil Co.	16	41	94
Telling-Belle Vernon Co.	2	19	51
Texas Company, The	2	24	56
Travelers Insurance Company, The	20	54	85
Trumbull Steel Co.	4	19	55

Even a single re-order is a strong endorsement. Here is the way 15 of the biggest concerns in the country have increased their equipment of Monroe Calculating Machines

Monroe does not confine its service to big industry alone. A list of Monroe users in any city would reveal that for the dozens of the country's biggest industries where the Monroe has been adopted, there are over 14,000 of the smaller offices in which the Monroe is serving and saving every business day.

The Monroe makes all figuring as easy as turning a crank. Let a Monroe demonstrator show you how the Monroe will clean up the figure-work in your office—mail the coupon today.

MONROE

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Calculating Machine

The "SHOW ME" Coupon—Mail it today

Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Woolworth Building, New York.
Without obligation (check items desired):
[ ] Arrange for a demonstration in our office on our own work
[ ] Send us a copy of Monroe "Book of Facts"
Firm Name
My Name
Address

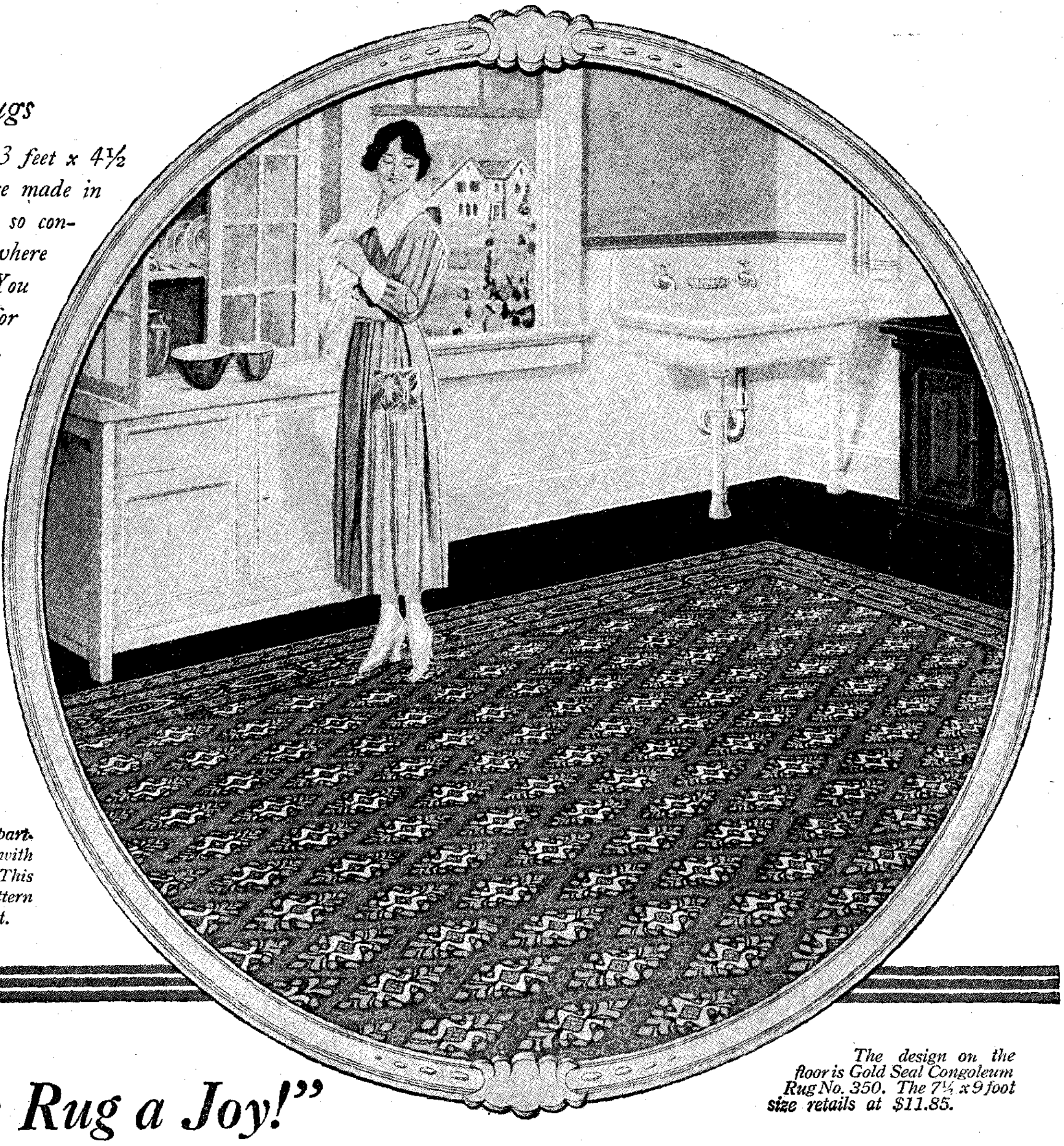
L.D.-10-23-20

Small Rugs

The two small sizes, 3 feet x 4½ feet and 3 x 6 feet, are made in special patterns, and are so convenient for those places where there is excessive wear. You will find dozens of uses for them around the house. And think how inexpensive they are.

Free Decorative Service

Our Decorative Service Department will gladly help you with your floor-covering problems. This service is free. Beautiful pattern folder No. A64 free on request.



The design on the floor is Gold Seal Congoleum Rug No. 350. The 7½ x 9 foot size retails at $11.85.

"Isn't This Rug a Joy!"

"I used to think this kitchen a dull, cheerless place; but since I've had this lovely Congoleum Rug I actually am finding excuses for staying in the kitchen!

"Wouldn't Grandma have reveled in a rug like this! Gran'dad used to say you could eat off her kitchen floor."

But this modern housewife keeps her floor just as spotless and immaculate as her grandmother's without any back-breaking scrubbing or sweeping. She has something her grandmother never dreamed of—a sanitary, waterproof rug!

And as to expense—if this Congoleum Rug had cost as much as other rugs, it would have been a good investment, for it certainly saves trouble in cleaning—but it *cost only $11.85!*

In a twinkling a damp mop wipes away every sign of the morning's baking and kitchen work and restores the charming fresh color.

The kitchen is only one of a dozen places where Congoleum has been found to give complete satisfaction. Note the low prices.

3 x 4½ feet	$2.40	7½ x 9 feet	$11.85
3 x 6 feet	3.20	9 x 10½ feet	16.60
6 x 9 feet	9.75	9 x 12 feet	19.00

Prices in the Far West and South average 15% higher than those quoted; in Canada prices average 25% higher. All prices subject to change without notice.

Congoleum Company
INCORPORATED

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK CHICAGO CLEVELAND
SAN FRANCISCO MINNEAPOLIS DALLAS BOSTON
KANSAS CITY MONTREAL

GOLD SEAL CONGOLEUM RUGS

Look for the Gold Seal

You are always perfectly safe if the rug you buy has the Gold-Seal Guarantee pasted on the face. The salesman will tell you that the words, "Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back," mean all that they say.

GOLD SEAL
CONGOLEUM
GUARANTEE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK
REMOVE SEAL WITH DAMP CLOTH

CURRENT - POETRY

THIS message of comfort for those who have kin resting in an alien soil is finely magined. There is touched a chord that an not help to vibrate here, and assuage he grief that is natural to one who must hink of a lonely grave in a foreign land. 'he Boston *Transcript* prints it:

WE REST IN CHÂTEAU-THIERRY

By Harry Webb Farrington

No, mother dearest,
The earth is not hard, here
About me:
It feels like the covers
You tucked in so close,
When you bent o'er the bedside,
And kissed me good-night;
For it's prest by the tread
Of my buddies, who fell,
And the brave stretcher-bearers
Who found me.

No, my dear daddy,
The snow is not cold, here
About me;
I think of the feathers
We slept in at home,
With the pure, clean counterpane
Spotless and white,
Like the smooth, shiny crust
On my favorite hill
Where we coasted and slid down
Together.

No, little sister,
The stars are not harsh in
Their shining,
For they are the ones, who
With Deborah's hosts
And with Barak's men fought in
Their courses to win;
And they helped on the big hill,
The Woods and at Vaux;
You must watch them, and love them
As ever.

No, my brave brother,
Think not I am sad and
Unhappy.
For this is the town where
Jean Fontaine was born.
He has left in the air, all
The princes, the elves,
And the animals, too,
For they act all his stories
To me every day; I
Am happy.

No, mother dearest,
Your son is not slighted,
Neglected;
Each day come our boys, and
They pass not a tag,
Many choke as they read them,
And send us a thought,
Yes, those big strapping fellows
Shed tears, for they feel
We are dead and forgotten
Forever.

Yes, precious mother,
Your boy has a mother's
Remembrance.
These wonderful mothers
Of France, stricken too,
Come with flowers, and wreaths
Made of glass, and they utter
A prayer, and call me their son.
Do not worry, dear mother,
We are resting in
Château-Thierry.

If there were more Chattertons in these ys we might feel the force of Mr. Leslie's plaint in the London *Chapbook*. Of course, not many poets are millionaires, but they seem to sup as well as others. We must take the verse and let the verisimilitude go:

PRIEST OR POET

By Shane Leslie

O Lord, why must Thy poets peak and pine,
Why fall Thy singers into fate?
When all Thy Priests do sup on amber wine
And walk in purples delicate?

Thy prophets in the desert honey sip
And sate their soul with loneliness,
Yet breakest Thou Thy flames upon their lip
And givest camel's hair for dress.

To poets, Lord, Thou givest neither drink
Nor raiment, fire nor peace nor food;
Enhungered, thirsting do they daily sink
Beneath the trampling multitude.

Since Professor Erskine has accused the *vers-librists* of merely deriving from realistic fiction, this poem in *The Atlantic Monthly* seems to glory in the attribution. Perhaps we should call this a short story with the kind of a flirt of the tail that O. Henry used to delight in.

MISS HEMING

By W. W. Williams

Miss Heming was undoubtedly the best
Stenographer in Washington. She drest
In serge and sheer white muslin; spent the day
In typing, not complaining of her pay;
Never gave way to cross or sulky fits,
Never wrote "there" for "their," or "it's" for "its."
Her copy was a dream; she'd always fix
Her day's job up, tho kept till half-past six.
She had one fault, however: she would write
"the Adjutant General," in the world's despite—
Not capital T-h-e, in proper form!
The A.G.O. grew restive; came a storm;
Our colonel, 'neath the term of "negligent"
Smarting, discharged Miss Heming. Off she went,
'Mid the loud lamentations of our force.
She showed no anger, sorrow, or remorse;
Merely remarked—we hailed it as sublime—
"I had a grandmother like that one time."

The Atlantic also has this couched in quite another mood, one of nostalgic pain that revolts against death:

REMINISCENCE

By Amory Hare

If I were dead, I would not miss
The things that were my deeper bliss.
I should be far too well at rest
For burning thoughts to fill my breast.
There, in the silence of the grave,
Content with what such stillness gave,
No yearning should disturb my will;
Yet, when the Spring ran through the hill,
Haply the wandering scent of her
Some consciousness in me might stir,
And with the blind roots' will I might
Grope back, remembering, toward the light.

Ah, God! To walk the world again
When all the fields are sweet with rain;
To come again when dusk is falling
And hear the tree-toad's drowsy calling;
To wander through the tufted clover
When Humble-bee's a busy lover;
Or stumble on some little grove
My loneliness had made me love;
To wear a cool green summer frock;
To hear the busy kitchen clock
Tick while the house is dark and still,
And vine-leaves at the window-sill
Whisper a small word to the grass
When desultory breezes pass;
Above a teacup's brim to gaze
At slow smoke rising through the blaze,
Or meet, perhaps, the friendly look
Of eyes just lifted from a book;
To see the tidy little towns
Tucked in, asleep, beneath the downs;
To ride a long day straight and hard,
And come at dusk to stable-yard,
Hearing the great beasts in the stalls
Stamp, or rub softly 'gainst the walls,
Or blow the dust from out the grain—
Ah, God! to know these things again.

There is the whole spiritual biography of a type here; and tho he must have been observed in the antipodes, for the Sydney *Bulletin* prints this, he might equally be encountered in New York.

SAILORMAN

By M. Forrest

Sailorman, sailorman,
With your great brown arm and your big thick wrist
And the bulldog neck of you,
In how many harbors have you landed and kist,
In how many harbors blue?
Sailorman, sailorman, with the firm, fine mouth,
And the eyes that are gray distances and warm wild South!

Creak of the hawsers in the sweet trade-wind,
Splash of the anchor, ripple of the line,
Coconuts or rotting shell on white sands to find,
Beer or rum or brandy or a pale French wine;
"On the scoot" with pockets full; sick, with money spent;
Life and Death have diced for you round a continent.
"Bosca" up in Sydney town, "*Tres bon*" in France,
"Segyen" out in Egypt—this your verdict of the dance!

Sailorman, sailorman,
With your swinging arms and your rope-rough wrist
And the muscled neck of you,
In how many harbors have you quarreled and kist,
In how many harbors blue?

Some picturesque lines of the country landscape surely pass along with the old rail-fence. Barbed wire will inspire no poet; so it is fitting the snake-fence has its elegy, and the Toronto *Globe* supplies it.

THE SNAKE-FENCE

By Arthur S. Bourinot

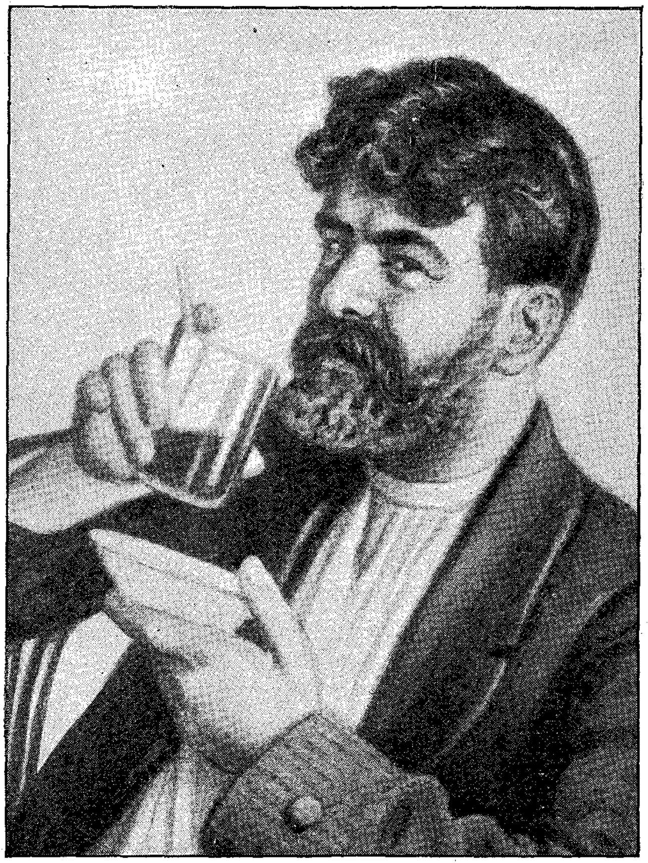
Fast disappearing emblem of old days
When man first trod the frontier wilderness
Sowing the seed which later grew to dress
The ax-cleared land, with miles of sunlit maize.

Along haphazard windings, zigzag ways,
In April bluebirds flew all azure plumed,
Beside the lowest logs the blood-root bloomed
Unconscious of the brilliant noontide blaze.

But now the logs lie rotting in the grass
Or feed the fires of chill October eves;
Of former landscapes progress only leaves
A vestige which eventually will pass.
Thus gradually the old-time glamour fades
And, fading, dies, as winds through forest glades.

"THE MAN WHO KILLED THE CZAR"

IN THE RUSSIAN TOWN OF EKATERINBURG, there lives a man, Yankel Yurovsky by name, who enjoys the favor of the Bolshevik Government. They have made him the Inspector of Life-Insurance for the whole Province of Ekaterinburg. His house, one of the best in the city, is situated in Karl Liebknecht Street, opposite the former British Consulate, and only three hundred paces from the house in which the Czar was killed. Yurovsky's own hand performed that "execution," declare two recent and very circumstantial accounts which have come out of Russia by way of England. "What superstitious or supernatural force is it that so often drags murderers back to the scene of their crime tho, like Yurovsky, they loathe the sight of it?" asks Capt. Francis McCullagh, the writer of one of these accounts. Captain McCullagh's "story" is written in such a "literary" way that, in great part, it reads more like fiction than an authentic chronicle of historical events. At several places in his narrative he fills in his lack of information with unusually vivid and well-written scenes drawn confessedly from his imagination. In his main details, however, he is corroborated by another account prepared from much the same material by a correspondent of the London *Times*, and widely circulated in Europe. Original documents and material evidence discovered when Kolchak reconquered Ekaterinburg from the "Reds" form the basis of both these reports, but in each case witnesses to the actual executions are said to have been interviewed on the spot. A third account, prepared by two French investigators, has little in common with the two English reports, which are generally accepted throughout England as approximating the facts.



Copyrighted by the Keystone View Company.

DID HE "EXECUTE" THE CZAR?

This (supposed) photograph of Yankel Yurovsky, the ruthless Bolshevik who is said to have killed the Czar with his own hand, bears evidence of having been retouched to make the alleged murderer look even more ruthless than usual. It must have been taken before the murder, for, according to a recent British interviewer, the real Yankel has become a nervous, conscience-stricken wreck.

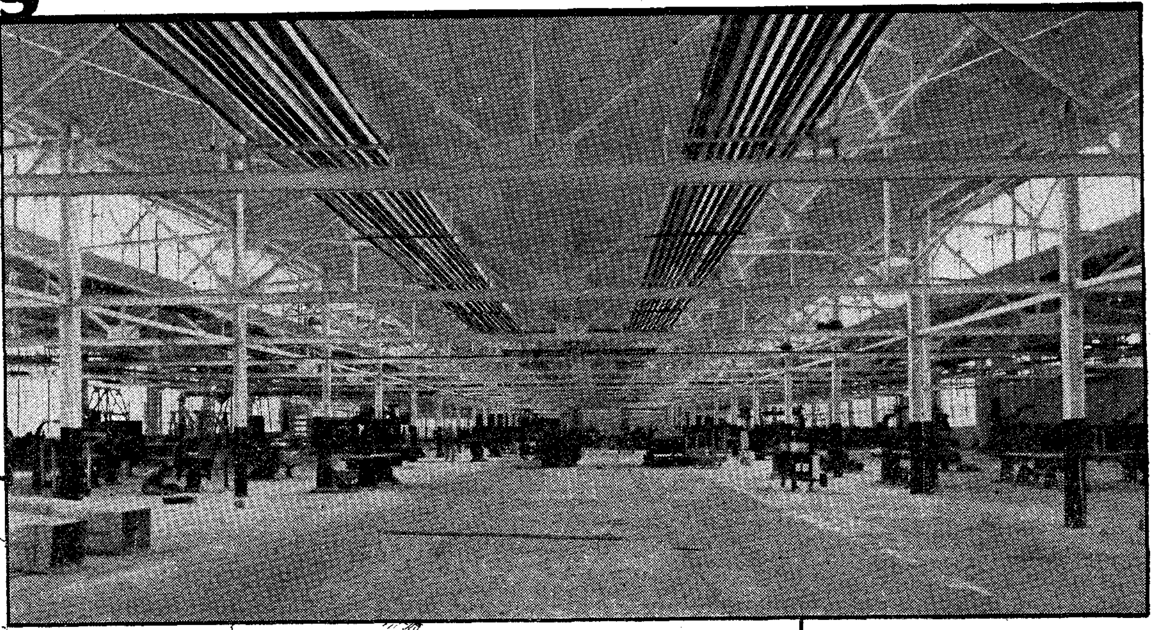
While the London *Times's* correspondent accuses the Bolshevik Government of having ordered the execution, only to attempt to put the blame elsewhere when the orders were carried out, Captain McCullagh writes: "No record has been found to show that the Bolshevik Government ordered the murder, which was probably due to Yurovsky's fear that the Czar might be rescued by the Czecho-Slovaks." The "White" forces were advancing in the neighborhood of Ekaterinburg, spreading terror and destruction, and the Bolshevik Government had warned Yurovsky and Golohschekin, the local commissar, that they would answer for the Czar's safety with their heads. Before the rapid advance of the Czechs the whole Bolshevik organization seemed to be breaking up, communication with Moscow was interrupted, and the Ekaterinburg Soviet was in a state of great anxiety about their prisoner. If they took him away by railway the train might be captured. In that case the Czar perhaps might be released, and, whether his keepers were captured or not, their lives were forfeit. It was under these circumstances that the death-warrant of the whole royal family was at last signed and Yurovsky entrusted with the execution. Yurovsky, it is said, had insisted on all the members of the local Soviet signing the death-warrant. This document he afterward brought with him to Moscow, and showed it to Lenine, "who however, only laughed at it."

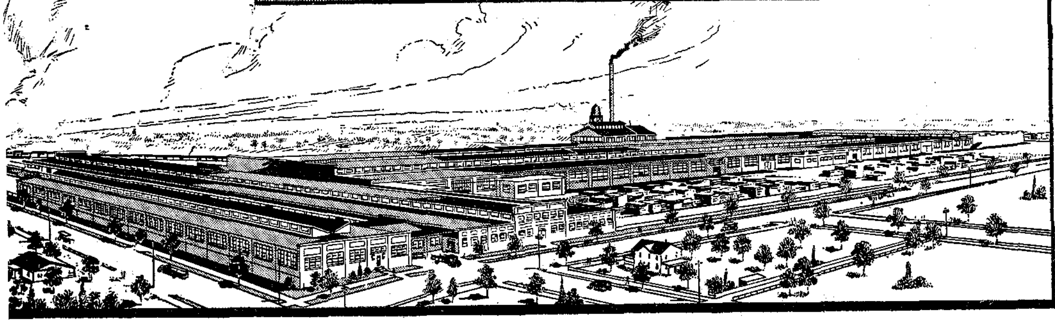
The London *Times's* account, which has been widely commented on throughout England, begins with the Czar's arrest and follows his subsequent misfortunes in minute detail down to the time of his execution. The writer says, beginning with the arrival of the Czar, Czarina, and several other members of the royal family at the fatal town:

> Isai Goloshchekin took charge of the prisoners on their arrival. Isai played the part of a Bolshevik *Pooh-Bah,* being a commissar many times over, but above all he loomed largely in the local *Chrezvychaika* (secret police). He supervised the removal of the prisoners from their railway-carriage, and took them away in his motor-car. On reaching the Ipatiev house, Goloshchekin told the imperial trio to descend, then pointing to the door, said "Citizen Romanof, you may enter." In the same manne he let the ex-Empress an Marie pass the threshold . . . that none of them was ever to recross.
>
> Prince Dolgoruky, who was of the party, did not meet wit Goloshchekin's approval. "You go to another prison," said he and straightway Dolgoruky was removed, never to be seen again
>
> When, three weeks later, the other children and remainde of the household arrived, the same procedure was adopted, th person in charge being Rodionov. His brutalities at Tobols had earned him distinction. Here he excelled himself. It wa raining heavily and the platforms were slimy with mud. H would not permit any one to help the Grand Duchesses to carr their own luggage. Nagorny, one of the imperial servants was knocked over for daring to extend a hand to Anastasia dragging a heavy bag.
>
> Nobody had permission to share the new prison with th Romanofs except the physically weak or mentally undeveloped The only exception was Dr. Botkin. Those who did not ente the house went to other prisons, the two foreigners excepted Their fate is described elsewhere.
>
> The family, once more reunited, had need of all their lov and faith to endure the sufferings that marked this last stag of their earthly pilgrimage. Besides them and their physicia only four servants were permitted to remain—the chambe maid, Demidova; the footman, Trupp; the *chef*, Haritonov, an the boy Leonid Sednev, attendant and playmate of the sic

Straight-line construction-

FERGUSON ORIGINATED STANDARD FACTORIES





Showers Bros. placed the order for their Burlington, Iowa, furniture plant shown here after seeing Ferguson performance on their Bloomington, Indiana, factory.

-straight-line production

The Showers Brothers new furniture plant at Burlington, Iowa, from every angle is a notable object lesson in manufacturing vision. In the first place, in the words of its owners, it ranks as *"America's greatest furniture factory"*. In the second place, it is probably the most efficiently economical furniture plant yet erected. And in the third place, it was undoubtedly erected in less time than any furniture plant in any way comparable with it in size. In structural design and detail, in routing layout and in erection it is wholly a Ferguson accomplishment—a graphic example of the application of Ferguson Standard and Special Factory Buildings to an intensely interesting large-scale problem.

Straight-line production

30,000 feet of rough lumber leaves the dry kilns at the south end of the plant every day. Five hundred pieces of furniture reach the shipping and storage rooms at the north end every day. Eight days in process from end to end, and the material never departs from a straight line of progress.

Straight-line construction

The 7 units of this plant, totaling 200,000 sq. ft. of usable floor space, were completed in 104 working days in winter and during the railroad strike. The buildings include Standard types No. 2 and No. 3, and a special powerhouse, all models of daylighting, adequate ventilation at working levels and pleasant working conditions.

The H. K. Ferguson Company is prepared to duplicate this type of accomplishment at any time. The slogan *"A good job done on time"* has never been broken, a penalty has never been claimed nor paid. Ferguson engineers can tackle your most difficult problem tomorrow. Ferguson pre-fabricated steel and other material is waiting *today* to ship to your site.

Write, wire or phone any office below

THE H. K. FERGUSON COMPANY

ENGINEERS and BUILDERS
CLEVELAND
HAROLD K. FERGUSON, Pres.

CLEVELAND: 6523 Euclid Avenue
Phone, Rosedale 6854, E. D. Stearns, Sales Mgr.

CINCINNATI: 318 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Phone, Main 2739, E. Darrow, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY: 31 West 43rd Street
Phone, Murray Hill 3073, L. D. Stauffer, Mgr.

ATLANTA: 815 Austell Building
Phone, Ivy 3813, R. W. Alger, Mgr.

BRANTFORD, ONT.: Temple Building
Phone, Brantford 3000, J. F. Lutkenhouse, Mgr.

INDIANAPOLIS: Merchants Bank Building
Phone, Main 5717, O. C. F. Randolph, Mgr.

CHICAGO: O. C. F. Randolph, Mgr., 336 Rookery Bldg., 209 So. LaSalle St., Phone Harrison 1785

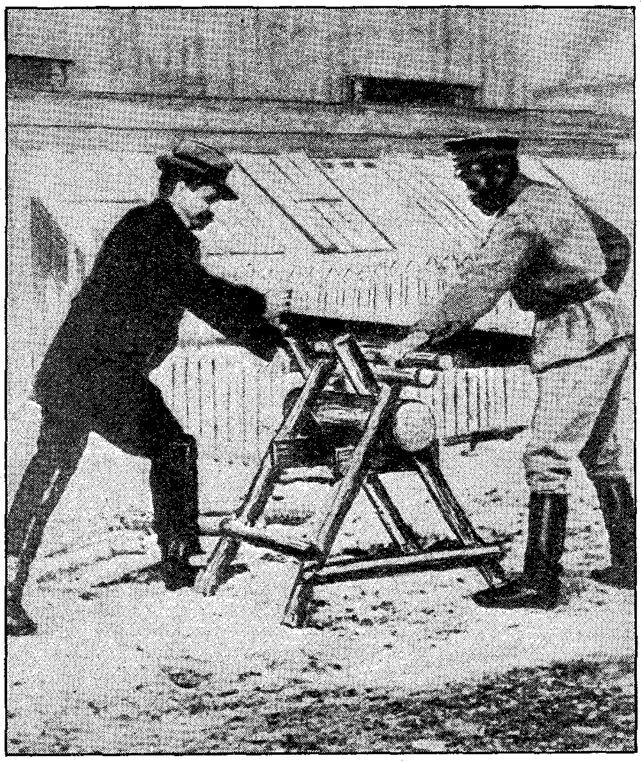
Ferguson

STANDARD AND SPECIAL FACTORIES

Alexis. Chemodurov, the Czar's valet, was transferred to the town prison from the Ipatiev house three weeks after his arrival.

This building stands at the corner of Vosnesensky Prospekt and Vosnesensky Pereulok (lane), facing a large square in which stands the church of the Ascension (Vosnesenia), a prominent landmark in the city and suburbs. It is a two-story stone building with a garden and outhouses behind, to which access is obtained through a gateway into the square. As the lane descends steeply from the square, the lower story is a semibasement in front, gradually clearing the surface of the street on the lane side. The lower floor was occupied by the guard; the prisoners lived up-stairs in the corner rooms away from the stairs and entrance, which were on the gate side. Nicholas, Alexandra, and Alexis shared one room facing the square; the adjoining chamber, overlooking the lane, was occupied by the Grand Duchesses. The family could not leave these two rooms except for meals, which were taken in the adjoining dining-room. Another room, divided into two halves by an arch, accommodated Dr. Botkin and Chemodurov on one side and the servants on the other. From the dining-room a door led to a terrace overlooking the garden.

Around the house a wooden hoarding reached up to the windows of the upper floor. Soon after the prisoners arrived another hoarding was put up, completely screening the whole house up to the eaves, and enclosing also the front entrance and gateway. There were double windows, as usual in Russian houses. Both panes were covered with whitewash, rendering it utterly impossible for the prisoners to see anything outside—even a crow flying.



International Photo.

RUSSIAN CZAR AND BOLSHEVIK EXECUTIONER?

At least this much-retouched photograph was sold as "the last photograph made of the Czar at Ekaterinburg, Russia, and shows him sawing wood with Yankel Yurovsky, commandant of the 'Reds' guarding the royal family." The Yankel of this photograph seems to have little resemblance to the Yankel shown on the preceding page, and a correspondent of the London *Times* insists that the Czar was never allowed to saw wood during his captivity at Ekaterinburg.

Sentries paced between the hoardings, inside the garden, and were stationed at the stairs, beside the lavatory, and on the terrace. Here, and at other convenient points, machine guns were posted. The prisoners were in a trap from which there was no escape. The awful thing about it was the constant surveillance, by day and night. There was no privacy, not even for the girls—no consideration for decency or modesty. The Ekaterinburg period was one long martyrdom for the Romanofs, growing worse—with one short interval—as the hour of their death approached. Their guards at first were Russians, who, brutal as they were, never attained the fiendish ingenuity in tormenting their helpless captives that came to be displayed by the alien guards and executioners of the final week.

There had been no provision for guarding the house—another proof that the prisoners had not been intended for Ekaterinburg. After the first few days a regular guard was organized from workmen employed at the local mills and iron works. Alexander Avdeiev received the name of "Commandant of the Special Purpose House"—such was the name of the imperial prison. His assistants were Alexander Moshkin and Pavel Medvedev, both workmen and Russians. Avdeiev and his particular friends among the guards lived up-stairs in the anteroom and another chamber facing the square. They were consequently in immediate proximity to the prisoners. No pen can describe what this meant.

The men were coarse, drunken, criminal types, such as a revolution brings to the surface. They entered the prisoners' rooms whenever they thought fit, at all hours, prying with drunken, leering eyes into everything that they might be doing. Their mere presence was an offense; but picture the torments of the captives to have to put up with their loathsome familiarities! They would sit down at the table when the prisoners ate, put their dirty hands into the plates, spit, jostle, and reach in front of the prisoners. Their greasy elbows would be thrust, by accident or design, into the ex-Czar's face. Alexandra was, of course, a special object of attention. They would crowd round her chair, lolling in such a manner that any movement on her part brought her in contact with their evil-smelling bodies.

Prison-fare of the poorest kind was provided. Breakfast comprised stale black bread from the day before, with tea—no sugar. For dinner they had thin soup and meat, the latter of doubtful quality. The ex-Empress could eat nothing except macaroni.

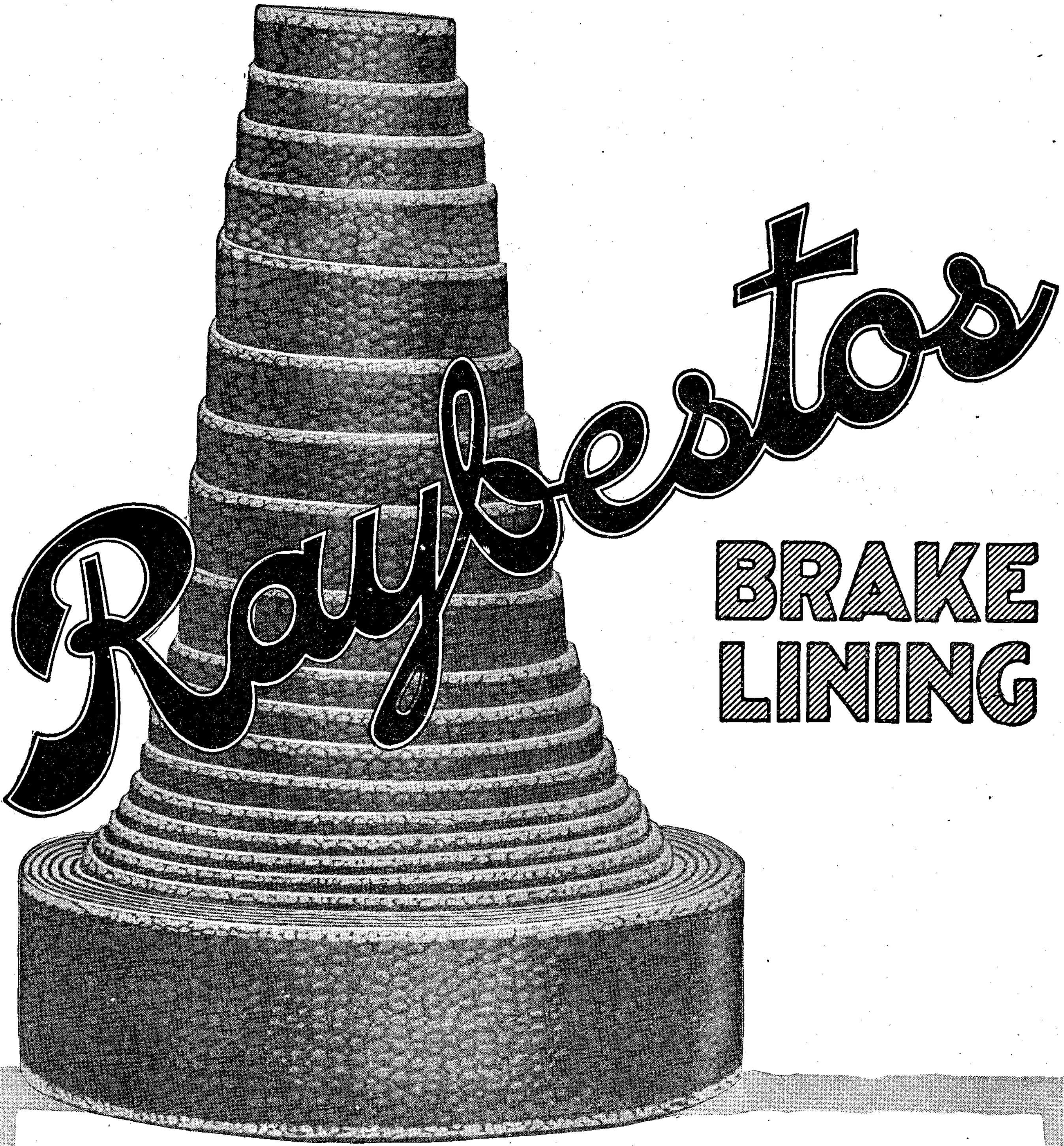
The table-cover was a greasy oilcloth. There were not knives or forks or even plates enough to go round. All ate with wooden spoons out of one common dish. By the Emperor's wish the servants sat at table with the family.

Only a quarter of an hour was allowed to the prisoners in the open air every day, according to this chronicler, and "no physical work was permitted." The ex-Czar is said to have felt this privation very much. The Czarevitch "remained an invalid, unable to walk." Toward the end of June a secret emissary of one of the royalist organizations "called upon the Bishop of Ekaterinburg and tried to get in communication with the Imperial prisoners through the clergy." This proving to be impossible, he then proposed that, at all events, some food and comforts be sent to the prison-house. A Russian doctor who was then in the city helped to corrupt the wardens. Avdeiev, one of the guards, was persuaded to take in milk and other provisions. The smuggling was accomplished in the following manner:

The nuns of the monastery sent two novices, drest in lay garments, to the house, with all manner of dairy produce. Avdeiev received them himself. These journeys became frequent. The poor captives felt comforted, morally and physically. They had not been forgotten, and the men who had been so terrible were so much kinder. Hope once more blossomed. The Grand Duchesses looked bright and cheerful, "as if ready to smile," says a person who saw them at this time. The nuns, emboldened by Avdeiev's attitude, brought even some tobacco for the ex-Czar. Avdeiev referred to him as "The Emperor."

In the beginning of July some suspicions must have arisen among the Jewish *camarilla*, or perhaps Moscow had received "information." As the time was getting ripe for "action," no doubt steps had been taken to verify the arrangements, and the discovery of disaffection among the Russian guards followed. Avdeiev was at once dismissed, the Russian guards moved out of the house into premises on the opposite side of the lane, and, with one exception, were forbidden to come into the house. This exception was Pavel Medvedev. He retained his post as chief warder. The Russian guard continued to provide sentries for the outside posts only. They could do no harm there, and served to throw dust in the eyes of the public.

All these changes were carried out by the new commandant, a person with whom the reader is already acquainted, namely, Yankel Yurovski, the son of a Jew convict, himself a mystery man, having obtained money in Germany for unexplained "services," and presently one of the chiefs of the local *Chrezvychaika*. Yankel brought with him a squad of ten "Letts"—as the Russians called them—to mount guard inside the prison-house and take charge of the machine-gun posts. These men were the hired assassins of the "Red" *okhrana*. They were not Letts but Magyars, some of them really Magyarized Germans.

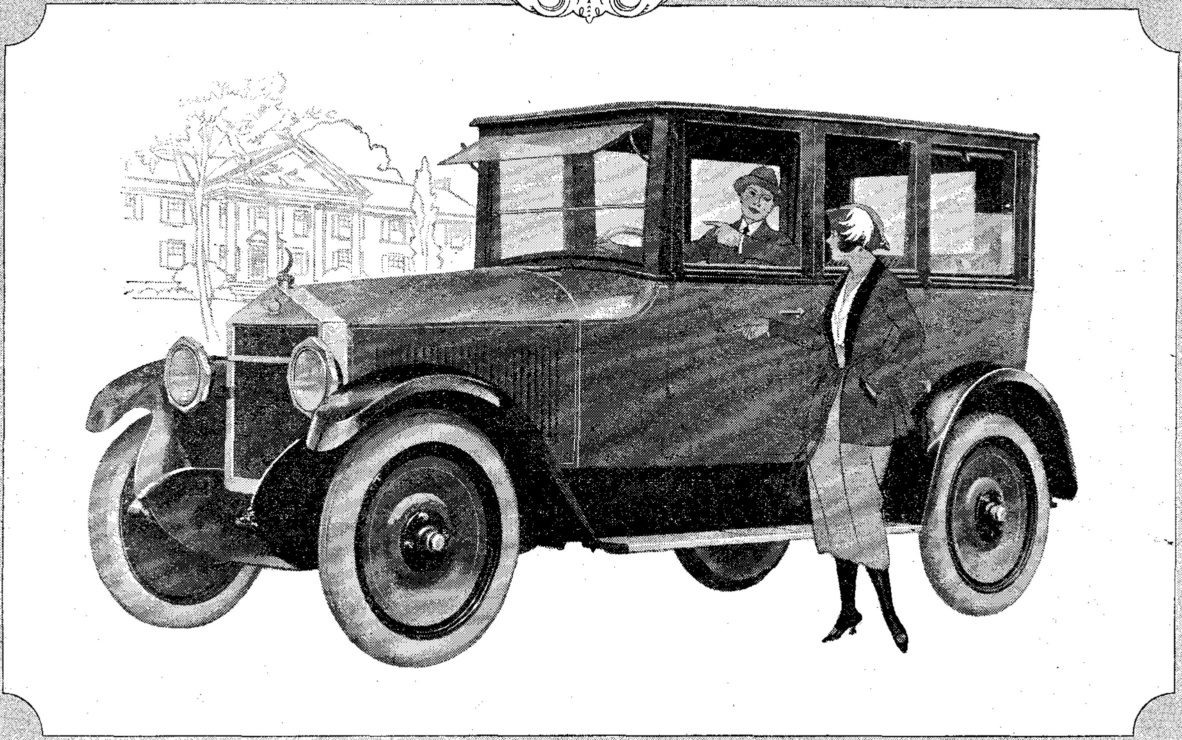


WHEN you buy brake lining you want just one thing—long, sturdy WEAR at the brakes. Lining that does not WEAR well is a loss at any cost. You pay to put it on and you pay again to rip it out.

Raybestos is built to WEAR like a strip of iron. Every fibre of Raybestos, all the way through, is treated to insure Raybestos WEAR. We guarantee Raybestos to WEAR One Year.

Look for the Silver Edge

THE RAYBESTOS COMPANY
Factories: BRIDGEPORT, CONN. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA
Branches: Detroit, 979 Woodward Avenue San Francisco, 1403 Chronicle Building
Chicago, 1402 South Michigan Avenue Washington, D. C., 107 Columbian Building



THE makers of Moon, deliberately composing the car of units which have attained leadership in their fields, naturally chose Delco as the Starting, Lighting, and Ignition System qualified to maintain Moon quality.

In car after car, where quality seeks its equal, Moon engineers' choice of Delco is found repeated.

Delco performance created this unanimous preference. Now this preference itself stands as proof of Delco's leadership in Starting, Lighting, and Ignition.

Delco

Starting, Lighting and Ignition Systems

THE DAYTON ENGINEERING LABORATORIES CO. DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

It must be remembered that Siberia was Sovietized from the east, not by Russians in the first place, but by the soldiers of Wilhelm and his Austrian henchmen, who acted under orders from the two Kaisers. These so-called Letts had entered the service of the *Chrezvychaika* after helping to carry out the German design to undermine Russia.

Innumerable evidences prove that the newcomers are correctly classified. The Russian guards could tell by their speech that they were foreigners. To designate them as Letts was quite natural, because the Letts formed the backbone and bulk of the foreign mercenaries of Sovietdom, and therefore any non-Russian "Red" guard became a "Lett." But, as a matter of fact, the Magyars resemble Letts in their appearance and accent. Yurovsky spoke to them in a foreign language. Besides Russian and Yiddish, he knew only German. Among the papers found afterward in the prison-house was an unfinished letter to his *Tereschen* from one of the "Letts." It was in Magyar, but, according to the findings of experts, the writer was evidently a German. He used capital letters for substantives, often employed Gothic characters, and made glaring blunders in grammar such as no Magyar would make.

Another of the "Letts" left a still more eloquent evidence of his nationality. This man had stood on guard on the terrace communicating with the dining-room and overlooking the garden—a very important post with a machine gun capable of sweeping the interior of the house and all the approaches from the garden side. On the very day before the murder, this man wrote in pencil on the wall of the house a record of his services as follows:

András Verhás
Örsegen 1918 VII/15

Alongside this inscription he had tried to write the Russian equivalent, but could not spell out the word *karaul* (guard duty), in Magyar *örsegen*. Scraps of paper on which other "Letts" had practised writing Russian words were also found.

We are able to fix the date approximately when the German-Magyar guard and Yurovsky took possession. The lay sisters bringing their usual offerings met with a strange reception on or about July 10—about a week before the murder. Avdeiev did not come out to them. Some of the Russian guards, whom they knew, were standing near the door, looking very much confused, and at first not disposed to take charge of the gifts. Finally, however, they did so. The sisters then walked away. Presently the soldiers came running after them. "Please will you come back?" they said. The nuns returned. An individual, whom they afterward identified as Yurovsky, inquired by whose authority they had brought the provisions. "Avdeiev and Derevenko," was the truthful reply. "Oh, they are both in it, are they?" he remarked ominously. He nevertheless permitted them to come again, "but with milk only."

This last week of their life must have been the most dreadful one of all for the Romanofs. Brutal and bestial as the Russians had been in the early part of their wardenship, they were preferable, even at their worst, to the silent, relentless torture applied by Yurovsky. He and his band watched them literally as a cat watches a mouse. He was polite to the Czar and spoke softly to Alexis; he even permitted a priest to come and say prayers, which comforted Alexandra and the poor captives unspeakably; yet there is evidence that never had they looked so utterly, hopelessly wretched as under the tutelage of the Jew. This man's brothers and sisters describe him as a "cruel tyrant who would not hesitate at anything to attain his ends."

The actual execution is said to have taken place in a cellar, about seventeen feet long by fourteen feet wide, with one little half-moon window protected by iron bars high up in its outer wall. Yurovsky is said to have begun it by reading the Soviet's warrant for the execution, following which he shot Nicholas Romanof through the head. After this the other members of the party, including the Czarevitch, the Empress, the four Grand Duchesses, the cook, the man servant, the maid Demedova, and the Czar's doctor, fell before a fusillade of shots fired, according to Yakimov, one of the soldier witnesses, by "Yurovsky, some Lett soldiers, and the Sergeant of the Guard." According to Captain McCullagh's account, "Until she fell dead herself, the maid Demedova used her cushion vigorously to beat up the muzzles of the rifles which were pointed at the children, so that half a dozen bullets struck the upper part of the wall, or ricocheted from one wall to another, making marks which are still visible."

"There has probably not been another instance in the whole history of crime of precautions to escape detection half so elaborate as in the Romanof murder case," writes the *Times* correspondent. The efforts, however, seem to Captain McCullagh to have been awkward and bungling. To quote the *Times* account:

The murderers carried out the following comprehensive program: (1) They gave out a false announcement of the "execution"; (2) they destroyed the bodies; (3) they invented a mock funeral; and (4) they staged a mock trial. However, in this, as in the other instance, detection followed. The criminal always gives himself away. The very complexity of the Soviet "precautions" proved their undoing.

In vain they drew innumerable herrings of their own color over the trail, suborning false witnesses to give misleading information about the whereabouts of the bodies, announcing officially that the family had been removed to a "safe place," etc.

The murder accomplished, all the bodies were carried into the courtyard and placed on the waiting lorry. The corpses were not subjected to a thorough search—as we shall see—because Yurovsky was anxious to get away from the city before day-break. They were rolled up in old coats and covered with mats to conceal the "cargo" from prying eyes. Yankel Yurovsky, Ermakov, and Vaganov went with them.

As soon as they had gone, Medvedev summoned the Russians to "wash up." They had not been trusted to do the other work, and Yankel had even deprived them of their revolvers—the "Letts" had their own—perhaps because he did not feel quite sure how they might behave during the murder. Even now, Medvedev, his henchman, called up the Sysert workmen—his own particular friends—to remove the telltale traces of the crime. They washed and swabbed the floor and the walls in the death-chamber and in the other rooms through which the bodies had been borne. So much blood had flowed that the marks of the red-stained swab were distinctly visible a year later when I visited Ipatiev's house, and experts found unmistakable evidence of its being human blood. The stones in the courtyard were also scoured.

Meanwhile the lorry, with its tragic burden, was making its way to the appointed place in the woods, a remote corner of some disused iron-mines, once the property of Countess Nadezhda Alexeievna Stenbok-Fermor, and now of the Verkh-Isetsky Works. This place is situated northeast of the Perm and Ural railway lines, about eleven miles out of the city, near the forest road leading to the village of Koptiaki.

Ermakov (military commissary for the district) placed a cordon of "Red" guards all round the woods. During that and the two following days and nights all passage through them was stopt.

Let us return for a few days to Ekaterinburg. Yankel Yurovsky had reappeared in the death-house on the morning of July 17. None of the Russian guards knew where he had been. Medvedev had heard vaguely that he had "gone to the woods." At the same time there appeared the reprieved thief Beloborodov and his master, Isai Goloshchekin.

The movables belonging to the murdered family went to satisfy their rapacious instincts. Some of the witnesses describe tables laden with precious stones, jewelry, and all sorts of other articles scattered about the Commandant's room. Everything had been ransacked, and what was not found to be worth keeping was thrown away or destroyed in the fireplaces, which were blazing despite the summer heat.

Yurovsky and Goloshchekin traveled by motor-car to the woods on the 17th, 18th, and 19th, remaining for many hours—in fact, whole days—at the iron-pits. But all this time the sentries were on duty outside the death-house as if nothing had happpened, so that the people should suspect nothing. They were removed only on the fourth day, when the cordon around the wood was also raised.

Only then (on July 20) was the announcement made at the meetings and in official proclamations that "Nicholas the Bloody" had been executed. The news was simultaneously transmitted by the wireless stations of the Bolshevik Government, and appeared in *The Times* of July 22 (1918) in the following form:

"At the first session of the Central Executive Committee elected by the Fifth Congress of the Councils a message was made public, received by direct wire from the Ural Regional Council, concerning the shooting of the ex-Czar, Nicholas Romanof.

"Recently Ekaterinburg, the capital of the 'Red' Ural, was seriously threatened by the approach of the Czecho-Slovak bands. At the same time a counter-revolutionary conspiracy was discovered, having for its object the wresting of the tyrant from the hands of the Council's authority by armed force. In

And this is what the *Indians* told the *Quakers* when they taught them why the *Corn* was good

DEAR Boys and Girls: When the Quakers first came to this country there weren't any houses where they went to live, and there weren't any grocery stores from which to get food.

And before they could plant the seed they had brought with them, to raise the food they needed, the cruel winter came upon them, and the little Quaker boys and girls had not enough to eat.

Then the Indians, the Quakers' friends, brought them baskets of food they had never seen before—baskets of golden Indian corn.

"Into this corn," the Indians said, "we have called the Three Good Spirits of Beautiful Youth—the Spirit of Strength, the Spirit of Courage, and the Spirit of Truth.

"They will save your starving children, because into him who eats the corn, the Three Good Spirits enter and he becomes strong and brave and true."

Now we have called these same Three Good Spirits for *you*—called them into a new kind of corn flakes named *Quaker Quakies.*

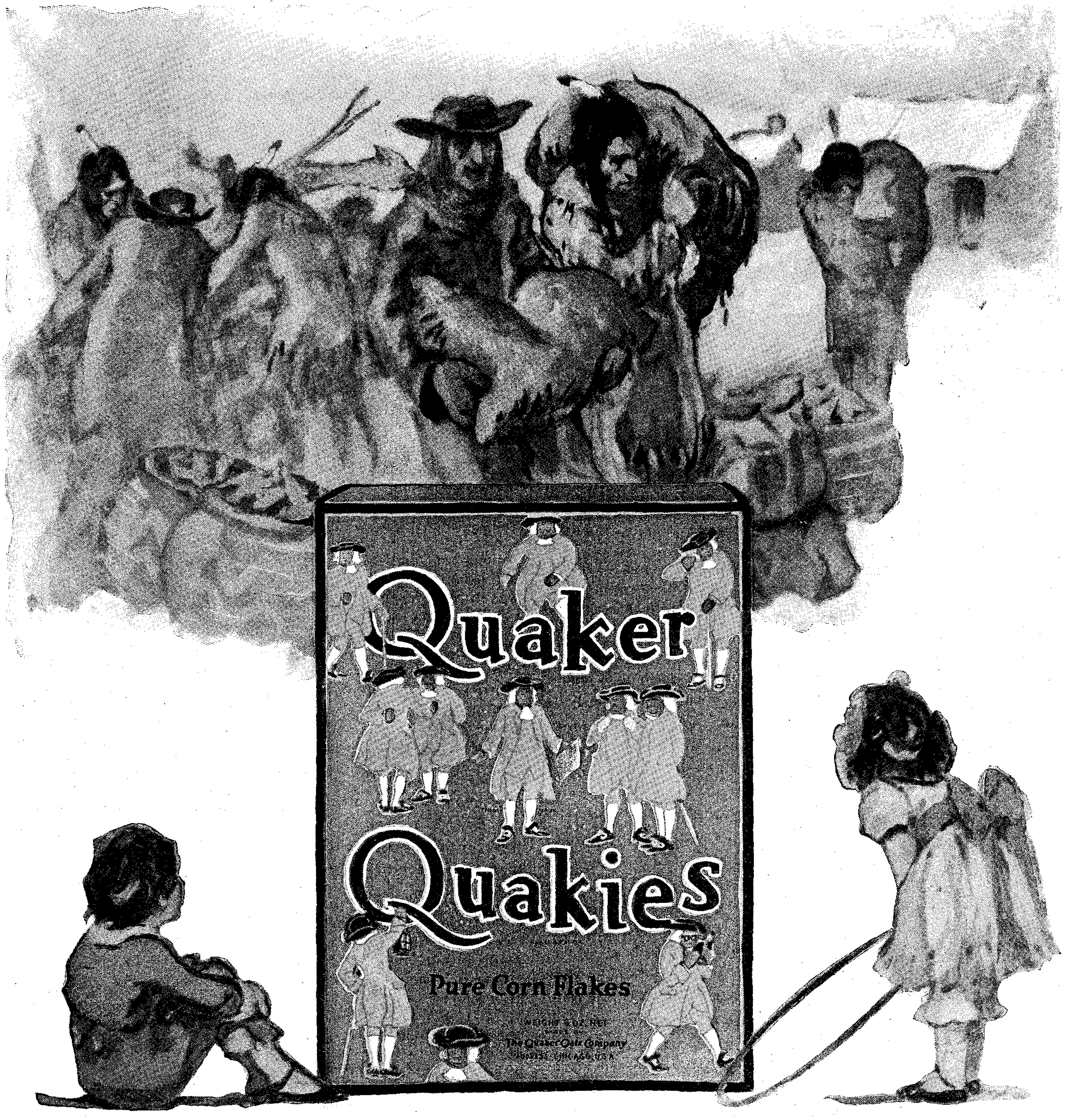
Corn flakes made crisp and firm by Chitani-wa-ganit, Good Spirit of Strength.

Corn flakes bravely colored by Ilau-wa-ganit, Good Spirit of Courage.

Corn flakes with a sweet deliciousness given by Wula-wa-ganit, Good Spirit of Truth.

Ask your grocer for the fairy box of *Quaker Quakies* in which these Three Good Spirits dwell. Then you too, like the little Quaker boys and girls of long ago, can become strong and brave and true from these Three Good Spirits of Beautiful Youth.

The Quaker Oats Company, 1617M Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, U. S. A.



view of this fact, the Presidium of the Ural Regional Council decided to shoot the ex-Czar, Nicholas Romanof. This decision was carried out on July 16.

"The wife and son of Romanof have been sent to a place of security. Documents concerning the conspiracy which were discovered have been forwarded to Moscow by a special messenger.

"It had been recently decided to bring the ex-Czar before a tribunal, to be tried for his crimes against the people, and only later occurrences led to delay in adopting this course. The Presidency of the Central Executive Committee, after having discust the circumstances which compelled the Ural Regional Council to take the decision to shoot Nicholas Romanof, decided as follows: The Russian Central Executive Committee, in the persons of the Presidium, accept the decision of the Ural Regional Council as being regular.

"The Central Executive Committee has now at its disposal extremely important material concerning the Nicholas Romanof affair; his own diaries, which he kept almost to the last days; the diaries of his wife and children; his correspondence, among which are letters by Gregory Rasputin to Romanof and his family. All these materials will be examined and published in the near future."

Two Frenchmen, Charles and Henri Omessa, who were in Russia at the time of the Revolution, have written a book, "La Dernière Tsarine," which contains a new version of the martyrdom, both of the Czar and of the Empress and her children. The killing of the Empress is said to have followed some time after the assassination of the Czar. According to the London *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent:

The Imperial tragedy was witnessed by Alexis Dobrowitz, the confidential messenger of the Empress, who under a false name became a lieutenant of the "Red" guard at Ekaterinburg, and it is from him that the authors of the book obtained an account of the massacre perpetrated a few minutes after the assassination of the Czar.

According to Dobrowitz, the Empress, the Czarevitch, and the Grand Duchesses were surrounded by Bolsheviki, who were foaming at the mouth. "Woman Romanof," said Jakowleff, the Commissary of Soviet Justice of the People, "your husband, the blood-drinker Nicholas, and his accomplices have already expiated their crimes." The Empress drew her son toward her, and in a voice full of dignity replied: "You can take my life, but my son is innocent of all the crimes with which you reproach *me.* Why do you wish to kill him? What has he done? In the name of justice and mercy spare my unhappy child. Spare these women around me, who have never been your enemies." The Empress embraced her son. "May God have mercy upon us!" she sighed.

Jakowleff led the way to a wood. The Czarevitch wept. The Empress walked with a firm step and high head, but sobs came from the other members of the unhappy party. The eyes of Deverienko, a sailor who for years had been attached to the Czarevitch, and would not be separated from him in the days of trial, were bandaged, and every time he stumbled he was prodded with bayonets. After walking a few hundred yards he fell never to rise again.

At the entrance to the wood dead branches of trees were quickly collected in a heap; trunks were added, and soon an immense flame sprang up. Soldiers and sailors and a mob from Ekaterinburg, including many women, who were more violent and cruel than the others, pushed the victims into the fire every time that one of these unhappy creatures drew back to escape the flames, says the Empress's confidential messenger—"I saw Grand Duchess Tatiana escape three times from the flames—she was pierced through and through, and at last collapsed at the feet of her executioners. As for the Empress and her son, prest close to each other, they walked with a steady step almost automatically toward the stake, and perished in a tornado of smoke. I closed my eyes and fell on my knees, a prey to an unspeakable despair."

A foot-note in the book says that the Empress's messenger in his narrative does not mention whether at the time of their assassination the victims had put on the clothes given to them for their flight. The authors are inclined to think that the Imperial family perished in borrowed clothes.

Alexis Dobrowitz also witnessed the assassination of the Czar. Here is his version of the crime. Hearing loud cries, he entered the guard-room at Ekaterinburg and saw a score of soldiers and sailors rushing toward the Czar, Dr. Botkine, General Takscheff, the tutor Guillard, and two valets, who were standing against the wall. The Czar regarded these wild men silently, his eyes filled with tears. General Takscheff, whom a Bolshevik had forced back with his bayonet, tried to make his protest heard. Dobrowitz then intervened. He said that while the Russian people saw the end of their slavery it was not necessary to resort to violence, and he urged that the "criminals" be tried by a revolutionary tribunal. Dobrowitz was recognized, and there were clamors for his arrest. Some of the sailors turned toward him, and one pointed a revolver at his breast. Then Jakowleff interfered. "The lieutenant will be tried later," he said; "meanwhile, bind him. As for these," he added, pointing to the Czar and his companions, "they will not escape their fate."

Jakowleff had scarcely finished speaking when a shot was heard from the crowd, and one of the valets fell dead. The massacre then began. There was a salvo of shots, followed by cries like the yelling of wild beasts. Dobrowitz now sought the Czarevitch, and was told that, as his father was being dragged away, he had run to his mother's room. "Confusedly through the smoke which filled the room," says the Empress's messenger, "I saw the Czar raise his hands to his breast with a convulsive gesture; he fell back and sank on his side in a pool of blood. General Takscheff, shot in the forehead, and covered with wounds, remained standing, the blood streaming from his face. 'Assassins, assassins!' he shouted. A blow with the butt of a rifle, and he fell to the ground. The Bolsheviki then began to dance round the dead bodies shouting, 'Long live the Republic!' 'Death to the tyrants!'"

CANDIDATE DEBS IS A BENEFICENT INFLUENCE IN PRISON, BUT STILL A REVOLUTIONIST

CONVICT 9653, otherwise Eugene V. Debs, and likewise the Socialist candidate for President, has made Atlanta Federal Prison a different place since he became an inmate there a little over sixteen months ago. This is the verdict of Father Byrne, who acts as spiritual adviser to the Catholic prisoners. Tho he is still said to be the Debs of 1894—the Debs of Revolution and Bolshevism—the Socialist candidate is an influence for good in Atlanta, according to the priest. It does not appear that the radical leader has done anything particularly spectacular during his stay in prison, however. He works in the prison hospital, and, among other things, it is said that in some way he always manages to cheer up the patients. Also, he has caused several "bad" men to become "good," and in general seems to have been able to bring about an improvement in the moral atmosphere of the institution. How has he done it? Well, some little investigation along this line was made recently by Charles W. Woods, who was permitted by the Department of Justice to interview Debs for the New York *World* and to talk about him to the Warden. Bearing in mind the remark frequently made that the one dramatic feature of the present political campaign was the nomination by a minority part of this prisoner-candidate, Mr. Woods made an attempt to find out if there had been anything dramatic about Mr. Debs's doings since the latter became a prisoner. But tho he did his best, the newspaper man couldn't discover that Debs had done a single dramatic thing. "All that he had done, so far as I could discover, was to find the most unlovable wrecks he could—and love them," we are told. An illustration of Mr. Debs's "loving" tactics was furnished by Attorney Samuel Castleton, who looks out for the interests of all the political prisoners in Atlanta. He related the following, as the *World* man tells it:

Sam Orr, Mr. Castleton told me, is a negro "lifer." He committed some crime in his teens and was sent to the penitentiary. He had a fight with a guard, in which the guard was killed, and Sam was given a life term for murder. He is now approaching middle age, and the years since then have been filled with all the tortures known to old-time prison "discipline." He has spent months at a time in dungeons on a bread-and-water diet, where the rats ran over his body and his only "human" company was some mocking prison guard. He has been hung up by the wrists, he has been chained and flogged. He has even been deprived of water, and then, in the agony of thirst, had vessels of the life-giving liquid placed just beyond his reach. For Sam has always been accounted a "bad" man, and his jailers know no other theory than that of punishment.

Needless to say, Sam did not get right with God or with any faction of mankind. Being a negro, too, his lot was particularly hard in Georgia. But Gene Debs found Sam, Attorney Castleton told me, and Sam to-day is an exemplary prisoner.

"What did he do to him?" I asked. I was after that elusive dramatic element.

"Nothing in particular," said the lawyer. "Just loved him and made him realize it. To-day I am trying to get Sam paroled, and I am perfectly willing to accept personal responsibility for him for the rest of his life."

The method by which he wrought a change in Sam Orr seems to have been elucidated by Mr. Debs in his reply to Mr. Woods's question as to what had been his greatest experience since he was sent to prison. This reply did not confine itself to a single experience, but dealt with the cumulative experience of sixteen months, and set out briefly what apparently are the ideas underlying the prisoner-candidate's philosophy. We read:

"I have discovered that love is omnipotent. All the forces of earth can not prevail against it. Hatred, war, cruelty, greed, and lust must all give away before it. It will overthrow all tyrannies. It will empty all prisons. It will not only emancipate the human race eventually, but to a great extent it lifts us individually above the struggle while we are in the thick of the fight for human brotherhood.

"I know now (it is no credit to me, but it is an experience worth while) that I do not hate a single person. I would not punish a single person. I would not kill another man—even in self-defense."

"You are opposed to all violence?" I asked.

"Yes," he said. "But do not gather from that that I would hesitate to take part in any movement for the emancipation of humanity because there was violence in connection with it.

"I am heart and soul with the Russian revolution. Yet it is violent. There is not so much bloodshed, to be sure, in Russia as there was in the years immediately preceding the revolution, but there is still so much that it makes my heart ache to think of it. As a student of history, however, I know that these great movements for human emancipation do not come without bloodshed; and altho I would not kill a man in self-defense, I am in favor of shedding as much blood as is absolutely necessary in order to emancipate the people. But not one drop more. Moreover, if bloodshed is necessary, I want my own blood to be shed first. I shall not follow the course of some of America's superpatriots, who insisted on others going into battle while they stayed home and piled up profits.

"In America," Debs added, "I believe we may have a perfectly peaceful revolution. The Socialist party has always stood for that. No one can point to one word of mine which has advocated anything else. I would have the workers of the United States assemble peacefully, in their unions and at the ballot-box, and peaceably take the industrial mechanism of America into their own hands. They might then run it for use and not for profit. And, eliminating the frightful waste of competition, they might reconstruct that mechanism so that each worker would find creative expression in his employment, instead of being tied to the machine in the deadly drudgery of to-day. This whole transformation, however, should be accomplished peaceably, and there is only one reason why it may not be.

"That, of course, is in the event that the present owners of the industrial mechanism might fight to retain the privileges of ownership. If they should insist on violence in behalf of their profits, those who had the common good at stake would be forced to use force in return. While force under such circumstances is necessary, as it has been in Russia, the true revolutionist must never let himself become blinded in its use. We are fighting for freedom, not revenge."

"But you held these views before you came to prison, did you not?" I asked. "I wanted particularly to get your big experience since."

"This was my accepted philosophy before," he said. "But it is now incorporated into my life as it never could have been before. One never does really know his own soul until the world in which he functions is suddenly taken away. My world was suddenly taken away from me. Every activity was stopt. Up to that minute people had been running after me with things to do, and I had become so absorbed in doing them that I never had time to reflect upon my own spiritual life.

"Then I was put into this cemetery of the sentient—this place where society buries its living and proceeds at once to forget them. Nobody knows what happens in prison, and nobody cares. Nobody can know, except the prisoner. The Warden doesn't know. The guards do not know. Prison investigators do not know. They can see only the iron bars and the physical restrictions. They can not feel the spiritual prison which is clapped down upon the prisoner's soul.

"I saw it now, and I felt it. And I suddenly realized that the body they had captured was just about worn out. I have always had a very erratic heart—one of the kind that would carry me through a hard campaign and then leave me almost down and out. This time I had been hunted and hounded for two years, and I seemed to have overdrawn my account on life. For months my heart palpitated uncertainly and I swayed between life and death.

"Not in one single experience, remember, but gradually and cumulatively, I then began to realize that even that didn't matter. I don't feel that I am expressing it very well, for these experiences can not be put into words; but get it over the best you can, and some of those who have been downed may understand.

"It is this: Life isn't a thing of years, it is an expression of all that's in you wherever you happen to be. I was in prison. Well, there must be something a man can do in prison that he couldn't do anywhere else. I have tried in my own way to find out what it was. I believe with all my heart to-day that I was sent here in accordance with a great Purpose.

"Naturally, there was only one thing to do. If you are going to be of use to any one, you must find some one who needs you; and so I have made it a point to look for those who needed some one most. That is all there is to this story of my doing anything worth while here. The Warden didn't need me. The prison officials didn't need me. And the prisoners who were strong in body and mind, who were popular inside the prison and had influential friends outside—I couldn't do anything much for them."

Mr. Woods says he hopes he does not make Debs appear in the light of a pious martyr. He tells us there was no suggestion of resignation to the mere inevitable about the candidate. He looks fine, we are told, with no mark of weakening about him or of the quenching of the fire of revolt which has blazed so long. In fact, Woods says, he saw in Debs the most untamed revolutionist he had ever met. The interview continues:

"There is only one thing in life that matters," he said to me. "That is service to our fellow men. If Socialism were merely a scheme to make everybody rich, it wouldn't appeal to me at all. I have known many rich men and I wouldn't change places with them for anything. I wouldn't give one ounce of my energy to turn the United States into a nation of Rockefellers. To me Socialism is not a scheme to make everybody rich, but an opportunity to make everybody function. It is the organization of our industrial affairs in such a way that no one will have to work for wages or for profits, and each individual will be set free to serve.

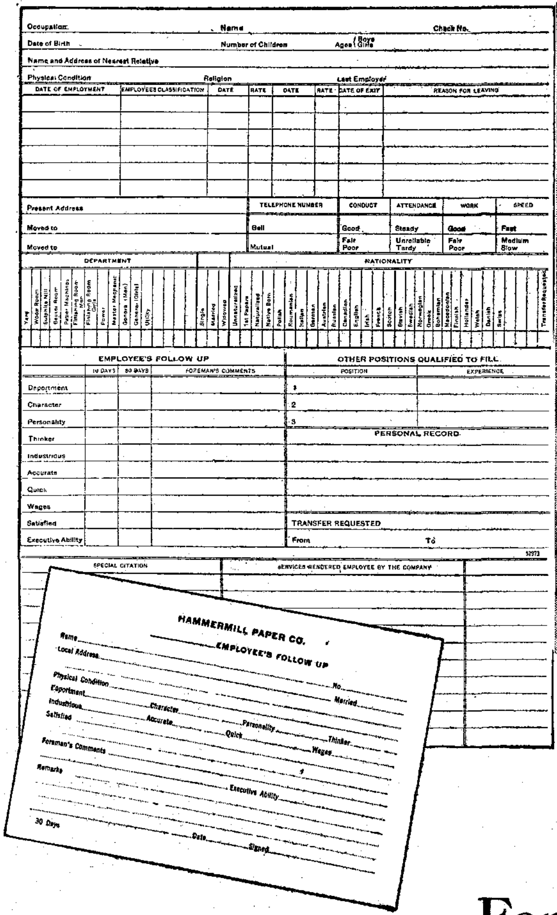
"I have given my life to the abolition of poverty; but poverty in itself is not so bad as the conditions which it causes. Poverty would not be so bad if everybody were poor, if the social order were such that all of us were compelled to share the common fate and none of us could get ahead except through helping everybody get ahead. Then we might cooperate freely and attain the spiritual riches of cooperation. Under the capitalist arrangement the only way to get ahead is to get ahead of the other fellow. Such a system necessarily breeds hatred, and war, and spiritual ruin."

In all the newspaper man's conversation with the Socialist candidate, the latter did not once mention an issue of the campaign—that is, this campaign as distinguished from any other. He spoke often of the "struggling workers," but their struggles, to his mind, were not confined to any particular time or place. He also referred to the events that had sent him to prison and of his life at present. He said:

"There was a war, a war between this country and another. I did not believe in that war and I would not support it. To any war that I do believe in I shall give my life, but for any that I do not I shall not contribute a single Thrift Stamp. Had I been willing to buy Liberty bonds and help raise the money to send some one else to this war, I might have retained my physical liberty. But my soul would have entered prison, and I am happy that I made no such choice.

"Of course, I was a mark. Well-meaning, patriotic ladies would stop me on the street and tell me that they had come all the way from Chicago or somewhere to sell me a Thrift Stamp. When I explained that I couldn't buy one they demanded to know my reasons; and when I made my reasons plain I landed here.

"But do not imagine for a moment that I am unhappy. These are wonderful days. This is the dawn of world-emancipation. The light which is breaking in the East will soon be flooding all America, and the great soul of humanity, which has struggled upward through the centuries against bigotry and cruelty and greed will soon understand the meaning of that struggle and achieve the more abundant life."



Occupation Name Check No.
Date of Birth Number of Children Ages { Boys Girls
Name and Address of Nearest Relative
Physical Condition Religion Last Employer

DATE OF EMPLOYMENT	EMPLOYEES CLASSIFICATION	DATE	RATE	DATE	RATE	DATE OF EXIT	REASON FOR LEAVING

Present Address	TELEPHONE NUMBER	CONDUCT	ATTENDANCE	WORK	SPEED
Moved to	Bell	Good	Steady	Good	Fast
Moved to	Mutual	Fair Poor	Unreliable Tardy	Fair Poor	Medium Slow

DEPARTMENT: Yard, Wood Room, Sulphite Mill, Beater Room, Paper Machines, Finishing Room Men, Finishing Room Girls, Power, Master Mechanic, General (Men), General (Girls), Utility
Single, Married, Widowed
NATIONALITY: Unnaturalized, 1st Papers, Naturalized, Native Born, Polish, Roumanian, Italian, German, Austrian, Russian, Canadian, English, Irish, French, Scotch, Slavish, Swedish, Norwegian, Greek, Bohemian, Macedonian, Finnish, Hollander, Welsh, Danish, Swiss, Transfer Requested

EMPLOYEE'S FOLLOW UP	10 DAYS	30 DAYS	FOREMAN'S COMMENTS	OTHER POSITIONS QUALIFIED TO FILL: POSITION	EXPERIENCE
Deportment				1	
Character				2	
Personality				3	
Thinker				PERSONAL RECORD	
Industrious					
Accurate					
Quick					
Wages					
Satisfied				TRANSFER REQUESTED	
Executive Ability				From	To

57973

SPECIAL CITATION	SERVICES RENDERED EMPLOYEE BY THE COMPANY

HAMMERMILL PAPER CO.
EMPLOYEE'S FOLLOW UP
Name
Local Address
No.
Physical Condition
Married
Deportment
Industrious Character Personality
Satisfied Accurate Quick Thinker
Wages
Foreman's Comments
Remarks
Executive Ability
30 Days
Date Signed

Forms That Will Help You Reduce Your Labor Turnover

THE forms shown on this page will keep you posted as to which of your employees are making good and should be advanced—which ones need help or encouragement—which ones should be replaced.

Another of the countless ways in which printed forms can take care of an important detail of your business.

Write us, and we will be glad to send you these forms. Very likely you and your printer can make changes in them which will improve them for your use.

The Hammermill portfolio which we send you will include a number of other practical employment and labor forms. These specimen forms will show you just how a job looks, and feels, when it's printed on Hammermill Bond.

Hammermill's twelve colors besides white enable you to give color distinction to your various forms, so that they may be quickly identified, correctly routed, and filed. This "Signal System" is one of the reasons why so many big business houses have standardized their printing on Hammermill. Hammermill Bond is the lowest-priced standard bond paper on the market—and it is the most widely-used bond paper in the world.

HAMMERMILL PAPER COMPANY, Erie, Pa.

Look for this watermark — it is our word of honor to the public

HAMMERMILL BOND

The Utility Business Paper

THE AMUSING YANK AS SEEN THROUGH THE MONOCLE OF SIR JOHN FOSTER FRASER

EXTRAORDINARY SHREWDNESS, astonishing gullibility, and, above all, a large desire for personal publicity were among the American traits that particularly imprest themselves upon the mind of Sir John Foster Fraser, English writer and correspondent who has recently been touring this country in an observatory capacity. He found that Americans are fond of "putting one over," and likewise that they appreciate having somebody else "put one over" on themselves, "for they dearly love to be cleverly fooled." As for the average American's yearning to have himself and his doings noticed by the public, the situation may be summed up, says Sir John, thus: "Praise me, denounce me, but *do* talk about me." The English traveler's impressions of America and Americans are set forth in a series of articles appearing in the London *Standard*. We find that among other things which struck him as odd in these United States was the fact that similar words mean different things in what he calls "the English and American languages." To quote:

A "nut" in England is an elaborately drest individual; but if you remarked to a Yankee, "You *are* a nut," he would take offense, for in his tongue a "nut" is an idiotic fellow who ought to be in a lunatic asylum.

In America the "booster" is a man whose function is unceasingly to praise—probably a corruption of boaster. It is the duty of every true American to boost his home town. He adopts Decatur's famous proclamation into "My backyard; may it ever be neat, but, neat or foul, my backyard."

The notices in American hotels are often quaint. "Keep smiling," you are invited in large lettering. "Keep your temper, for nobody else wants it," is frequent advice. In an elevator the other day—"lift" in English—I saw the sarcasm, "In disputes in this hotel the guest is always right." In an Ohio restaurant I found on the wall the notice: "We want you to feel at home. If you spit on the floor at home, spit here."

A "fan" is an enthusiast. You are expected to be a fan in America for the home baseball team just as in Australia you "barrack" for the local cricketers. "Oh, I guess I'm a regular movie fan," says the young American woman, meaning she is very fond of "the pictures."

A "sucker" is an ignorant fish that can be caught with the easiest of bait. And clever Americans make millions of money by catching suckers.

Sir John devotes quite a little space to the subject of publicity as it has been developed in America. Among Americans advertisement is proof, he finds. "You have only to say a thing sufficiently often to provide conviction it is so." In this connection he refers to the American's tendency to "boost," as well as many less commendable features found in the publicity game. We read:

Everybody who does anything in America is advertised as the most wonderful doer of that particular thing in the world. In time it is believed. So there is a craving for what is called "publicity." You may mourn that your house has been burned down, but there is sure to be some one who will console you with the remark, "But think of the publicity you will get out of it."

Everything has to be boosted—and the hair of the Britisher is frequently hoisted on end. I remember promising to address a meeting in New York. One of the N'Yawk papers announced I was in the United States "as the personal representative of King George"! I got the telephone busy, and in language that is unprintable demanded of the secretary what he meant by saying a thing like that. His explanation was he had to say something about who I was. "Well, don't say that," I insisted.

"Can we say you will deliver a special message from Lloyd George—we must announce something to draw a big audience?" "Certainly not." "Well, well," he continued, "we will just say you have a message from the British to the American people!"

The sucker tribe is a very large one in the United States—perhaps no larger than in other countries, but it is apparently so because there are so many folk out with gullible bait, and the avidity with which it is snapt at proves "there's money in it."

You have only to advertise that in return for a dollar you will reveal the secret how to turn dough-nuts into gold, and your mail-box will be jammed with dollar-containing letters.

The actress losing her jewels which were presented to her by the infatuated Prince is "a played-out stunt." There must be something more novel. A scandal is always good, and to be divorced for the third time is a sure draw for several days. To be kidnaped and released after a fortnight in the grip of dreadful blackmailers—at Atlantic City, probably—is "great publicity."

Do English readers remember an exciting movie, "The Making of a Nation"—a tremendous contest between white and colored people in America? It had a great run here before it was sent abroad.

Interest was stimulated to excitement before it ever appeared in an American town. When the flaming posters were on the walls announcing the film was coming an application was often made to the local judges on the ground that it was calculated to stir up enmity between the colored and the white people. A fierce controversy at once broke out. Letters appeared in the press saying the film was an outrage, insulting to the negroes. Replies came that the film was a true episode in history, and the public had right to a see it.

The judges generally decided that they must have a private view of the film before it could be shown. Excitement prevailed. The judges decided there was nothing objectionable in the picture. The newspapers, however, had been full of the thing; there had been "fine publicity," and so invariably there were crowded houses.

Recently New York was distrest to hear about the suicide in Central Park Lake of "Miss Yuka Onda." For two days the lake was dragged, and three detectives were engaged for several days before it was understood that the affair was an advertising fake.

The district attorney of New York was so angry that he called before him Mr. Harry L. Reichenbach, a Broadway "publicity" man, and demanded what he meant. Mr. Reichenbach declared he had nothing to do with such "a crude, cheap, amateurish" stunt. Why, if he had "put the stunt over" the missing lady would have turned up in a hospital, not able to do anything but moan, "Yuki, Yuki!" "Yuki" is the name of a new moving-picture, announced to be a "thriller."

He left the court without a stain upon his character. The whole of legal official New York is now busy tracking the reporters who provided the fake. Americans, however, are laughing, for they dearly love to be cleverly fooled.

The English writer finds in the manner woman suffrage has worked out in America a typical example of the operation of the American mind. After a fight lasting for years suffrage has finally become a fact, and so "once more America has saved the civilization of the world," and people are talking as they never talked before "about the beautiful, purifying influence of noble women in political life," the Presidential candidates of the two principal political parties being especially vociferous in expressing themselves along this line. Sir John gives an interesting review of suffrage developments during the last year:

Congress enacted last year that all women should have the Federal vote if the proposal was ratified by the necessary number of States—at least thirty-six States out of the forty-eight.

Beginning with Wisconsin and Michigan, the ratification began, and, tho there was much resistance, the total gradually grew to thirty-five; and then there seemed to be a deadlock.

It was touch and go in several of the Southern States, which were hesitant. Just when a State legislature seemed on the point of providing the necessary extra ratification to compel all the States to come into line the thing was hung up by the State legislature adjourning. Then the State of Tennessee, where the voting in the legislature had been a tie for some time, ratified by the narrowest majority.

So the battle has been long fought and tardily won; and in November twenty-five million American women will have the right to express an opinion who shall be the next President of the United States. There is a tremendous gust of enthusiasm, and politicians are wisely trimming their sails.

It is difficult to guess what effect the addition of seventeen million women-voters to the electorate will have on the coming election. There are ardent women in both the Republican and Democratic ranks.

I was in America all through the time the country was in actual hostilities with Germany, and there is no doubt that the American woman has a horror of war. But, of course, she is told that if America is a member of the League, England and her militaristic associates can order Yankee dough-boys to go and fight Britain's battles in Mesopotamia!

They came They saw They marveled

Many months ago, fourteen groups and individuals entered into sales agreements and placed substantial deposits.

Most of them arranged to erect fine structures; others made long term leases for business quarters.

All upon faith, and confidence—nothing more.

Upon faith and confidence in two men and their associates—faith and confidence that they would evolve an extraordinary motor car, a car of a kind which long the world had hoped for.

All upon faith and confidence that they would evolve a car which even in the face of existing fine creations would, by sheer superiority, force its way to leadership.

These groups and individuals were not novices. They were men who had known motor cars and motor car makers since the inception of the industry.

But of the car itself they knew nothing, neither its details nor its price. They knew only of the men behind it and their records for achievement.

Then they waited. After some twenty months' development and proving-out, the car was ready for their verdict. Then these distributors were invited to Detroit.

There they saw one of the world's wonder work-shops, equipped with the finest machinery, tools and devices ever conceived by man, and designed especially for this Leland-built Lincoln car.

They saw the car—sturdy, dignified, and impressive to look upon.

And they rode in that car.

They skimmed smooth stretches at express train speed—and even faster.

They bowled over hills and swept thru valleys that seemed almost to flatten into a level plain.

They traversed secluded, scraggy highways where motorists hesitate to go.

They rode in a manner they never rode before.

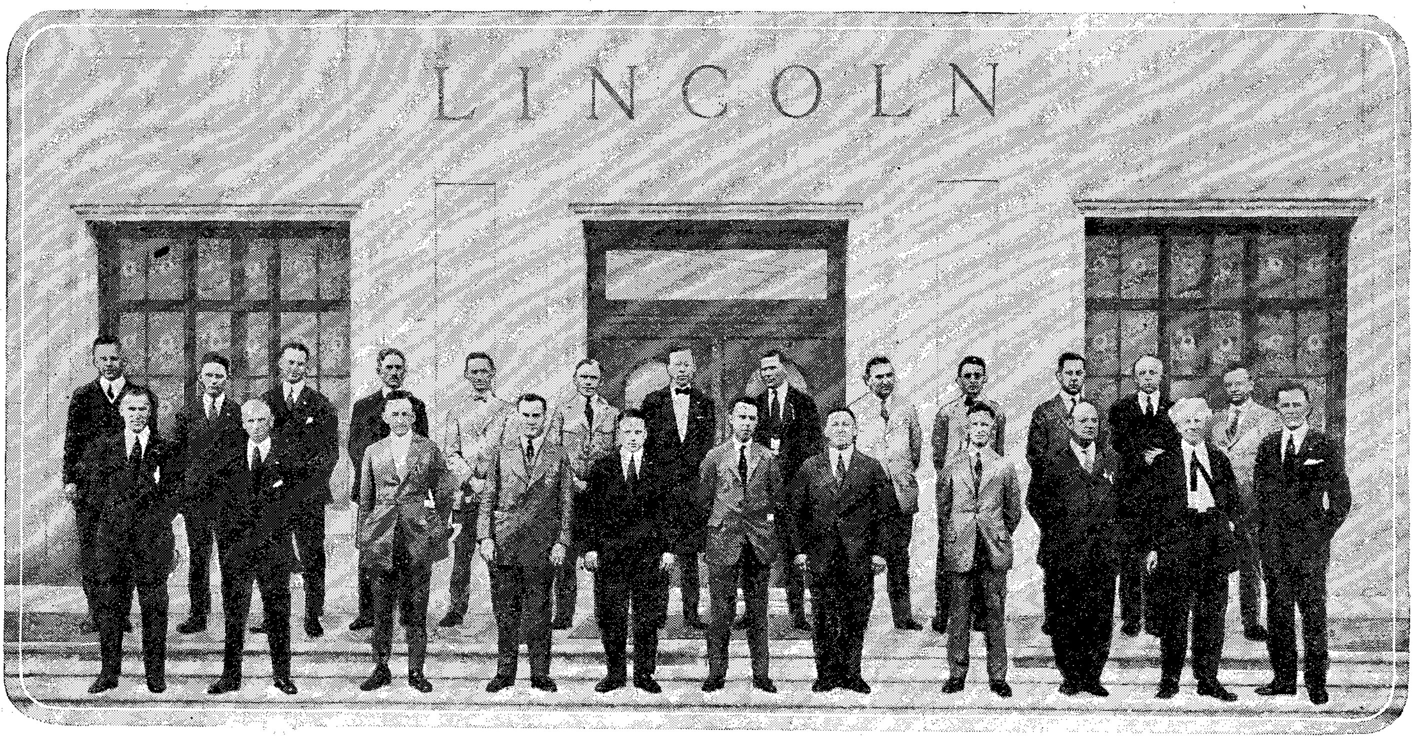
And among them was not a man who did not marvel.

They marveled at its fleetness and its seeming limitless power.

They marveled at its superlative ease and comfort.

They marveled at its quietness—its close approach to silence.

And they marveled that it was possible to evolve a car so wondrous in its action, so rarely fascinating and of such consummate charm.



Distributors of Leland-built Lincoln Cars, at the Administration Building in Detroit

ATLANTA
J. H. Lifsey-Smith Company
170 West Peachtree Street

BOSTON
Puritan Motors Corporation
1001 Commonwealth Ave.

CHICAGO
Allison-Rood Company
2518 South Michigan Ave.

CLEVELAND
The Fitzgerald Company
3720 Prospect Avenue

DALLAS
Fosdick-Hawley Company
2016 Main Street

DENVER
The Rouse-Stephens Co.
13th Street at Broadway
Also Colorado Springs

DES MOINES
Consigny Motor Company
1314-18 Walnut Street

DETROIT
Lincoln Motor Company
Woodward at Palmer

KANSAS CITY
Weaver Motor Company
1523 Grand Avenue

LOS ANGELES
Walter M. Murphy Motors Co., 932 South Hope Street
Also Pasadena

MINNEAPOLIS
A. C. Templeton, Inc.
1300 Hennepin Avenue

NEW YORK CITY
York Motors Corporation
Milton J. Budlong, President
217 West 57th Street

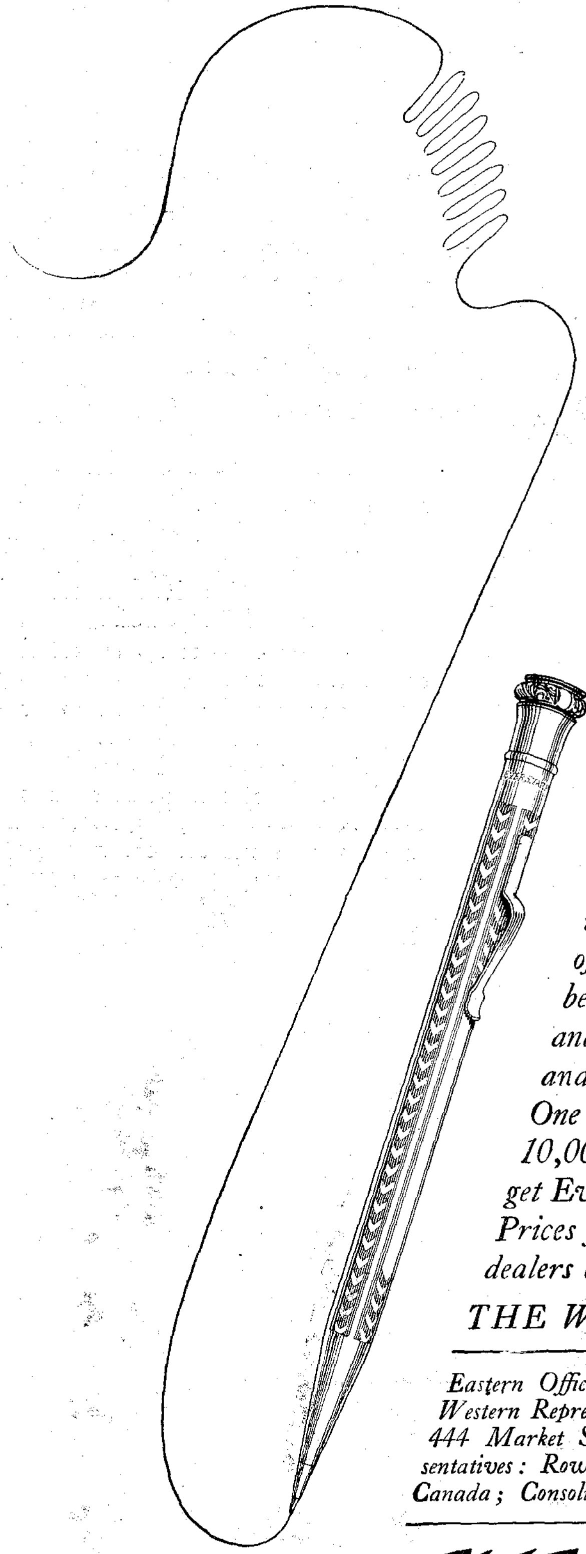
PHILADELPHIA
Sweeten Automobile Co.
441 North Broad Street
Also Wilmington, Del.

PITTSBURGH
Robert P. McCurdy Co
Baum Boulevard at Craig St.

SAN FRANCISCO
Walter M. Murphy Motors Co., Van Ness and Jackson
Also Oakland

ST. LOUIS
McNiece-Hill Motor Co.
Delmar at Clarendon Ave.

LINCOLN MOTOR COMPANY DETROIT, MICHIGAN



TODAY business-like Eversharps are used by thousands in the offices of scientifically managed commercial houses. Eversharp has been adopted by nationally known institutions as standard office equipment because it increases an organization's writing efficiency—because it makes for economy of time, effort and pencil cost while enabling better writing—because it is always sharp and never sharpened—because it is finely and reliably made by Wahl craftsmen. One filling delivers 250,000 words at 10,000 words per penny. Make sure you get Eversharp—the name is on the pencil. Prices from $1.00, upward. Eversharp dealers everywhere.

THE WAHL COMPANY, Chicago

Eastern Office: 165 Broadway, New York City. Western Representatives: Bert M. Morris Company, 444 Market St., San Francisco. Canadian Representatives: Rowland & Campbell, Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada; Consolidated Optical Co., Toronto, Canada

EVERSHARP

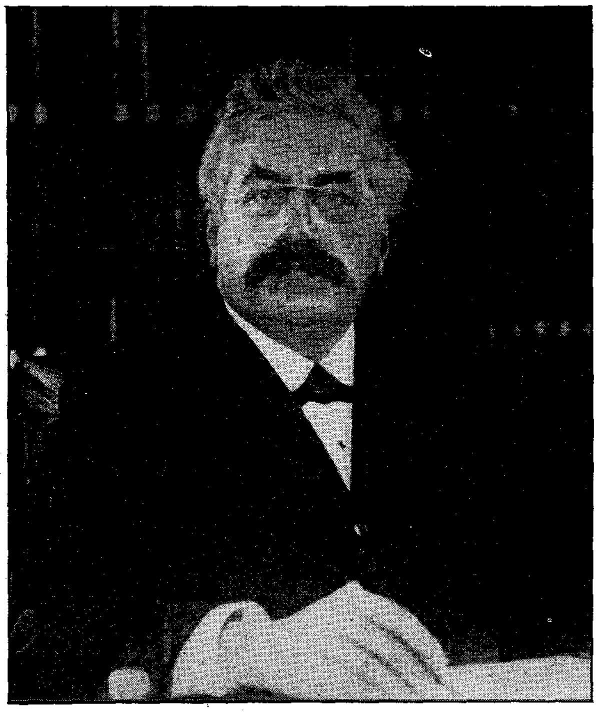
Companion of the Tempoint Pen

WAHL PRODUCTS

Every Office

MILLERAND, FRANCE'S NEW PRESIDENT, FROM SOCIALIST TO NATIONALIST

THE NEW PRESIDENT of the French Republic, Alexandre Millerand, is the first ex-Socialist to attain that high office, altho three others have enjoyed more power, if less dignity, by ruling as Premiers. The others, Briand, Viviani, and Clemenceau, were widely attacked by their former comrades as backsliders from the Socialist idea, but Millerand seems to have gone further than any of them, with the possible exception of Clemenceau, in reaction against the internationalist, antimilitarist doctrine to which he formerly gave allegiance. He is called a "Nationalist" nowadays by those who approve of his patriotism, and a militarist by those who think he carries patriotism too far. Thus Paul Tyner writes a scathing indictment under the head-line, "Millerand: France's Arch-Militarist," in Henry Ford's paper, *The Dearborn Independent*. Another authority, Walter Littlefield, writing in the New York *Times*, sees in the rise of the President the natural result of his ability to play French patriotism against the Socialist Internationalists. This writer traces Millerand's career from the beginning:



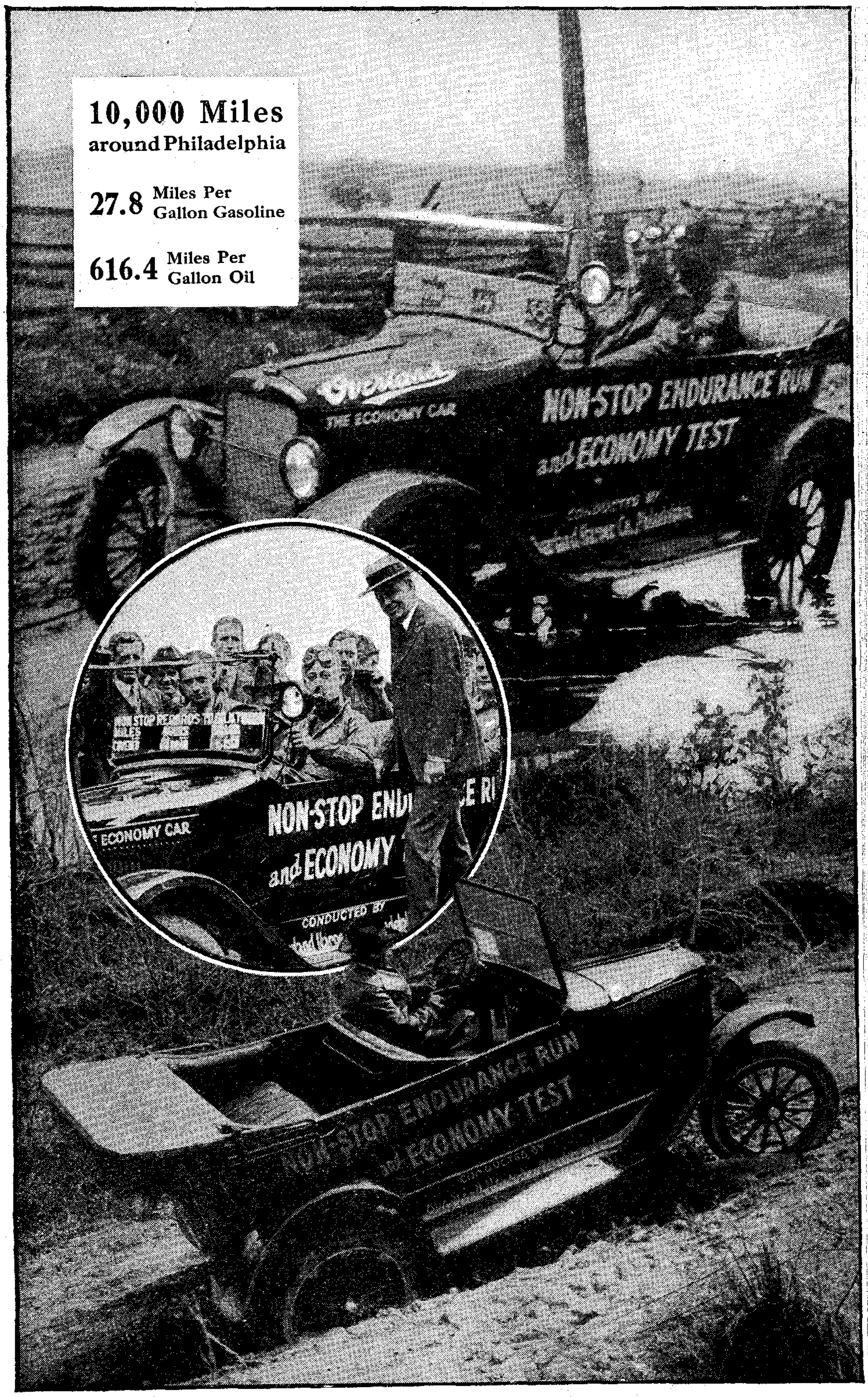
FOR FRANCE FIRST AND ALWAYS.

Putting behind him his Socialistic youth, Alexandre Millerand, recently elected President of the French Republic, has become "France's Arch-Militarist," in the opinion of his old associates and an ardent patriot in the view of the world at large.

> Alexandre Millerand was born at Montmartre, Paris, February 10, 1859. He was educated at the Lycées of Henri IV. and Michelet and for the Bar, where he became a distinguished advocate at the Court of Appeal. His father, Etienne Millerand, was an active disciple of Karl Marx, and met his death in the Commune of 1871. His early environment and his father's teachings made the young Millerand an academic, theoretical Socialist, who seemed only to lack the opportunity to put his ideas into execution. As a lawyer he achieved his first professional as well as political success in 1883, when, in company with Georges Laguerre, he defended Ernest Roche and Duc-Quercy, the instigators of the strike at Decazeville. He then took Laguerre's place on Clemenceau's paper, *La Justice*. In November, 1887, he joined Clemenceau, Henri Rochefort, and other extremists of their day in the gathering at the Masonic headquarters in the Rue Cadet, which a month later brought about the resignation of President Grévy. In 1892 he again became associated with Clemenceau and with Camille Pelletan as one of the arbitrators in the Carmaux strike.
>
> Meanwhile, in 1885, he had been elected to the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of the Seine as a Radical Socialist, which signified little in the political terminology of the day except that he was opposed to the corruptions which had gradually been grafted on the Government since the experimental days of Thiers, and preached the "rights of man" to his Parisian constituents.
>
> After the Panama scandal, which became the graveyard of so many political reputations, Millerand assumed the leadership of the Socialist Left and obtained the ear of the Chamber in several matters of social legislation. The Left then numbered only sixty members, but, owing to the disorganized Right wrought by Panama, it was able to win some legislative victories.
>
> From 1892 until 1896 Millerand also edited the organ of the Socialist Left, *La Petite République*. Once Deputy Lavertujon imagined himself insulted by the paper, so he challenged the editor and wounded him in a sword duel. In this paper, as well as in the Chamber, Millerand's policy gradually became more reformist and less revolutionary. His program for the party at first included collective ownership of the means of production, then the international association of labor. However, from the time he became a Cabinet Minister, in 1899, he had little to do with organized Unified Socialism and limited himself to practical reforms in the social order which knew little political and less class distinctions. Among these reforms were the compulsory arbitration of disputes between labor and capital, morale in the mercantile marine, trade ethics and technical education, the formation within the Government of the Direction du Travail for the settlement of labor disputes, the old-age pension project which became a law in 1905, labor-union representation on the Supreme Labor Council, the organization of local labor councils, the raising of the status of factory inspectors, and the enforcement of laws long since passed for the protection of the working class, many of which had become a dead letter.
>
> His editorship of *La Lanterne* in 1898 suddenly revealed how far he had departed from the true Marxist tradition, had, indeed, reached the parting of the ways with the French doctrinaires, and was beginning to turn an austere, uncompromising front toward his associates of other days. The period of his revealed transition corresponds with the first period of the Dreyfus case—the growing realization that it had been a stupendous miscarriage of justice. Millerand fought a pistol duel with an anti-Dreyfusard and narrowly escaped assassination in the office of *La Lanterne* at the hands of Madame Paulmier, the wife of a Deputy who had been attacked by the paper. Mr. Olivier, the assistant editor, received the bullet intended for his chief.
>
> And so when Millerand was induced to join the famous "Cabinet of Republican Defense," formed by Mr. Waldeck-Rousseau, in June, 1899, he was quite ready to admit that France was a bigger thing than the Socialist party, bigger even than the International. This Ministry was called together for the purpose of saving France from the monarchical and clerical reactionism into which, in a dying effort, the anti-Dreyfusard forces had been molded. In this Ministry were represented counter-forces rather than political parties or factions. Millerand, as Minister of Commerce, found himself sitting at the side of the aristocratic Minister of War, Général le Marquis de Galliffet, who had ordered his father shot in the Commune twenty-eight years before.
>
> In spite of his defense by Jean Jaurès, who also was a Frenchman first and a Socialist afterward, the Socialists denounced his acceptance of a post in a *bourgeois* Ministry and expelled him from the party. He still retained, however, his position in several so-called Socialist organizations, notably that of President of the International Association for the Legal Protection of Workers.
>
> The Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry lasted until 1902, when Millerand returned to his seat in the Chamber. He was recalled by Mr. Briand, seven years later, and the portfolio of Public Works, Posts, and Telegraphs given him. Mr. Briand reconstructed his Cabinet in November, 1910, but Millerand declined further to serve; he had ably seconded Premier Briand in ending the railway strike of the month before by calling the strikers under the colors, as he "would not permit the nation to be tyrannized by labor," but he declined to abandon his doctrine of compulsory arbitration, or to agree to restrict the unionizing of public servants.

The way in which the three ex-Socialists, Briand as Premier and Minister of the Interior, Viviani, Minister of Labor, and Millerand, Minister of Public Works, Posts, and Telegraphs, handled the great railway strike of October, 1910, has often been cited as proof of the changed attitude taken by Socialists when they find themselves burdened by a national responsibility. Mr. Littlefield writes:

> The strike had been arranged for the 15th. It prematurely broke out on the Nord Railroad on the 11th. Reports came from all sides of the sabotage practised by the strikers. The

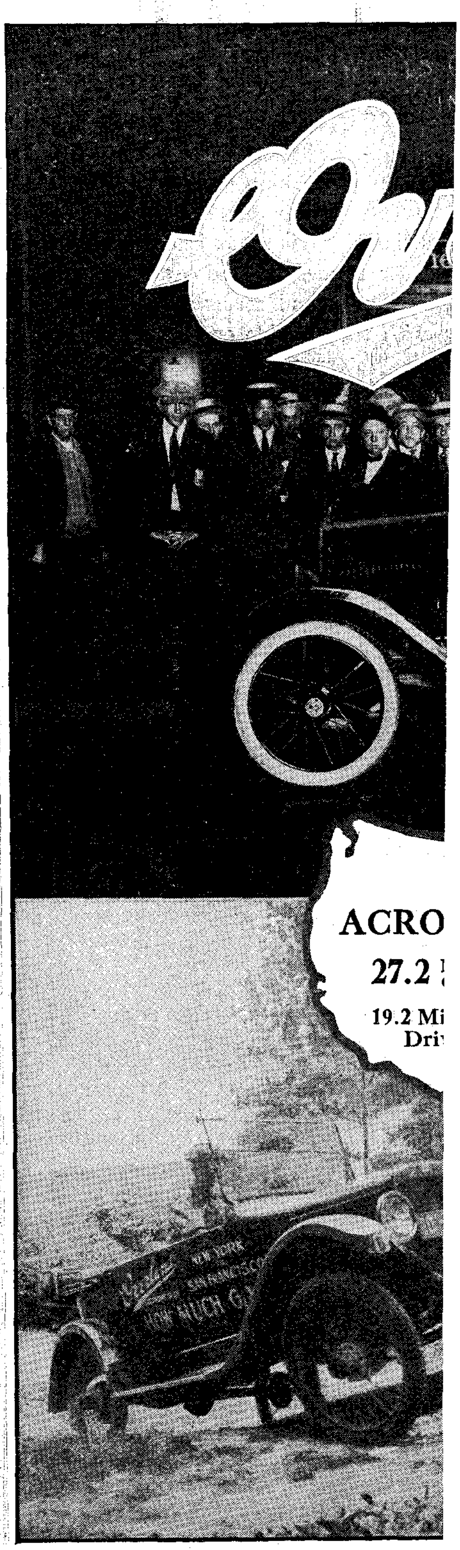


10,000 Miles
around Philadelphia

27.8 Miles Per Gallon Gasoline

616.4 Miles Per Gallon Oil

Overland
THE ECONOMY CAR
NON-STOP ENDURANCE RUN
and ECONOMY TEST
CONDUCTED BY



ACRO
27.2
19.2 Mi
Dri

NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO
HOW MUCH G

Economy and St

OVERLAND Economy and Stamina have been recorded in many ways and under many conditions over a long period of time.

New records continue to emphasize, even though they can not increase, the Overland reputation.

Recently a stock Overland established the remarkable new Transcontinental Economy Record of 27.2 miles per gallon over every kind of road in every variety of weather on the 3442 mil New York to San Francisco.

For 179 continuous hours night and c car averaged 19.2 miles per hour in the h 25 different drivers who had never befo this car! It was a dramatic demonstra the astonishing ability of Overland under conditions.

As in every one of hundreds of other g

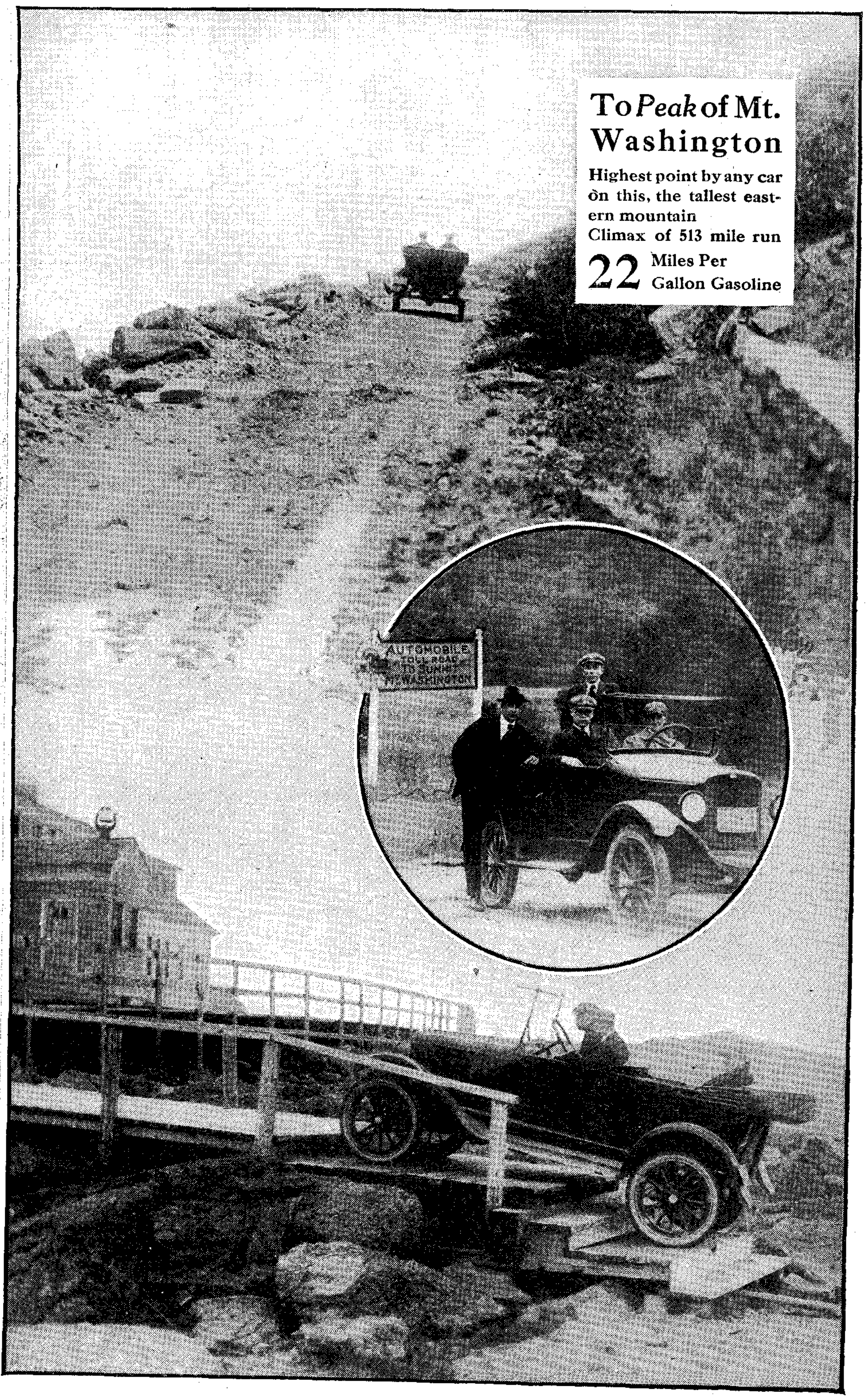
Willys-Overland Limited, Toronto, Canada

WILLYS-OVER
Sedans,

land
EW YORK
TO
FRANCISCO
GAS ?

1 Miles Per Gallon Oil

Miles—
ever



To *Peak* of Mt. Washington

Highest point by any car on this, the tallest eastern mountain
Climax of 513 mile run
22 Miles Per Gallon Gasoline

s—including the record 10,000 Mile Non-Stop
nomy Run at Philadelphia averaging 27.8
s per gallon of gasoline, and the unprece-
ted Mt. Washington climb to the highest
it so far reached by a motor car on this, the
st eastern mountain top—Overland mechan-
action was as satisfying as its remarkable fuel
iomy.

riplex Springs protected the fine alloy steels of Overland from the racking and wrenching of these thousands of miles of transcontinental highways. They in a large measure make possible *Economy* and *Stamina* in Overland.

Any Overland in every-day use delivers a maximum of Mileage, Comfort, Utility for every cent of operating cost—and *continues to do it* at upkeep cost well within convenient reach of the average income!

TOLEDO, OHIO
nd Roadsters

The John N. Willys Export Corporation, New York

Government promptly issued "militarization" orders to all railway servants liable for military service for a period of twenty-one days' instruction, but leaving them, nevertheless, to carry on their ordinary work. Refusal on their part to comply would have caused the delinquents to come under military discipline. The heart was thus taken out of the strike, which gradually broke down. In the debates which followed in the Chamber the Ministry was roundly rebuked by the Left groups, but even they became divided when it was learned that the drastic measures taken by the Government had probably prevented a revolution, or at least the starvation of the cities of France. That three reputed Socialist Ministers could so act against the great proletariat of France was discouraging to them. There was a visible widening of the rift already existing between the Extreme Left Socialists and Radical Socialists, led by Jaurès and Cruppi, who decided to swim with the anarchist tide, and the more moderate section, which was disposed to form a "party of order." It was the latter section which kept the Briand Government in office, but its reconstruction was inevitable.

Passing over the Caillaux Ministry of 1911, with the Agadir crisis, we come to the Poincaré Ministry of 1912, in which Mr. Millerand took the portfolio of war. This was called the "Great Ministry," the "National Ministry," on account of its distinguished personnel, for in it three former Premiers held portfolios—Raymond Poincaré, Léon Bourgeois, and Aristide Briand. During his tenure of office Millerand was obliged to combat the antimilitarist movement organized by the General Federation of Labor under the guise of financial army reform. This systematic scheme to teach treason to the youth of France had made great headway under the teachers' unions when the Government ordered their dissolution.

The reasons why Millerand resigned from the "National Ministry" on January 12, 1913, are worth relating. Premier Poincaré had been severely censured because his Government had reinstated Lieutenant-Colonel du Paty de Clam, the man in whose distorted brain the famous Dreyfus case was born and through whose machinations it had become a great national disgrace. Millerand, as Minister of War, assumed the responsibility for the reinstatement, but said, in extenuation, that it was in fulfilment of a promise made by his predecessor, Messimy, but as the act was causing such serious attacks on the Ministry he desired to withdraw. It later transpired that Millerand took the full responsibility of the act in order to clear the way for the Presidency of Poincaré, who was nominated and elected at Versailles a few days later.

When the Great War begun Viviani was Premier. On August 26, 1914, he reorganized the Government. Just as the Ministry of Waldeck-Rousseau had been known as the "Cabinet of Republican Defense," so this Ministry became known as the "Cabinet of National Defense." Again were represented not political parties or factions, but rather those national forces which were to save France, this time from the Germans; again all political differences and personal animosities were buried and forgotten in the common cause. In this great body of statesmen Millerand held the portfolio of war. He brought to the post the lessons he had learned under Premier, now President, Poincaré. He was now absolutely free from party bias and a great organizer.

Then it was that the extremists, casting about for some object on which to unite in formulating what was later to become the "defeatist" campaign, selected Millerand and his conduct of the War Office as their prey. They charged him with failing to live up to the duties demanded of him by not taking them into his confidence as to the conduct of the war, of being too bureaucratic, too autocratic, too undemocratic generally. They, with the help of the Radicals in the Chamber, were constantly foisting spying subordinates upon him, until, to use his own words, he became "the prisoner of those subordinates." On the other hand, he was charged with depriving Joffre of some of the prerogatives of the strictly military office. His accusations against General Sarrail, who had failed before the German Crown Prince, expanded the political opposition against him, and rather than be further subordinated to the three Assistant Secretaries of War, which it was the intention of the Chamber to fasten on him, he surrendered his portfolio to General Gallieni, the hero of the defense of Paris, when Briand formed the Coalition Cabinet on October 25, 1915.

So Millerand returned to his duties in the Chamber and to his work as lawyer and publicist, always with a philosophic acceptance of the present and a determined effort to improve the future. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* he treated of Prussian militarism from various points of view and showed how the war could not be won until it was destroyed. In the Chamber, on November 14, 1917, four months before the great German offensive in Picardy, and on the very eve of Caporetto, he eloquently advocated: "One army, one battle-line, and one supreme command, from the North Sea to the Adriatic." And from that time on until he succeeded Clemenceau last January as President of the Council and Foreign Minister, he became the patient, insistent repairer of the *bloc national* which gave the Tiger his successive parliamentary majorities. In March, 1919, he was appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, with headquarters at Strassbourg.

When he finally went to the Quai d'Orsay he found a Chamber, born of the war in the preceding November, more jingo than national and far more *bourgeois* than Socialist and Labor opinion would admit. On the other hand, he was obliged to surrender much of the Tiger's prey, particularly the surviving "defeatists."

Three great problems confronted him: The execution of the Versailles Treaty, adhesion of the United States to the academic alliance of England, France, and Italy, and Soviet Russia. The new Chamber, mainly composed of new men, jealously watched his performance.

At the Interallied Congress at San Remo he brought about that cohesion between the Allies which caused them to present an almost uncompromising front toward Germany at Boulogne and unity in regard to the Turkish question; at Spa he got France her German coal; at Hythe he reached the parting of the ways with Lloyd George in regard to Soviet Russia; at Aix-les-Bains he established harmony with Italy, in spite of the latter's policy toward the Moscow Government.

But these uncertain diplomatic victories were completely thrown in the shade by his triumphant policy in regard to Poland, which gave him the opportunity to strike at the extremists at home through Soviet Russia, and at the growing German arrogance through the indefinite postponement of the conference at Geneva.

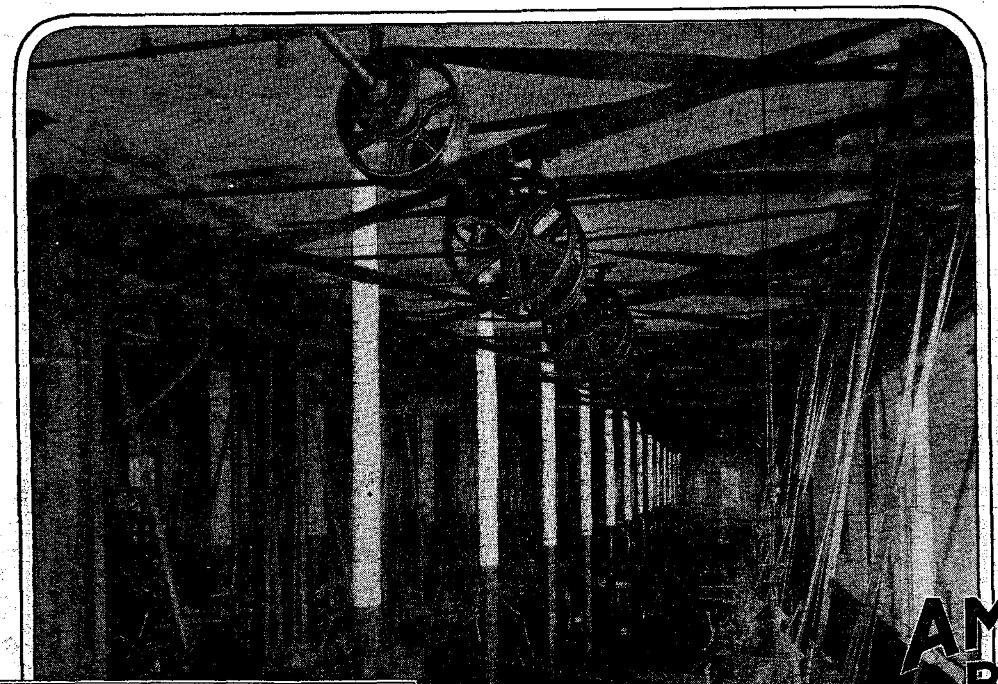
These were the great political assets which carried him triumphantly to the Palais d'Elysée before events had time to divert them from their course or to diminish their glory in the eyes of Frenchmen.

THE TRAGIC LAST DAYS OF VICTORIANO HUERTA, FORMER MEXICAN PRESIDENT

FEW AMERICANS KNOW the final chapter of the story of Victoriano Huerta, the chapter dealing with the period subsequent to his fall as President of Mexico. The deposed President's attempt to enter Mexico to head a revolution against Carranza was practically the last of his exploits to furnish live newspaper "copy," and after that nothing much was heard of the erstwhile executive until his death at El Paso. Recently a detailed account of Huerta's last days has appeared in "Intimate Pages of Mexican History" (Doran), a volume by Edith O'Shaughnessy, the wife of the former American Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico. In this narrative the formerly imperious head of the Mexican Government is pictured as a vanquished old man, a prisoner in a foreign country, hopeless and ill. In a modest two-story house in El Paso he spent his few remaining days after his illness had reached the point where the American authorities had ordered his release from custody, and there he died on the night of January 13, 1916. In the words of the author, "the story is brief, bald, and terrible as Destiny in her most careless moments." The account begins with Huerta's arrest on a charge of violation of the neutrality laws on his ill-fated journey to Mexico to start his revolution:

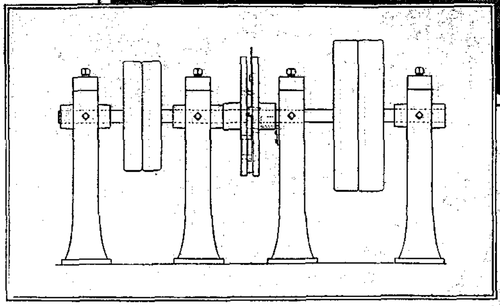
It was on the afternoon of a sultry July day in the Federal court-room in El Paso that Mr. Tom Lea, his attorney, first saw the "silent old warrior," as he calls him, advancing with outstretched hand, courteous manner, and a long, searching gaze.

He had been arrested a few hours before at Newman Station, eighteen miles northeast of El Paso, on the Rock Island Road, as he stept from the train to greet General Pascual Orozco. These two men, once victor and vanquished, at last fatalistically to involve each other in death, were then arrested, together with Huerta's two sons-in-law and General Gaus, an octogenarian and innocuous son of Mars, and thrown into the common jail with men of various colors and crimes. A cash bond of fifteen thousand dollars was made for Huerta, ten thousand dollars for Orozco, and smaller sums for the others, after which General Huerta was temporarily released from custody, tho kept under the strictest surveillance by United States officials. The next day, however, orders were received from Washington for them all to be taken again into custody. Orozco escaped shortly after his arrest, forfeiting his bond. An attempt was made by Huerta's attorney to have Huerta freed on a larger bond than

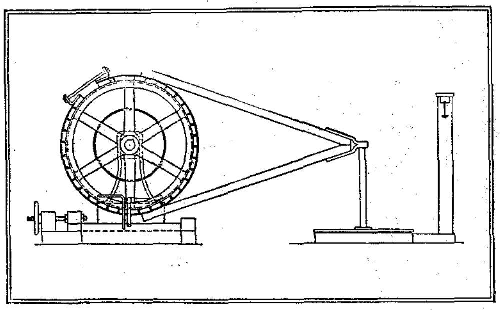


Write for free book, "Getting Maximum Pulley Efficiency"

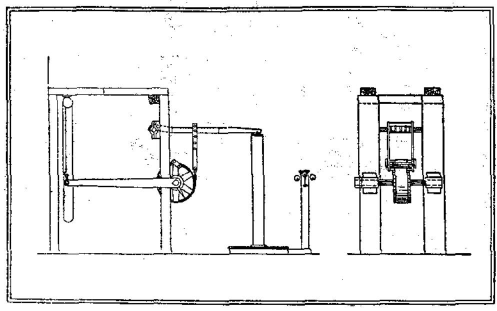
AMERICAN STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS



Test No. 1. By delicately calibrated dynamometer to indicate saving of H. P. by "American" Pulleys because of less air displacement in revolving. The edge-on arms of "Americans" cut the air instead of fanning it.



Test No. 2. Prony brake determines extra H. P. transmitted with strong but light "American" Pulley and reduced belt slip at various loads.



Test No. 3. Tortional test for ultimate strength shows "American" Pulleys resisting until strain is safely beyond normal conditions.

Where These Tests Could be Made Only One Type of Pulley Would be Used

NOTHING has awakened power users to the efficiency-increasing possibilities of pulleys so much as the exhaustive research work of The American Pulley Company.

The three devices illustrated here are typical methods by which power users could really judge with confidence the efficiency of various kinds of pulleys.

Data sheets showing results of completed tests are available to any executive or engineer.

We wish that every power user were equipped to make these and all of our other tests in his own plant. They would have a tremendous influence in helping him reduce his operating costs.

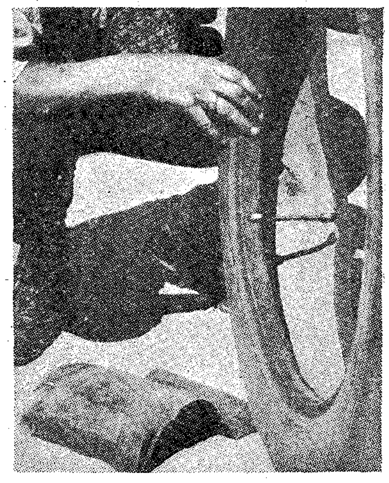
Even the data sheets describing our own research work will give you a new basis for pulley buying. Will you tell us where we might send them to you?

For name and address of nearest dealer, see Donnelley's Red Book, on file at all leading libraries, national banks and hotels.

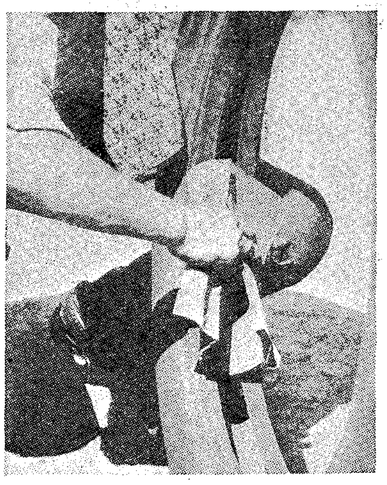
The American Pulley Company
Philadelphia, Pa.

The AMERICAN PULLEY

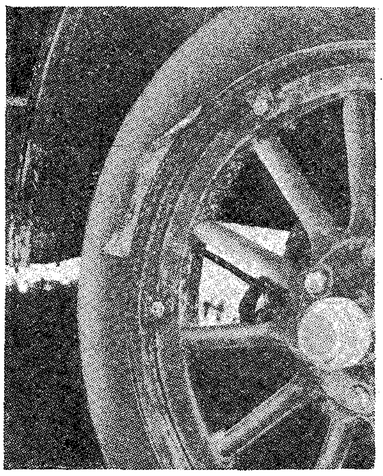
"A wheel with a broad rim transmitting power from or imparting power to machinery, or changing the direction of motion by means of a flat belt."



Break on Inside Wall



Adjustable Blowout Patch Being Inserted



Repair Completed

Illustration shows a break on the inside of a tire being repaired on the road by using a Goodyear Adjustable Blowout Patch. Complete directions for repairing all tire and tube injuries are given in the six Goodyear Tire Conservation Lessons. Ask for them at Goodyear Service Station Dealers

Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR

How Goodyear Service Accompanies You Everywhere

"I found out last summer how valuable are Goodyear Tire Savers. On a hot day an old casing blew out, making a jagged hole in the tire. I put in a Goodyear Adjustable Blowout Patch without cement and drove a hundred miles into Chicago. The tire went close to 2,000 miles after I had it permanently vulcanized. As I had no spare, I would have lost that 2,000 miles without the Goodyear Patch."—G. H. Johnston, 6532 Emerald Ave., Chicago

EVEN when you are miles out in the country, and a worn and faithful casing finally lets go, Goodyear Service provides the means for an immediate and efficient repair.

It does this by providing an adjustable blowout patch, and other Goodyear Tire Savers, and by teaching the simple, easy ways to use them, through advice and through Goodyear's Tire Conservation Lessons.

In this fashion, users are helped to get the maximum of enjoyment and of mileage from their tires with the least possible effort, time and expense.

Thus the Goodyear Service Plan is completed: in the building of a fine tire, in its convenient distribution and finally in the delivery to the user of every possible mile.

At the nearest Goodyear Service Station Dealer ask for Goodyear Tire Savers, and for the six Tire Conservation Lessons—these provide the means to greater tire mileage.

TIRE SAVERS

the first. He was, however, told by the government authorities that Huerta would under no circumstances be released. *Habeas corpus* being the only remedy available, he was advised of his rights, but in that imperious way of his he answered, "Get these other men bonds, and they can keep me, for I will go when I wish." Probably in his Indian way he felt as did Ulysses, when, striking his breast, he chided his heart, saying: "Bear this, too; thou hast supported greater things." He did not know it was the end.

A few days afterward he was removed to Fort Bliss, seven miles from El Paso, and put into the abandoned hospital—a civilian prisoner, in a military cantonment, with a guard of six civilian secret-service men, and furthermore under bond.

His wife and children, his two old Indian sisters and other members of his family, came to El Paso soon after his arrest. Every day toward evening they would go out from the city, with something of tribal dignity about them, to visit the captive chief, and take him little offerings. They never saw him, however, except in the presence of his jailers. The mutual affection and devotion of Huerta and his family were most touching. To the usual Mexican marks of respect for the head of the family was an added measure of reverence for one so unfortunate and so patient, all realizing that "the things which before his soul would not touch, now, through anguish, were his meats."

Huerta's quarters at the hospital were cold, damp, and meagerly furnished. He ate but little of the unaccustomed food and took little exercise. After a time he became ill and was transferred to one of the small cottages originally built for officers. He seems to have remained reasonably cheerful, however, taking an interest in everything going on, particularly the Great War. We read further:

He would spend long hours standing on the veranda of the little Fort Bliss cottage, looking toward the Mexican horizon, and he talked much of *mi pais*. Sometimes in speaking of his own and Mexico's misfortunes, he would say: "I failed because I was obliged to try the impossible. Mexico can not live without the favor of the United States, or, at least, without the enjoyment of its indifference. I had neither." Often, too, as he stood looking to the south, he would paraphrase Lerdo's famous remark, saying: "Would that the desert between Mexico and the United States had remained a desert—and that the friars had never brought donkeys from Spain!"

At night his pleasure was to watch the stars shining above the southern horizon. He was well versed in astronomy, and the great processional of the heavenly bodies, which he would hail by name as the seasons brought them into view, seemed to give him solace. Often he would get up in the small hours of sleepless nights and watch them in silence from the narrow veranda.

Whatever the impatience ravaging his breast, he betrayed little of it, beyond occasionally asking his attorney if he were not soon to come up for trial.

After a few months, however, a great physical change was apparent in him. He grew thin, almost emaciated, became very nervous and ill at ease, starting at the slightest sound. It was doubtless at this time that Huerta realized with an intuitive realization that permitted no self-deception that he was lost, his power vanished, his cause dead. Being thus done with hope, the physical ill that might, in other circumstances, have been held in check, took an unresisted course. The hour of his arrival in El Paso had been again the hour of destiny, his and his country's ringing loudly in the old Indian's ears. They were both caught in that same destiny.

Huerta should have died at Vera Cruz, or even in Mexico City. An assassin's arm or a foreign bullet would have been equally propitious to his renown. But, as in his life events were untoward, so in his death. He was to die as one guilty, before so proved, showing how unescapably each accomplishes his destiny in its intrinsic form to the end.

The continual presence of his jailers wore on him greatly, for he had, like all men of his race, a need of solitude. They had become much attached to him, and rendered his imprisonment as easy as possible, but their orders were never to let him out of their sight, day or night. Tho he continued to joke with them in his few words of broken English, it was evident that he was failing. His priest and his attorney, becoming alarmed, advised the authorities of his condition and protested at his further confinement. For some weeks, however, they could get nothing done, and he gradually grew worse, lying on his cot the greater part of the time, with his face turned to the wall.

It was tragedy, grim, antique—the vanquished in the hands of the victor, and as always—wo, wo to him!

Finally arrangements were made for the captive's release on his personal recognizance, and he was allowed to join his family in a house that had been rented at El Paso. The account continues:

It was here that he made his will, leaving his bond, which amounted in all to thirty-eight thousand dollars and was the only thing he possest, to his wife. This she never recovered, and she is now living in poverty in Havana. Part of the bond was claimed by counsel, part went to bondsmen for the protection of the bonds of Pascual Orozco (which was, of course, forfeited), and Fuentes and Quiroz, Huerta's sons-in-law, and others. The remainder was lost in favor of the Government of the United States.

It was at this house, too, that Fate was too make the most grotesque of all her gestures where Huerta was concerned. It would have been even indecorously melodramatic, had it not been her way of pointing Huerta from the human stage, the always august act, whatever be its form.

On a bitter January night a large man with thick, black whiskers, speaking excellent Spanish, knocked late at Huerta's door. He was admitted. He told Señora de Huerta that he was a physician and a great admirer of her gifted and persecuted husband. He asked to examine him, after which he stated that unless an immediate operation was performed, in thirty-six hours he would be among the dead. He so alarmed both Huerta and his wife that they consented to the operation that same night. The black-whiskered stranger then made two abdominal incisions, without anesthetics, and furthermore did not sew up the wounds, after which he returned to the night of mystery whence he came. Huerta died three days after the fantastic and fatal occurrence.

The scenes connected with the death and burial of the former Mexican Executive are thus described:

It was on the night of January 13 (1916), shortly after eight o'clock, that Huerta's attorney was called by telephone to the house on Stanton Street. It was only too evident that the old Indian lay on his death-bed. His face, which had become very small, was gray with that strange Indian grayness preceding dissolution. His eyes, once vigilant and restless, were dull and quiet.

Kneeling about the narrow bed were his wife and children and his two old Indian sisters. His wife, still beautiful, and beloved by all who knew her for her virtues and pitied for her misfortunes, had not ceased during many hours to recite the Sorrowful Mysteries of her Rosary. His daughter Elena, who kept his hand prest closely in hers, had a voice of exceeding beauty, and at intervals would sing familiar hymns of the church and songs of the *patria* whose soil he was no more to tread.

A Mexican priest and an American Army chaplain knelt near, continuing to absolve him. The final and majestic words of the dismissal: "Go forth, O Christian soul, from this world, in the name of God the Father Almighty who created thee," made of the lowly room a mansion-hall. . . . . . .

Outside, in corridor and vestibule, were friends also fallen from high estate, partakers of his misfortunes and of their country's. In the street were many Indians in prayer and tears, for it is recorded of Huerta that even in his poverty he was never too poor to dispense alms. . . . . . .

Toward the last his wife entreated him to make the famous "statement" that he had so often promised. But he answered her: "No, to what end? I die at peace with God and man. I forgive all who have injured me—most fully the President of the United States, *for he never understood*, and I ask pardon of all whom I have wronged. The rest I leave to God, into whose hands I entrust my poor family." After this he became restless, twitching at his covers, muttering indistinctly, in evident solicitude of his wife and children. Once they caught the words: "If any money is ever realized on anything I possess, let the poor have a share."

Then raising himself slightly, he begged his daughter to sing again, saying, "Thy voice is like an angel's voice."

Shortly afterward he entered into the death-agony. He spoke only once more and the words were very simple, "*todo por los pobres*" ("All for the poor").

A few minutes before nine o'clock he passed away, his face turned to the south. . . . Huerta had "gone." . . . . . .

On the second day after his death the mortal remains of ex-President Huerta were carried as quietly as possible to the Concordia Cemetery, east of the city, where they were placed in a stone vault beside those of Pascual Orozco, who had been shot and killed by the Texas Rangers, a few months before, near Van Horn, ninety miles from El Paso.

Father Joyce, the priest who had anointed him for his last journey, and Mr. Tom Lea, his attorney, were the only Americans in the little gathering that heard the heavy, iron-grated door close upon the form and features of Huerta, crusht at last by what he had been wont to call "*el Coloso del Norte*." . . . . . .

Old Colony Trust Company

"—as good as their bond"

MODERN business places a premium on the integrity of men and corporations. It is called *good-will* and its value is without price.

The old Roman counsel "caveat emptor", *let the buyer beware*, has been supplanted by mutual confidence between buyer and seller. Today, repeat orders are coveted more than first sales.

Your business letters are important factors in building good-will—their message, the paper on which they are written, the *impression* they make. Letters written on Systems Bond inspire confidence—there is character between the words, and behind them! Its crisp firmness gives it a dependable *feel*—a likeable crackle.

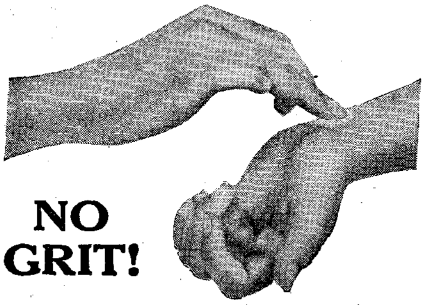
Systems is a business man's bond. Its fine rag-content quality never varies. It is loft-dried and scrupulously inspected, yet it is reasonably priced, *everywhere.*

Systems Bond is the standard-bearer of a comprehensive group of papers—a grade for every Bond and Ledger need—all produced under the same advantageous conditions—and including the well-known Pilgrim, Transcript, Manifest and Atlantic marks.

EASTERN MANUFACTURING CO.
501 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.
Mills at Bangor and Lincoln, Maine

SYSTEMS BOND

"The Rag-content Loft-dried Paper at the Reasonable Price"



It Pays to Smile with Pretty Teeth

2 Tests Show Way

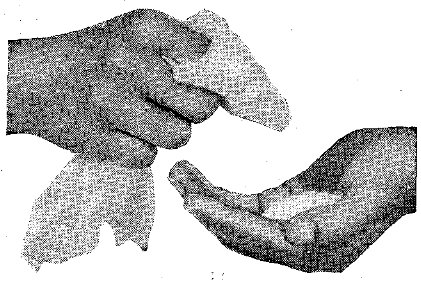
White teeth, radiant with pearly luster and enthroned in pink, healthy gums—these make a smile irresistibly charming. And both are assured by Revelation Tooth Powder, which cleans your teeth *without Grit* and keeps your gums firm and strong.

Grit scratches and bruises the delicate gum margins about your teeth, opening the way to pyorrhea. That is why multitudes have turned from gritty pastes to "Revelation" after making two simple tests.

Make This Grit Test

Rub Revelation Tooth Powder on the inside of your wrist, where the skin is most tender. Note its velvety smoothness and freedom from all grit. Or, massage your gums with "Revelation" and enjoy the cooling softness which relieves all irritation instantly.

Make This Cleansing Test



Place a small quantity of "Revelation" in your hand. Wrap a clean handkerchief or piece of sterile gauze around your finger. Dip this into water and then into the powder, and rub any stain on any tooth. See how easily the stain is removed. Or, brush all your teeth with "Revelation" and see how quickly they are made pearly white.

Revelation Tooth Powder instantly arrests fermentation, which causes most tooth and gum troubles. Consequently "Revelation" prevents decay and tartar.

Remember, "Revelation" is a powder, NOT A PASTE. Pastes contain glycerine. "Revelation," *The Dentifrice Prescribed by Dentists*, was perfected to *Harden the Gums* as well as clean and polish the teeth.

Insist on your druggist supplying you with "Revelation." He can get it easily. Or, we will serve you by mail. Regular price 35c with guarantee of satisfaction or money back.

REVELATION
TOOTH POWDER
Made Only By
August E. Drucker Co.
San Francisco
Branches—New York, Chicago

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

FROM SEAWEED TO "SAKE" IN TOKYO EATING-HOUSES

NO traveler in Tokyo need go hungry if he is reasonably provided with the needful, for he finds places where "eats" of various kinds are purveyed every few hundred feet as he wanders about the city. The Japanese capital boasts practically one eating-house for every one hundred and fifty of the population, or a total of almost fourteen thousand establishments where one may be relieved of the pangs of hunger. The varieties of food are numerous and, to the man from the Occident, somewhat bewildering. This confusion is due in part to methods of cooking used by the Orientals, and is further augmented by the fact that a majority of the Japanese restaurants deal only in specialties. Thus, many Tokyo restaurants offer nothing but beef and rice and others specialize exclusively in eels. The latter is a favorite food of the Japs, and hence the eel-houses enjoy wide popularity, despite the lack of variety in their menus. Meat was once looked upon by the Japanese as an unclean food, but at the present time it is eaten extensively. The places that serve it are called *gyu-nabes*, or beef restaurants. The name is inaccurate in many cases, especially in the poorer sections, where more pork is eaten than beef. Some of these *gyu-nabes* also serve horse-meat, a fact announced by a red cherry-flower painted on their sign-boards. Places where *table-d'hôte* dinners are served are known in Japan as *kaiseki* restaurants. These dinners are often quite elaborate, consisting of anywhere from seven to fifteen courses. Certain time-honored rules are observed in making up the menus, which must invariably contain dishes representing the "five different tastes—sweet, salt, bitter, sour, and acrid"—and also must offer products from both sea and mountain. A typical menu of one of these *kaisekis* is given in an article on Japanese eating-houses appearing in *The Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo), from which we quote:

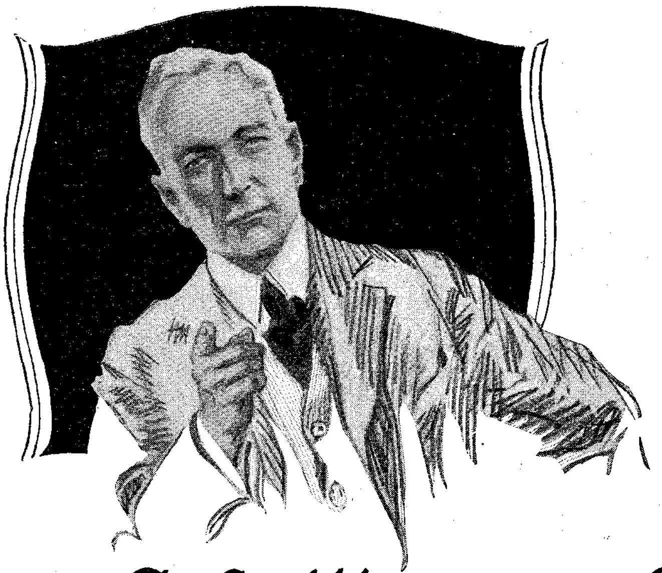
> Tea and cakes; *suimono*, or soup with fish or egg; *onuko*, or fish mixed with *miso* and flavored with vinegar; *kuchi-sawari*, or the main dish, consisting of fish baked or broiled; *sashimi* or *arai*, which is raw *tai*, tunny or *kare*, served with horseradish; *chawan*, an egg custard with fish, vegetables, and seaweed buried in it; *nimono*, or boiled fish; fruit, rice, and pickles.

This article contains detailed descriptions of several of the different classes of Japanese restaurants and the foods they serve. In many cases the prices are given in yen, the unit of Japanese currency, worth about fifty cents in American money. To quote:

> The menu at a beef-house is not much varied, consisting of the *nabe*, tea, rice, and pickles. *Nabe* alone means the iron skillet in which the food is cooked. The cooking is done by the customer, no skill being required, as the secret of good *nabe* is in the tenderness of the meat and in the sauce which is prepared by the house. Onions, either Bermuda or the long leek variety, *tofu*, *konyaku* (a stringy preparation made out of a root), and sometimes a cabbage-leaf are the usual ingredients which are put in the *nabe* along with the thin slices of meat. *Sake* can be had if ordered. A reasonable meal at a beef-house now costs about 1.50 yen, altho the *nabe* alone is probably listed at only 60 or 70 sen.
>
> Another name by which this dish is usually known outside of Tokyo is *suki-yaki* This is derived from *suki*, which means a spade, and *yaki*, to cook. The reason fo this unusual derivation is that when mea was first introduced into Japan as food fo humans there was a very great prejudic against it. Those who wished to indulg in this "unclean" food were forced to g into the mountains, far from any habitatio and conveniences, and they made use of th farmer's broad spade on which to cook th meat. Another reason, aside from the fa that Buddhism preached abstinence fro the flesh of animals, that the Japanese di not look with favor upon meat as a foo was that flesh has always been eaten by th *Eta*, or the outcast class of the country.
>
> *Tori-nabe* is prepared in exactly the sam way as *gyu-nabe* except that chicken or duc is used instead of red meat. Chicken re taurants are specialty houses, for where chicken sign is hung out, the hungry ma need expect little else. Considerable i genuity is shown in the different styles dishes. Some houses, like the beef-hous give the customer only the *nabe* and i accompaniments of rice, tea, or *sake*, a pickles, but others provide a large meal varied dishes.
>
> The usual indication of a chicken resta rant is a banner hung at the top of a ba boo pole on which is the ancient ideogra for bird or chicken, which is almost pictur writing.
>
> In contradistinction to meat, eels ha always been looked upon as a delicac Eel restaurants are numerous in Tok but they are not cheap.
>
> The customer is served in private roo at these eel-houses, and it is advisable make reservations a short time ahea Eels are considered very nutritious and a eaten by all classes. It is a favorite di with coolies when they have the price—a they will spend their money on expensi food in preference to all else. The fi "ox" day in the summer, *doyo*, or period greatest heat, is set aside as a special d to eat eels.
>
> There is not much choice in the way which eels are prepared. *Kaba-yaki* is t name of one style. The bones are all moved, the eel is laid out flat and broil over a charcoal fire with a special *sho* sauce and served on a big flat plate. R is also served, together with pickles a tea. One service of eels prepared in *kai yaki* style costs from 1 yen to 3 yen, acco ing to the size of the service and t restaurants.
>
> A dish that is less expensive, costi from 75 sen to 1.50 yen is *unagi-domb* The eels are prepared in much the sa way as for *kaba-yaki*, but are served i large bowl on top of rice. A characteris of an eel-house is the long wait that is ine table from the time the customer arriv until he is served with food. This is tended to indicate that the eels are ab lutely fresh and are only killed and prepa after the customer has entered the door
>
> A Japanese dish that shares with eel reputation for nutritive value is *tempu*

Forty thousand birds would be needed to carry a day's grist of messages from the Mimeograph. Five thousand well-printed copies of a letter, bulletin, form, diagram, or design is its habitual hourly output. It is the quickest and most direct means of speeding the idea from its author to the many who should receive it. The work is easily and privately done at negligible cost—without dirt or fuss. This inexpensive device is making important short cuts and saving remarkable sums of money for unnumbered thousands of the world's most progressive institutions. Costs but little to install and operate. Let us show you how it will put wings to your ideas. A request will bring new booklet "L-10." A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York.

MIMEOGRAPH
EDISON-DICK



Refinite Soft Water will lower your Operating Costs

IF HARD water is going into the boilers of your power plant, into the dyehouse of your textile mill, into the washroom of your laundry or the laundry department of your hotel, hospital or other similar institution, you are carrying an unnecessary and easily avoidable operating expense.

Refinite Water Softeners have proven this fact for users in all parts of the country.

By their saving in fuel, in supplies, in equipment renewal, in time and in labor they have quickly written their costs from the books—and then kept right on adding to the profits.

REFINITE
RIVAL OF THE CLOUDS
TRADE MARK
Nature's Water Softener
Copyright 1920—The Refinite Company

The Refinite Water Softener attaches to the cold water supply line. Occupies little space—requires no expert supervision, practically no attention—built in sizes to suit all needs—reasonable in price.

Refinite softened water is ideal for beauty parlor, barber shop and for home uses. Fresh, clean, velvety soft, it is soothing to the skin, beneficial to the complexion, delightful for the bath and shampoo.

LIME-SODA WATER SOFTENERS—FILTERS

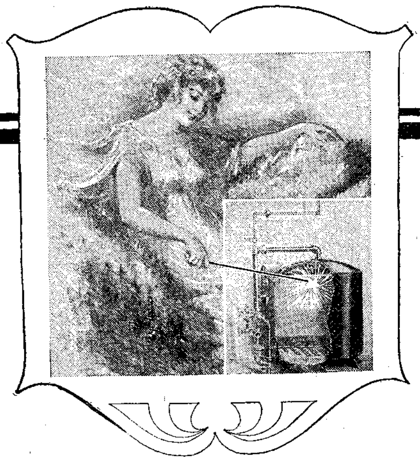
We build also the Refinite Rapid Pressure Filter and the Booth Lime-Soda Water Softener. The latter is designed especially for railroads, municipalities and the larger steam power and central heating plants.

Let us give you particulars about a Water Softener for your use. No obligation. Address our nearest office.

THE REFINITE CO., Refinite Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
Refinite Mineral Factory, Ardmore, S. D.
Equipment Assembling Factory, Omaha, Neb.

CHICAGO Branch,
Special Display Sales Rooms,
908 S. Michigan Ave.

Member
Associated Manufacturers of
Water Purifying Equipment



NEW YORK,
1116 Nat'l Assn. Bldg.
ATLANTA,
320 Hurt Bldg.
CINCINNATI,
410 Traction Bldg.
SPOKANE,
1015 Old Nat'l Bank Bldg.

SAN FRANCISCO,
419 Call Bldg.
MINNEAPOLIS,
703-4 Plymouth Bldg.
ST. LOUIS,
438-9 Boatmen's Bank Bldg.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Tempura means a certain way of cooking—namely, dipping in thin wheat-flour batte and frying in deep oil, usually *goma-abura* or sesame oil, altho almost any vegetabl oil can be used. The food which forms th base is some kind of fish which varies according to the season. The materials use in *tempura* are shrimps, shell-fish, sea-eel trout, and horse-mackerel.

An order of *tempura* costs 1.40 yen an consists of tea, a small dish of pickled vegetable, dish of grated *daikon*, three piece of *tempura* served in a wooden box, an rice, if ordered. *Sake* is extra.

There are a great many cheap *tempur* restaurants scattered all through the city A characteristic sign of a *tempura* restaurant is the character for heaven written in circle. *Tem* means heaven and is the firs syllable of *tempura*. A cheaper variety c this food sold in smaller, cheaper shops i known as *shoji-age*. Vegetables are used a a base instead of fish.

A restaurant which has stood in the sam spot for the last one hundred and fort years is the Yohei-sushi, at No. 14 Moto machi, Hongo. This is probably the mos famous *suchi* house of Tokyo. There ar two general divisions of *sushi*, *nigiri sush* and *gomoku domburi*. *Nigiri sushi* is little roll of rice about an inch and a ha long and an inch in diameter. Around it rapt some one of a great variety of foods—lobster, slices of sea-bream or tunny, shel fish, fried egg, etc. Seven pieces is th usual serving for one person and its cost 1 yen.

Gomoku is a bowl containing rice mixe with the materials that go to make *nigi sushi*. This costs about 80 to 90 sen a the Yohei-sushi. *Sushi* is generally con sidered a rather cheap food, and a grea many *sushi* shops are scattered all throug the city. Some shops do not expect the customers to eat at the shop, but the foo is put into small wooden boxes and carrie home to be enjoyed by the family.

A distinguishing sign of a *sushi* shop is window filled with red lacquer dishes o which is placed a sample of the differen kinds of *sushi* that are prepared for the day. *Sushi* is a favorite ingredient of lunch-box on a picnic, as it is eaten cold

A very cheap kind of food, yet one whos "social standing" is as good as any, is *sob* or *udon*. *Soba* is a kind of macaroni mad from buckwheat-flour, *soba* meaning buck wheat. *Udon* is an alternative for *soba*, bein used in any style that *soba* can be used i but is made of wheat-flour instead of buck wheat and is cut in thicker strings.

There is a great variety to the way tha *soba* and *udon* can be prepared. Both a eaten either cold or hot. Cold *soba* known as *mori* and is eaten by being dip into *shoyu* sauce and is flavored with sea weed. Hot *soba* or *udon* is called *kak* It is served in small bowls with a side-dis for seasoning of ground chill peppers an chopped onion.

One of the oldest established *soba*-hous of Tokyo is Sarashina, an establishme with four branch shops. The main restau rant is at No. 13 Nagasakacho, Azab The present master is the sixth in dire descent from the founder. There are eigh een different *soba* dishes served in th shop and the price varies from 10 sen t 45 sen. They serve about six thousan orders of *soba* in one day, and the *unk soba*, or lucky *soba*, at the end of the yea amounts to about ten thousand orders.

PARTY SPIRIT

(*Continued from page 46*)

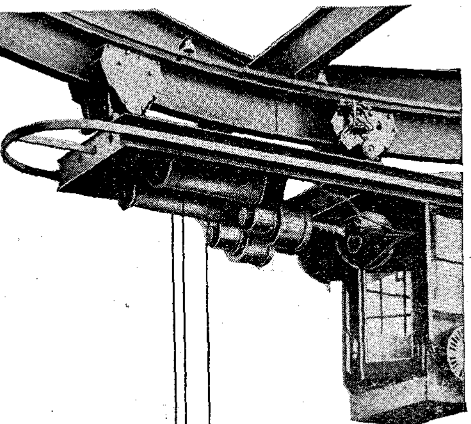
chairman obtains a hearing for one of them. A chairman with a weak voice, or a want of prompt decision, or a suspicion of partizanship may bring the assembly to the verge of disaster. When the nominating speeches come it is not so much their eloquence that helps a nominee as the warmth with which the audience receives them, the volume of cheering, and the length of time, perhaps an hour or more, during which the transport lasts. As might be guessed from the size of the audience which he addresses, an orator is expected to 'soar into the blue empyrean' at once. The rhetoric is usually pompous and impassioned, but few are those who can make themselves heard by the whole of the multitude."

Frankly, seriously, is this the best atmosphere for a great political conclave on whose decisions may hang issues vital to the country's welfare? The average American seems to regard the affair as a superb quadrennial circus. The more uproarious and exciting, the better. Is he right in so regarding it; or must we conclude that he himself, not less than the convention, is a problem of democracy? Other objections, besides noise and fury, have been raised against our convention customs. Queer things go on behind the scenes, we sometimes hear. Even queerer ones, an occasional critic suggests, take place within the conventiongoer's head—at the time and later. He has a conviction, generally, that a "bolt" is wicked; on no account must party unity be sacrificed. The average voter shares that conviction. It is as if he were saying: "My party—may it always be right; but, right or wrong, my party." Third parties, the product of bolts, are short-lived. Even when not the product of bolts, they have unillustrious careers. We cherish a notion seemingly that there should be two parties, and two only, and that no voter can pass from one to the other without risking a pang of conscience.

All this, as any traveler learns, represents a distinctively American point of view. In Europe democracy approved the existence of several parties at once. It permits the voter to pass freely from one party to another. No one is expected to vote this way or that simply because his fathers before him voted this way or that. When an Englishman visits us in campaign-time you hear him exclaim: "What's this? Nobody but Republicans at the Republican rally, and nobody but Democrats at the Democratic rally? Then how do they expect to make Democrats out of Republicans or Republicans out of Democrats?" Nor is he at all satisfied when you explain that "Once a Republican or once a Democrat means always a Republican or always a Democrat." Taking things "by and large," as the sailors say, such is the fact. In that eadable little book, "How Presidents Are Made," Mr. Arthur Wallace Dunn observes: "For the most part men have voted or their party candidates regardless of ssues, often when they knew that the party candidate was not the best man and hat the platform was wrong on the main ssues. Party allegiance in a large majority of cases overtops patriotic judgment." Ought it to, or have we here an unsolved problem of democracy?

SHEPARD
ELECTRIC CRANES & HOISTS

REG. U.S. PAT.OFF.



Equivalent to a near-by coal pile

Keeping a power plant adequately supplied with coal is a big job—a responsible job which becomes uncertain, costly, and time-consuming when done by manual labor.

One man CAN do it

With Shepard coal handling equipment *one man* can keep an adequate supply of coal before the boilers or in the automatic stoker, bringing it from storage pile, car, or barge at any distance in less time at a cost infinitesimal compared with manual rehandling.

A big storage pile of coal

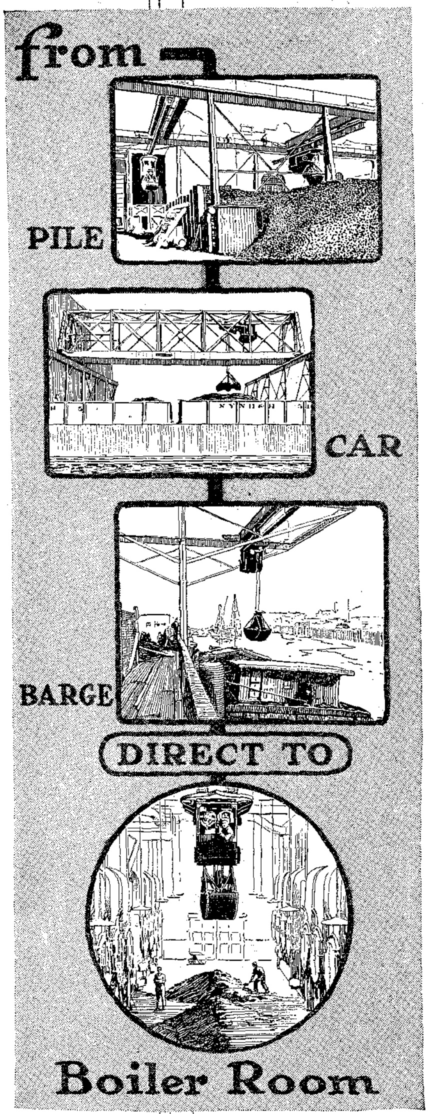
is a pretty sure safeguard against fuel shortage, but manual handling requires a pile adjacent to the boiler room. With a "Shepard" you can start a pile in a part of the yard that may now be a dead waste of space for a "Shepard" diminishes distance and will carry coal from any point with equal efficiency.

Great shortage of cars makes speedy unloading necessary

Release of cars without delay and clear sidings secures better service from the railroads. When plants have water front facilities and coal is received by barge or vessel, Shepard overhead track can be extended over the hatches and the automatic bucket lowered into them.

Shepard engineers are ready to serve you

They can show you a three-way saving—*time, man,* and *money,* not only in rehandling coal, but in doing lifting, and transferring in any industry or business. Send for "A Hoist Below the Hook" describing and illustrating Shepard Electric Hoists in many industries. Shepard Traveling Cranes 1 to 50 tons; Electric Hoists ½ to 30 tons.



SHEPARD ELECTRIC CRANE & HOIST CO.

Member Electric Hoist Manufacturers' Assn.

412 Schuyler Ave., Montour Falls, N. Y.

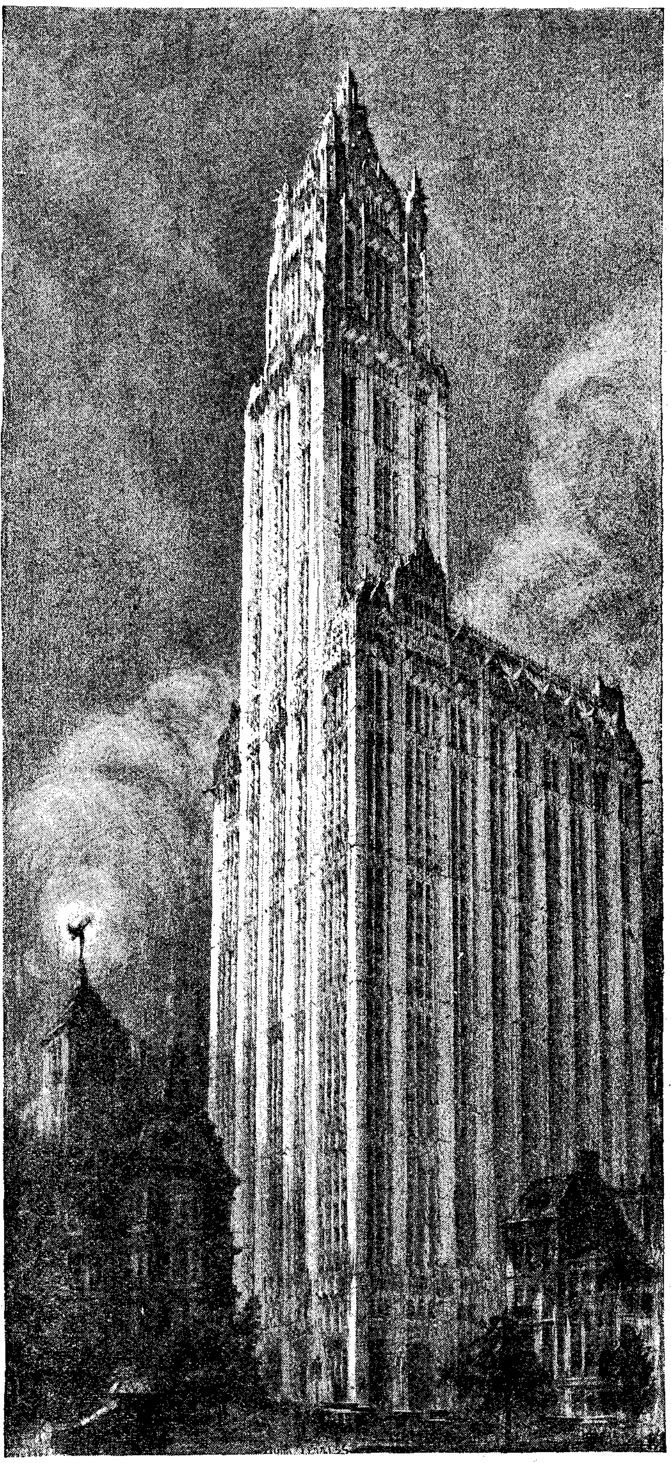
New York
Boston
Detroit

Philadelphia
Baltimore
Melbourne

Chicago
Cleveland
Montreal

Pittsburgh
San Francisco
London

See the WOOLWORTH



Copyright 1920 by National Terra Cotta Society
Drawing by Hugh Ferriss

THE WOOLWORTH BUILDING
NEW YORK CITY
CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT

WHEN next you're downtown in New York, go out of your way to look again at the Woolworth Building. Look at it through new eyes!

From that moment on, you will make up your mind, when you look at buildings you will see architecture.

What is Architecture?

It is Style. It is Design. It is Engineering. It is Mass and it is Detail. It is Proportion and it is Scale. It is Plan and it is Decoration. It is Ornament and it is Color. It is many things all coordinated by the master-mind of the architect. And essentially it is a matter of Material.

The Woolworth Building stands for all these things.

"A picture painted in the air!" you exclaim. "What material is it faced with that allows it to tower so high, with such beauty of Design and variety of Ornament and glory of Color?"

The answer is Terra Cotta.

Except for the first three stories, the Woolworth Building was designed for Terra Cotta and could have been executed in no other material.

Perhaps you have thought of that towering shaft as merely white. It is more than white, for the color range of Terra Cotta has contributed to its enrichment. The basic color varies from light cream to dark ivory. The panels between the window courses are buff. Some of the backgrounds for the modeled Gothic ornaments are golden yellow, some green, some sienna, some blue. And under the canopy over the twenty-sixth story windows, shields of bright gold Terra Cotta gleam out to catch the sun.

TERRA

Permanent

through NEW EYES

THE modeled Gothic ornament shows that Terra Cotta is made not only in any color but also in any form, from plain surfaces to the most intricate shapes.

In that dizzy height over 10,000 people are housed. Think of the necessity for encasing that steel skeleton, 792 feet high, in a fire resisting material; in a material combining to a phenomenal degree strength and light weight. Terra Cotta answers all these requirements.

You owe it to yourself hereafter to look at buildings through new eyes; to see the pictures painted in the air. To see them not alone as buildings, but to see Architecture.

Architecture needs Terra Cotta for its lightness, strength, form, and color. Terra Cotta expresses Architecture with permanence, beauty and profit.

NATIONAL TERRA COTTA SOCIETY is a bureau of service and information operating for the Terra Cotta manufacturers of the United States. Its publications cover not only the technical and structural use of the material but show, as well, examples of its application to buildings of all types.

A particularly instructive booklet, to all who are interested in buildings or in architecture, is in preparation. Write for it now; ask simply to be placed on "Special List for First Copies."

Other brochures, of the greater specific value shown by their titles, will be sent to those who indicate in their requests their particular interest in the subjects asked for. These are:

The School	The Garage	The Store
The Theatre		The Bank

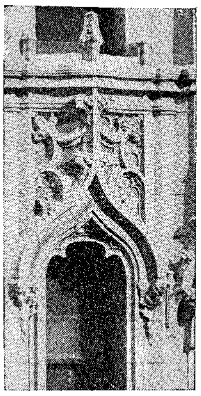
Address National Terra Cotta Society, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

TERRA COTTA SERIES NO. 1
GOTHIC DETAILS

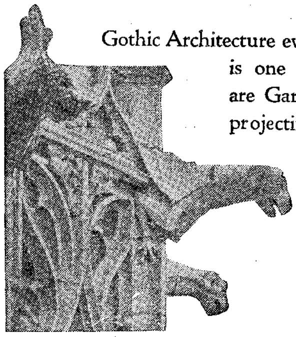
Pointed Arch

Gothic architecture is often called "Perpendicular Architecture." All members mount ever upward, climbing one upon the other in one magnificent expression of altitude. Thus the pointed arch has become synonymous with Gothic. It is a distinguishing mark as contrasted with the Roman round arch. "So long as the soul of man aspires to heaven, the eye of man will relish the Gothic pointed arch."


Arch over windows at Fourth Story, Woolworth Building.

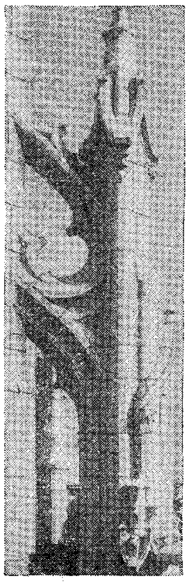
Gargoyle

Gothic Architecture evolved the grotesque, of which the Gargoyle is one classification, although not all grotesques are Gargoyles. The Gargoyle was a water-spout, projecting some distance beyond the wall, and designed to drain the roof so that the water would not run down the sides. Human forms and faces, animals, birds and reptiles, as well as purely imaginary demons, dragons, and griffons [the last three called "chimeras"] in grotesque technique, were introduced in countless ways.


Three of the Gargoyles at 49th Story Level. Woolworth Building.

Flying Buttress

The lateral thrust of the groined vaults and pointed arches in the interiors of the Gothic cathedral was supported, outside, by buttresses. Above, and supporting these as well as taking the thrust of the nave arches, rose flying buttresses. No structural need of a steel building [unless wind-bracing] is served by a flying buttress, yet their introduction in the Woolworth Building is at once graceful and effective. This flying buttress at the 42nd Story harmonizes the first break in the sheer ascent of the tower.


Flying Buttress at 42nd Story, Woolworth Bldg.

(All the Material illustrated is Terra Cotta)

HOW TO RECOGNIZE ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

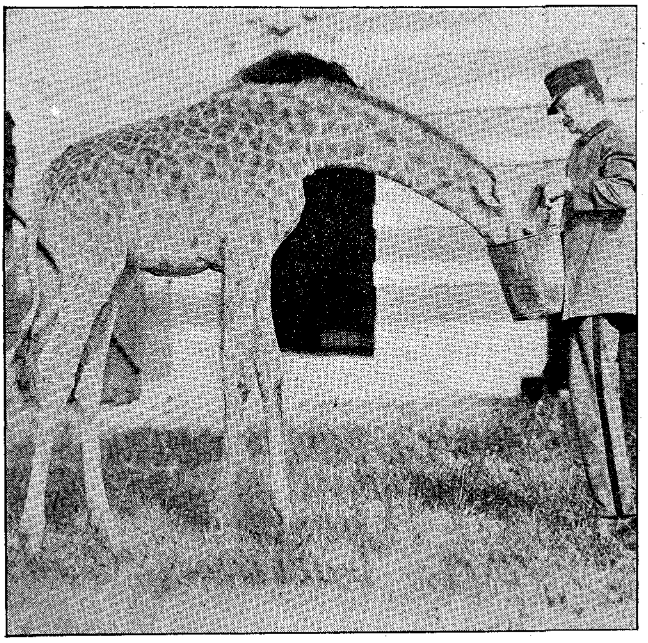
TERRA COTTA SERIES NO. 1

COTTA

Beautiful *Profitable*

BIRDS-BEASTS-AND-TREES

JUNGLE ARISTOCRATS WHO ARE FASTIDIOUS ABOUT FOOD



A LONG MEAL.

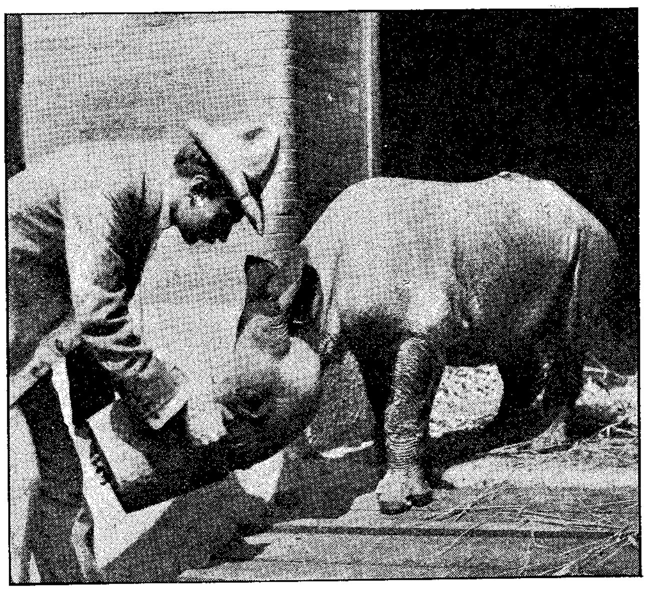
It's the giraffe that gets "lingering sweetness long drawn out."

DRIED MOSQUITOES MAY SEEM A DELICACY to the birds of the zoo, but as for Bruin, give him a nice apple to finish his meal, while the python prefers a pig for his *pièce de résistance.* And each one can not understand why he should not have what he likes. When he was in his forest home he could forage for himself; but now that he has to live in a cage and be stared at by impolitely curious humans, the least he can expect is to be indulged in the matter of food. He is captious about it, too, and if he can't have what he wants, he is very likely to "get even" by dying. No small task confronts the caterer to the five thousand varied appetites of the mammals, reptiles, and birds of the New York Zoological Park. The man who must devise recipes that will keep all his boarders satisfied is Ernest Costain. He has a six-acre farm which he operates scientifically, for besides supplying the demands of the long-toothed meat-eaters and serpents, who sulk unless they are fed the choicest chickens, rabbits, guinea-pigs, and pigeons, he must consider the tastes of "the highbrow vegetarians of the jungle, whose palates can be tickled only by serving them lettuce, cabbage, corn, carrots, beets, and even strawberries and raspberries." It was at this little farm that a reporter for the New York *Evening Post,* in quest of light on the matter of animal feeding, found Mr. Costain. The caterer is quoted thus:

> "In spite of the H. C. of L., we have kept on with our work here and have produced great amounts of vegetables and animal foods. The farm serves two purposes: It supplies food for both our vegetarians and our meat-eaters.
>
> "From our two hundred hens we manage to get about two thousand chickens each year. We also raise about one thousand four hundred rabbits yearly, and about one thousand guinea-pigs. A few of these we keep, but the great majority are sent over to the reptile cage and are placed on the menu of the alligators and the serpents.
>
> "When the guinea-pigs, rabbits, and chickens are from four to eight weeks old they have seen about all they ever will see of this world. Rudolph Bell, over the animals' kitchen, then takes charge of them and prepares them for the reptiles. Those reptiles whose palates run to such choice and appetizing dishes then dispose of them. The reptiles have the privilege of enjoying such a feed about twice a week. In between they are fed mice and rats, some of which we raise, but most of which we manage to catch in the environs of the park.
>
> "The problem of feeding many of the animals is met to a great extent by the great amount of mangels which we raise on our farm. Last year we raised about thirty-five tons of this variety of beet which serves in addition to meat as food for most of the mammals. The monkeys especially thrive on mangels, and are also very fond of carrots and lettuce. In a year we raise about three thousand bunches of the former and about five thousand heads of the latter. The buffalo and deer make a particular diet of cabbage, of which we produce annually about three thousand heads exclusively for them."

Mr. Costain has been associated with the zoo for years, and the writer describes him as a "slender, little, gray-haired man" who knows thoroughly the business of farming. Besides the vegetable foods enumerated, he raises corn and rye in tons for the hoofed animals, such as the deer and the buffalo. In addition about three hundred pounds of grapes and many pounds of honey are produced. For supplying the meat-eaters, continues the writer:

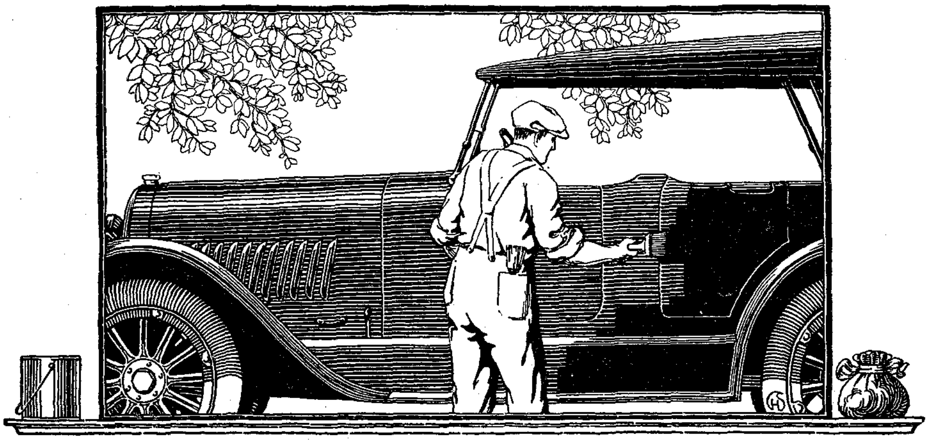
> Besides the chickens and rabbits, pigs are also raised at the farm. They are fed to the huge python, the enormous monarch of the reptile-house, which is one of the principal attractions at the park. For the past sixteen months the python has eaten one whole pig on an average of about every twelve days. It is very timid, however, and will not eat, no matter how hungry it is, as long as there are visitors about.
>
> Altho this remarkable farm does its work well in the matter of filling up the daily bill of fare, the feeding the many animals at the park necessitates some outside assistance. The officer buys yearly about fifty to sixty thousand pounds of horse-flesh, most of which is fed to the lions, tigers, and other members of the cat family. At one time all of the animals used to receive beef, but, like every one else, they had to suffer because of the high living cost, and now have to be satisfied with horse-meat.
>
> There are a few animals, however, who will not eat the horse-meat, and these particular ones are fed beef. They are the smaller members of the cat family, and they can easily distinguish between horse-meat and the real thing.
>
> Much of the horse-meat comes from the park's own slaughter-house, which is the recipient of a great many old and decrepit horses each year. Before being killed all of these horses are carefully inspected.



A HAND-FED BABY HIPPO.

Eating is no light matter. It requires close concentration.

> Large quantities of hay, clover, and alfalfa are used in the feeding of the hoofed animals, a great deal of this coming



Paint and Overhead

Paint is protection. It keeps down overhead because it keeps out decay. Suppose your motor-car were sold to you unpainted. Think of unpainted buildings, railroad cars and steamships. If it were not for paints and varnishes the world's fixed charges for wear and tear would be at least doubled.

MASURY PAINTS AND VARNISHES

are first class protection against overhead, because they are first class paints and varnishes. Masury Paints and Varnishes are made to give the very limit of satisfaction — and they do. They are made to prove their own quality — and they do that. They have been used and preferred by knowing people for eighty-five years.

The Masury Big Six is the Masury family of quality, led by Cosmolac, the one varnish for every purpose. The other five are of equal quality. They are Perfection Flat White and Colors, China Gloss White Enamel, Liquid House Paints, Pure Colors in Oil, Superfine Colors.

If you make a piece of merchandise which is sold protected by paint or varnish, you may be the gainer by informing yourself fully as to the merits of Masury Paints and Varnishes. For they are first quality and the kind that will do you proud. Better aren't made than you'll find in every can that bears the Masury label with the formula in plain sight where all the world can see.

Send us your name and address, with 25 cents, stamps, to pay packing and postage, and we'll mail our fine book "The Partnership of Paint." It treats of the domestic and industrial uses of Paints and Varnishes—and would bring a dollar in any book store. Address us please at 46 Jay Street, Brooklyn, New York.

John W. Masury & Son
Brooklyn, N.Y.
New York · Chicago · Minneapolis · San Francisco

This is the MASURY BIG 6
Known for Sterling Quality

THE HOUSE OF MASURY
Makes Good Paints and Varnishes

Cosmolac
Perfection Flat White and Colors
China Gloss White Enamel
Liquid House Paints
Pure Colors in Oil
Superfine Colors

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

from the park farm. About four thousand tons of this sort of animal food are consumed yearly.

Through the hands of Bell, the park cook, many other edibles which are considered luxuries to some humans are fed to the animals.

"Before the cost of living took such a jump," said H. R. Mitchell, chief clerk of the park, "we supplied some of our more particular boarders with a great many apples and bananas. The monkeys and some of the other small mammals are very fond of the latter, and we find it necessary still to supply them with this form of luxury altho in no such degree as they had received in other years. Last year we purchased about two hundred and fifty bunches of bananas.

"Our bears have a great liking for apples, and we are able to get quite a few specked ones at reasonable rates. Besides, we have to purchase considerable quantities of condensed and sour milk, in addition to about two thousand quarts of fluid milk every year. High prices have made it necessary to cut down on our supply of potatoes that we have to purchase in addition to those raised on the farm.

"In feeding our birds we use great quantities of dried mosquitoes, flies, and weevils, which cost us fifty cents, seventy-five cents, and one dollar a pound respectively."

With the animals, as with men, bread is the staff of life—it is on the bill of fare for all of them. Some of the extras that the beasts favor are listed:

Monkeys, in addition to being fond of bananas, dote on dates, onions, pineapples, raisins, watermelons, shredded wheat, milk, tea, and cocoa. The bear's favorite dessert is apples. The beaver is not content unless he has corn on the ear raised on the farm. The sea-lions are addicted to butterfish, the birds like sour milk and tangerines and grapes. The hoofed stock, in addition to mangels, cabbage, carrots, and lettuce, all raised on the farm, have a partiality to oatmeal as their breakfast cereal.

Many peculiar and interesting points regarding the animals are brought to light during the time they are being fed. In speaking of this, Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of reptiles and assistant curator of mammals, said:

"A job which would not be to the liking of the ordinary individual is that of feeding reptiles. This is done after sundown, and it is necessary that the men who feed them go into the reptile-house very cautiously. These serpents positively refuse to eat while there is a large gathering about. Besides, it is better policy to feed them after hours. Of course there is only one chance in a thousand that any of them will get out of their cages while being fed, but we don't wish to take that chance. The cages are often cleaned while the public is present, but at that time the occupants are not on the same edge as when they are about to be fed. Some of the snakes will accept food during the day, but the others, especially the poisonous specimens, prefer being fed at night. They are limited to one meal a day.

"The larger mammals are fed twice a day, usually from nine to ten o'clock in the morning and from about one to three o'clock in the afternoon. The lions and tigers are rather particular and turn up their nose at any sign of gristle or fat. They must have the choicest cuts. They generally know when the dinner-gong should sound and for several minutes previous to being fed emit roars that can be heard all over the park. But after disposing of about twelve pounds of meat they quiet down and take an afternoon siesta.

"These giants of the jungle have one fast day a week. The reason for this is that in their native state before being captured they often find it necessary to go without food for several days.

BRER ADDER TAKES A DAY'S OUTING

LIKE a huge worm, coiled up in a cavity among the roots of a solitary ash-tree, Brer Adder had passed the winter on a lonely Scottish heather upland. When the sunbeams finally called to all things good and evil to come forth and be about whatsoever business pleased them, he slid out into the open. He was hungry. The beady eyes in his flat head surveyed the landscape and found it wanting. But an indiscreet moor-fowl calling near by promised food, so he shot through the tough heather stalks with the easy, uncanny motion of his tribe. But alas for his banquet! Some silly fancy entered the head of the moor-fowl before the reptile reached it, and the bird rose into the air with a whir of wings and a great cackling. But Brer Adder was not ruffled at his lack of fortune, says David Boyd in the London *Sphere;* he was merely a hungry creature bent on satisfying his needs, so he proceeded farther afield. The writer follows his course:

A bleak part of the upland, strewn sparsely with stones, was next visited. Here and there he glided, his sharp eyes scrutinizing every cranny. Brer Weasel grinned at him from the entrance to a burrow, and for a second or two both glared at each other in the measurement of their abilities. They were well met—sharp, biting teeth against poison-fangs; lithe, supple body against sinuous, muscular shape. And each cunning enough to estimate the courage of the other. Brer Weasel snarled maliciously as he backed a little into his retreat, and Brer Adder hissed defiantly with his flat head advanced. But the reptile knew his opponent and passed onward in the hope of an easier-won meal.

Apparently the upland offered little chance of this. And so Brer Adder sped as rapidly as he could lower down, to where he knew the mice would be found in hedgerows, or maybe frogs in the ditches. In his journeying he passed close alongside the shepherd's tiny house, and what with the quietness, and what with his hunger, he decided upon a closer inspection of the back premises. A lot of firewood strewn negligently around afforded him protection, and he wormed his way through this till he arrived on the verge of a grass-plot. In the center of the plot the shepherd's boy was sitting, heroically defending his midday dish of porridge and milk from the assaults of half a dozen hens. "Shoo," the boy kept on saying, and sometimes used his horn spoon to belabor the nearest of the company.

Brer Adder's eager eyes twinkled as he made bold to try his luck also, and to such good purpose did he insinuate himself along that his forked tongue was flickering up outside of the bowl ere he was noticed. The hens fled in great commotion when he appeared in the boy's lap; the boy merely edged his strange guest back from the bowl. "Wait till I'm ready, Fish-thing!" he exclaimed, flourishing the spoon again. Brer Adder may not have understood the meaning of the words, but the boy's gestures were not wasted upon him. So he made a coil of his body in front of the bowl, reared his head to its level, and waited expectantly. The boy had slowly swallowed his first spoonful, and was about to begin upon a second, when the hungry adder dipt in also, determined to secure as good a share as possible. "Ye're a greedy one, Fish-thing," said the boy, as he watched Brer Adder's feats as a trencherman, "but keep your ain side o' the dish!" This admonition was unheeded. "Will you no' keep your ain side o' the dish!" he shouted again, and he dirled the spoon on the delinquent's head. Then the door of the house was opened, and "Wha are you talkin' tae?" asked the boy's mother. But Brer Adder had dined somewhat, and scenting danger, he soon made himself scarce.

Bent on fresh fields and pastures new, he sought a deep ditch some two hundred yards below the shepherd's house, where the frogs made merry from the opening days of April. Picking out the plumpest of them, without a pause he took to the still water, holding his head above the surface and causing only the ghost of a ripple. And then adventure fell upon him, continues the writer:

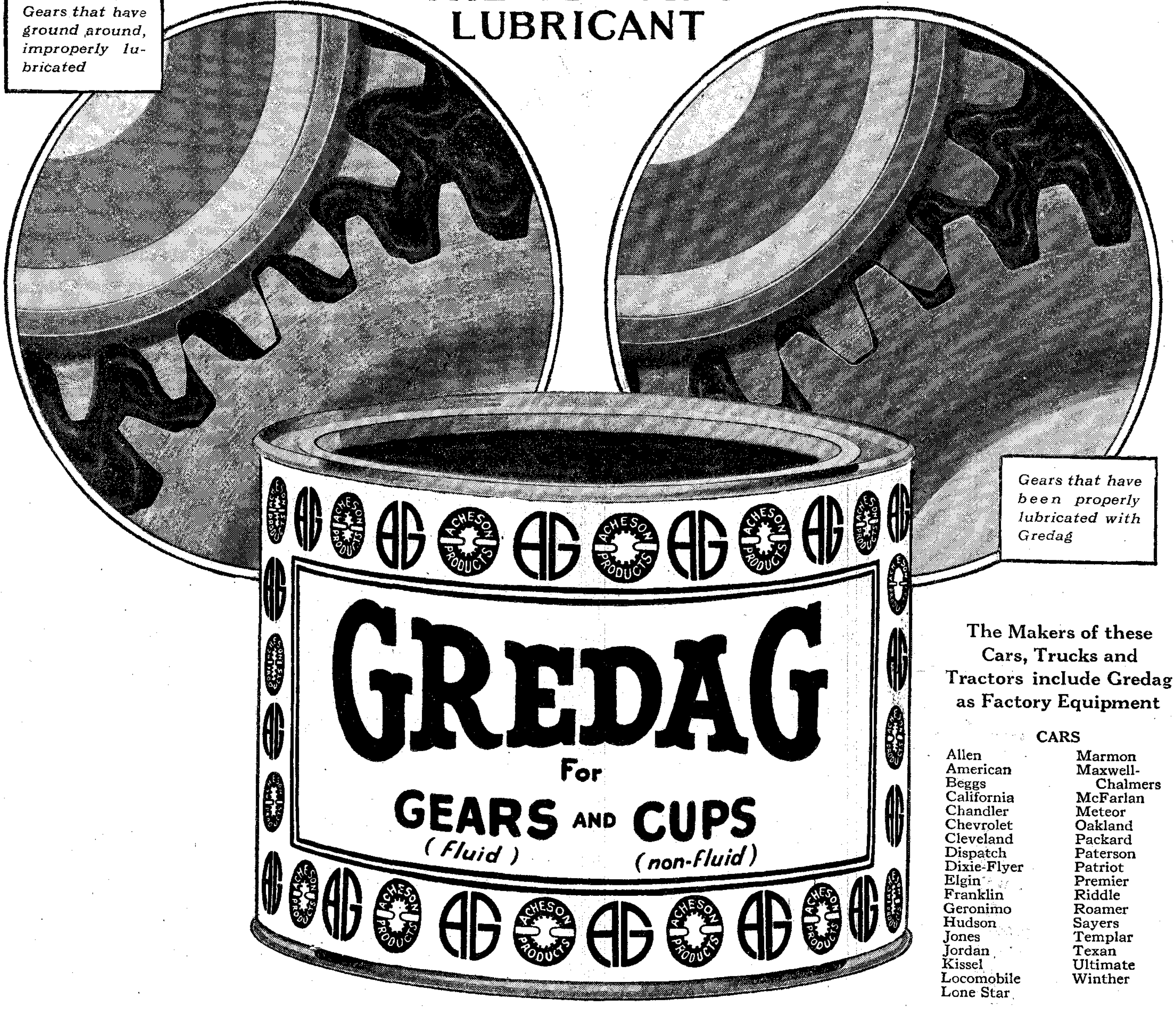
Brer Adder was passing a number of lambs when, unluckily, a pair of them fell to quarreling. Forced backward, the sturdiest of the disputants trod upon the reptile's pointed tail, stopping his progress. In an instant he curled round the offender's leg like the mainspring of a watch, and had flashed his poison-fang furiously in its body. If you had pinned Brer Adder to the sward with a forked stick he would have acted in the same manner. The lambs butted and pushed after he had passed onward, but by and by one of them lay down, gave a succession of shivers, then became very rigid and still.

Brer Adder knew his way about the hillside, and was fast reducing the space that separated him from his lurking-spot. He was in a hurry, for the heat of the day was waning, and he had as sincere a dread of cold as he had of hunger. Brer Weasel snarled at him from the safety of his burrow in the passing, but he had neither eyes nor ears for this outlaw. The bite of the upspringing easterly wind was stealing his suppleness. And to add to his concern, he heard the bark of a dog very near at hand.

The shepherd was returning after a day spent among the hills, while his four-legged companion, glad to be within hail of the cottage, was voicing his delight at the prospect. He came scampering on ahead, secured a glint of Brer Adder, and was soon communicating to the shepherd in doggie language the nearness of an undesirable acquaintance. The man was tired, but called up some show of alertness as he followed the dog. A hurried blow from his stick swirled Brer Adder through the air like a ribbon, almost to the ash-tree. Had the shepherd been aware of the lamb's death, or seen his son entertaining the Fish-thing, it is certain he would have followed up this initial success to a conclusion. As it happened, Brer Adder trailed his damaged coils into the cavity, relieved to be home again after his day's outing.

GREDAG

THE CLINGING LUBRICANT



Gears that have ground around, improperly lubricated

Gears that have been properly lubricated with Gredag

Keeps Repair Costs *Down*

GREDAG helps keep your repair bills low because it keeps wear out of your gears and bearings. The friction and pressure that "kill off" ordinary lubricants do not affect Gredag which is constantly on the job, cushioning your gear teeth with a lubricating film that *lasts*. Results: Fewer repairs, fewer replacements of worn parts—and a "happy" car free from humiliating squeaks and rattles.

Get Gredag today at any good garage or supply store.

Fluid grades for gears—solid grades for cups and hubs.

AUTOMOTIVE SALES DIVISION
EDWARD A. CASSIDY CO., Inc., 23 West 43rd Street, New York City

The Makers of these Cars, Trucks and Tractors include Gredag as Factory Equipment

CARS

Allen
American
Beggs
California
Chandler
Chevrolet
Cleveland
Dispatch
Dixie-Flyer
Elgin
Franklin
Geronimo
Hudson
Jones
Jordan
Kissel
Locomobile
Lone Star
Marmon
Maxwell-Chalmers
McFarlan
Meteor
Oakland
Packard
Paterson
Patriot
Premier
Riddle
Roamer
Sayers
Templar
Texan
Ultimate
Winther

TRUCKS

Armleder
Chevrolet
Day-Elder
Defiance
Dispatch
Duplex
Elwell-Parker (Industrial truck)
G. M. C.
International
Jones
Kalamazoo
Kissel
Lone Star
Mack
Maxwell-Chalmers
Packard
Patriot
Ranger
Riker
Rowe
Sanford
Saurer
Seagrave
Signal
Stewart
Texan
Triumph
Ward-La France
White Hickory

TRACTORS

Advance-Rumely
Coleman
G. O.
Heider
Lauson
Linn
Lombard
Monarch
Park
Port Huron
Prairie Dog
Ranger
Russell
Stroud
Topp-Stewart
Traylor
Triumph
Ultimate
Wisconsin

In addition, over *150 Manufacturers* of Cars, Trucks, and Tractors have OK'd the use of Gredag in their machines

an Acheson Product

Dry in the downpour—yet smartly dressed!

EVERY inch of these smart, well-tailored coats is backed by six-fold rubber, proof against hours of driving rain. The rubber is built right into the texture of the coat. It's so light and flexible that you'd never know it was there.

Wherever you go in wet weather you'll find U. S. Raynsters. You'll see them in town, on motor trips, at the horse-show—wherever smartly dressed people gather. They are made in the familiar raincoat fabrics, in woolens, yarntex, and heathertones—in many styles and colors—for men, women and children.

Rubber surface Raynsters—Raynsters are also made with smooth rubber surface for farmers, policemen, firemen, drivers, sportsmen, and all who work or play outdoors. Back of their sturdy strength is all the painstaking care in manufacture that has made the Raynster famous.

Every coat that bears the Raynster label—no matter what the price—is backed by all the skill and experience of the oldest and largest rubber manufacturer in the world.

Ask your dealer to show you U. S. Raynsters—or write us at 1790 Broadway, New York, for booklet showing many different styles.

Look for the name *Raynster* on the label.

Six thin layers of rubber inside the fabric—cured in one solid piece!

Raynster

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

United States Rubber Company

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

MUST DOBBIN, HERO OF THE AGES, LOSE HIS PLACE IN THE SUN?

HAVE you noticed a pensive, speculative look in the eyes of the horses you have met lately? It would not be surprizing. The swift encroachment upon their world of the automobile, the motor-truck, and the tractor makes the future of Dobbin a dubious matter. And yet a writer in the Cleveland *Press* reminds us of man's great debt to the horse—a debt reaching so far back into antiquity that its beginning is lost. Primitive man lifted himself into civilization only where he was able to shift to some animal a part of the task of sustaining life, we are told, and while other animals, such as the elephant, ox, camel, and the like, were often used, it was to the horse that man owed most. To this dependence on the horse the writer traces the love for the animal which is celebrated in fable and history. "Throughout the ages he has made the world ring with tales of equine valor." Who does not recall that stirring tribute to the war-horse in the Book of Job? "He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from the sword. . . . He saith among the trumpets, Ha, ha! and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains, and the shouting." From Pegasus, the winged steed who aided Bellerophon in slaying the monster Chimera, down to the sixteen million horses who helped the Allies win the world-war, horses have served man well, and often have purchased his safety with their lives, says Marjorie McKeown in the Detroit *News*. Many individual horses have won for their names a place in history, and Miss McKeown reviews the tales of some of the most famous of these:

Alexander the Great had a horse, by name Bucephalus, whose fame resounds to this day. Bucephalus was so called either because the head of the horse resembled that of an ox, or because he had the mark of an ox's head imprest upon his flank. This horse, bred by a Thessalian, was first brought before King Philip, Alexander's father, to be given a public trial. It showed itself so fierce and unmanageable that no one would ride it. At this the King became angry, stormed at the men who had brought him such a wild horse, and ordered it taken away.

Whereupon, Alexander, then a boy of twelve, began to take part in the affair, announced vociferously to the attendants that they were clumsy clowns, and said he would ride the horse. Philip was rather amused at his son's temerity, but Alexander declared that if his father would permit it he would tame the horse.

Philip asked the boy what he would forfeit if he did not succeed, and Alexander retorted immediately, "The price of the horse," which was no mean amount.

When the grooms had been struggling with the horse Alexander had noticed that the horse was bothered by his own shadow. So the boy took the reins, turned Bucephalus to make him face the sun, then patted him on the neck and sprang into the saddle. After this, very gently, without using a whip, he made the horse move round and round in a circle till he lost his fear of the shadow. Then, giving Bucephalus his head, Alexander urged him on merely by raising his voice and using his heel without any spur. In this fashion they dashed around the arena.

So Philip bought the horse for his son and Bucephalus became Alexander's favorite charger and companion. The steed is mentioned in nearly all the descriptions of the victories won by Alexander.

One peculiarity of the animal was that altho it came to allow the groom to ride it bareback, it would never allow any one but Alexander to mount it when it had on the cloths which at that time did duty as a saddle.

Some writers declare that Bucephalus died from several wounds received at the battle of Porus, but others declare that at the age of thirty he succumbed to years and fatigue. His death was commemorated by the founding of the city of Bucephalus, and he was buried with high honors, the entire army passing to pay their respects. This is supposed to have happened about 326 B.C.

Roland, one of the twelve peers of Charlemagne and the nephew of the king, ad a horse called Veillantiff who had lmost human intelligence. For, whenever Roland was in danger, the horse seemed to know it at once and would carry his naster to safety. It was for this reason hat he received his name, which means the ittle vigilant one.

Bavieca was the name of the famous teed of the Cid, Spain's mighty warrior. Ie outlived his master two years and a alf, but during this time no one was pernitted to mount him. At his death he vas buried in the public place before the ate of the monastery at Valencia, and two lms were planted on his grave, one at his ead, the other at his feet.

The horses of the two great generals at he battle of Waterloo are both famous, heir names inseparably linked with those f their masters, and their chronicles run:

Marengo, the white horse Napoleon ode at Waterloo, was a world-famous nimal. It was brought by Napoleon or ne of his generals from Egypt, ridden uring the Russian campaign, and finally t Waterloo, at which battle he was on the eld eight hours. On this occasion he as wounded when his master rode out in dvance of the French. After Napoleon's apture Marengo was taken to England, here he died at the age of twenty-nine. Iis skeleton is preserved in the Royal Inited Service Institute, at Whitehall ard, England. One of his hoofs was made ito a snuff-box, used at dinner at the ing's Guards in St. James's Palace.

Copenhagen, Wellington's favorite horse, , if anything, even more famous than e white horse of the Little Corporal. his horse cost the general four hundred uineas, or nearly two thousand dollars, 1813. He rode him at the battle of ictoria, in some of his campaigns, and nally at Waterloo. On this occasion he ounted him at four o'clock in the morn-g and remained on him eighteen hours. t the end of that time Wellington patted e little horse on the head—it was only fteen hands high—and then dismounted. s Copenhagen was being led away by e groom he threw out his heels sportively, y way of saying good-night to his master. Copenhagen was a handsome chestnut

FOR THE SELFISH MAN— OR THE THOUGHTFUL

FOR the selfish man, who thinks of his own comfort first, we recommend the

HATCH
ONE BUTTON
UNION SUIT

ONE BUTTON Hatch UNION SUIT
PATENTED JUNE 15 1914

Its one master button at the chest insures a smooth, perfect fit all over instead of the wrinkling and gapping that a row of buttons entails.

For the thoughtful man, who wants to spare other people trouble, we also recommend the Hatch One Button Union Suit.

This one securely fastened button means that each week, when the laundry comes back, there's no mending to be done. With a whole row of nine or more buttons and buttonholes, somebody has to take a lot of time just keeping them in repair. There's the expense, too. For an average family the buttons alone, to replace on undergarments those torn off or broken, cost over $5.00 a year—the price of a couple of entire new union suits.

The Hatch One Button Union Suit comes in the finest of combed cotton materials, and in fine silk trimmed worsted and mercerized garments of all weights. There are suits for men, boys and misses, and we have just added to the line the most recent member of the "One Button Family"—a sleeping suit for the kiddies—the simplest, most comfortable sleeping garment ever constructed.

This garment is featured at best stores everywhere, but if you cannot get it easily and quickly, send your size with remittance to our mill at Albany, and you will be supplied direct, delivery free.

Men's Fall and Winter Suits
$3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $6, $7, $8

Boys' Fall and Winter Suits
$2 to $2.50

Misses' Fall and Winter Suits
$2.50 to $3

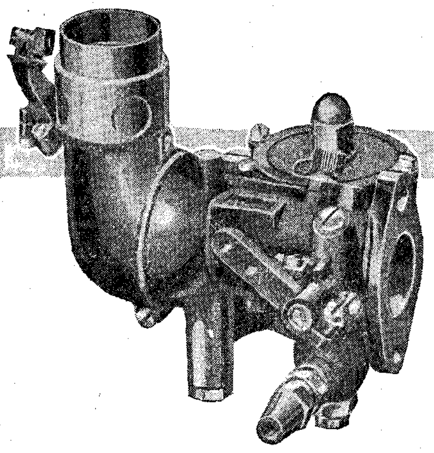
Children's Winter Weight
Sleeping Suits, $1.50 to $2

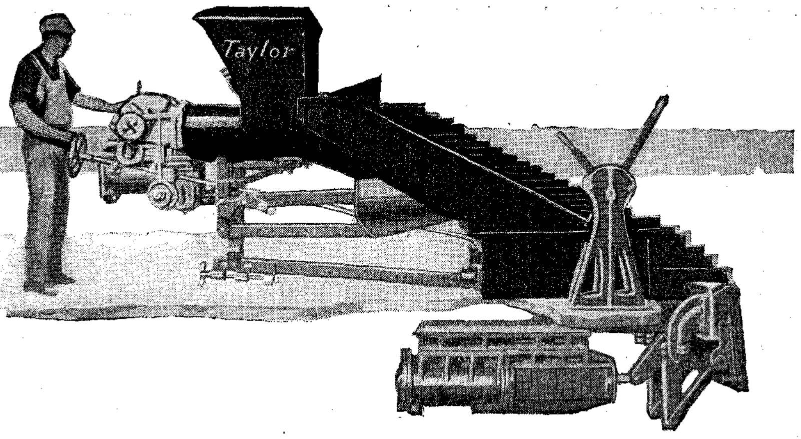
A catalog describing the complete line will be sent free on request.

FULD & HATCH KNITTING CO.

Albany *New York*

"Button One Troubles Done"





"What's a Carburetor got to do with a Boiler Room?"

That's what President Treadwell of the Willow Valley Mills wanted to know.

"Well, it's the same principle," answered Ralph Kent, the young assistant superintendent. "The carburetor's job is to mix gas and air so that combustion is as nearly perfect as possible. The nearer perfect, the more value you get out of your gasoline and the more power out of your motor. The same thing is true down here in our boiler-room. The job of the furnace is to mix coal and air. The nearer perfect the mixture the more value we get out of our coal and the more steam out of our boilers. If the job's done *by hand* as we do it—a gang of hunkies heaving coal through furnace doors—you're wasting about as much coal and boiler capacity as if you'd set out with waste as your special object."

"Huh, that so?" grunted J. T. Granger, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Willow Valley Mills.

"Yes, it *is* so," Ralph insisted. "Why, it's as if you tried to squirt gasoline and air into your cylinders *by hand* and then expected your automobile to run efficiently! Now, see here," he continued, coming forward with an illustrated catalog, "the one right way to burn coal under boilers is with an underfeed mechanical stoker—"

"Not on your whiskers!" interjected J. T. Granger. "I've seen enough of mechanical stokers. Eat themselves up in repairs. Every time. The good old way is good enough for us, young man."

"Then why isn't it good enough for such concerns as Procter & Gamble over in Cincy, Firestone up in Akron, Detroit Edison, New York Edison, General Electric, Timken, Ford, Solvay, and a couple dozen others I could name?" cried the young assistant superintendent, perhaps forgetting some of the deference due the older man, even though the latter was an old fogy. "Why have they

SOME CLASSES OF

Paper Mills
Sugar Factories
Chemical Works
Steel Mills
Coal Mines
Laundries

bought Taylor Stokers? Why don't they go on firing their boilers by hand or with one of these overfeed stokers that gave you your idea stokers are high in upkeep?"

"Oh, of course," Granger conceded, "stokers are all right for big, rich outfits like that—"

"When I was up in Detroit," put in Treadwell, "the superintendent there at the Edison plant told me the Taylor Stoker would do excellently in an industrial plant of any size—down to five hundred horse power or less."

"He's right," agreed Ralph. "You'll find that plants of all sorts all over the country are following the lead of the big fellows and putting in underfeed stokers. Oh, I'm not saying that this Taylor Stoker is the only thing in the market. There are other good underfeed stokers. I happen to have had experience with several kinds and I think the Taylor is far and away the best. The point I want to drive home is that the underfeed principle is the only right thing. Let me show you."

"I can't see why we should waste our time," growled Granger.

"Oh, let him have his say," said Treadwell, smiling indulgently at Ralph's enthusiasm.

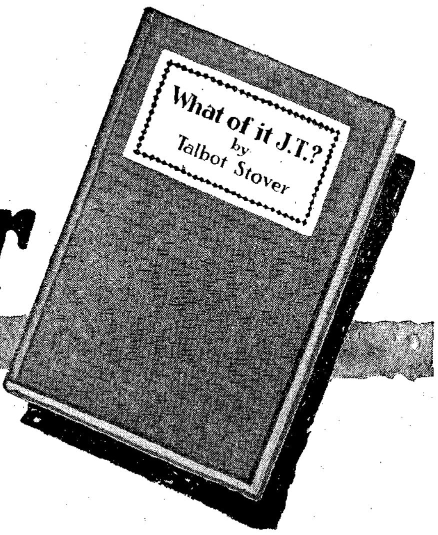
"You see," Ralph began, pointing to a diagram, "the green coal is forced from beneath by these—"

We haven't sufficient space here to tell this interesting story in full. You can read it complete in a handsomely illustrated and bound book under the title of "What of It, J. T.?" This book is not only a fascinating story but, also, an illuminating lesson to the executive with an eye keen to reduction of costs and increase of output.

A copy of "What of It, J. T.?" will be sent free to any business executive or engineer. Ask promptly. The edition is limited.

American Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
The Taylor Stoker Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada

The Taylor Stoker



TAYLOR STOKER USERS

Power Stations *Office Buildings*
Textile Mills *Motor Plants*
Rubber Manufactories

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

and was the grandson of the famous war-horse Eclipse. For more than a dozen years before his death he was in retirement and lived a lazy, comfortable life at Strathfieldsaye, England. Twice he was ridden surreptitiously by the Duke's eldest son, the Marquis of Douro. Every time Wellington went to London his last act was to walk out to the paddock, pat his charger, and feed him candy, of which Copenhagen was extraordinarily fond.

Copenhagen died in 1825, and to his memory the second Duke of Wellington erected a monument, upon which appears the inscription:

"Here lies Copenhagen, the charger ridden by the Duke of Wellington the entire day of the Battle of Waterloo. Born 1808, died 1836.

God's humblef instrument, tho meaner clay,
Should share the glory of that glorious day.

American history, too, can point to many renowned horses who have played no mean part in the building up of the nation, from that "steed flying fearless and fleet," on which Paul Revere made his famous ride, down through a noble line.

Washington had many splendid horses, among the most celebrated of which was the white charger, Lexington, which he rode at the battle of Monmouth. This steed was the present of William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey. The heat of the June day at Monmouth was so great, and the soil so deep and sandy, that the charger sank beneath the General. Washington's portrait upon this charger was painted by John Trumbull, and the painting is preserved in the City Hall of New York. Trumbull painted the white horse from memory.

Another of Washington's horses was Nelson, named from his donor, Governor Thomas Nelson, of Virginia. At the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, he was used for the last time, thereafter leading a life of ease at Mount Vernon. Nelson was the horse to follow Washington's bier in the funeral procession.

One of the most famous of American war-horses was General Grant's Cincinnati, used after his great victory at Chattanooga. A few weeks later, when in Cincinnati, Grant received the charger as a gift and named it after the city. Cincinnati was the son of Lexington, one of the fastest of American race-horses, and Grant was later offered ten thousand dollars for the animal. The charger was a spirited dark bay of great endurance, and the General rode him almost daily during the Wilderness campaign of 1864, and until the close of the war. Cincinnati was seventeen hands high and Grant thought him the best horse ever used by an army commander from the time of Alexander.

The General was so fond of the horse that he rarely permitted any one else to mount him. But he made at least two exceptions.

One of these was in favor of Admiral Daniel Ammen, who saved Grant from drowning when the General was a boy. The other occurred when President Lincoln came to visit Grant at his headquarters on the James River. In his "Personal Memoirs" Grant wrote that Lincoln "was a fine horseman, and rode my Cincinnati every day." Cincinnati was retired from active service soon after Lee's surrender and died in 1874.

General Lee's Traveler was not unknown to fame. He was a chunky gray horse, sixteen hands high and of great courage. The General purchased him in February, 1862, and the horse soon showed that he liked the excitement of battle.

Lee was very fond of horses and made the statement, "There is many a war-horse that is more entitled to immortality than the man who rides him."

When Lee accepted the presidency of Washington and Lee University after the close of the Civil War, he rode Traveler almost every day until his death. At his master's funeral the horse was placed close to the hearse, and when the coffin was carried out from the church Traveler put his nose on it and whinnied. He survived his master two years, and his skeleton is preserved at Lexington, Va.

Sherman had several famous steeds, among the best known of which were Lexington and Sam. Lexington was a Kentucky thoroughbred. Sherman was photographed with him in Atlanta and the General rode him in the grand review in Washington, May 24, 1865.

Sam was a large half-thoroughbred bay, sixteen and a half hands high, which Sherman bought after losing three horses at Shiloh. The bay was so steady under fire that Sherman had no trouble at all in writing orders from the saddle. Sam was not only brave and steady, but prudent, too, and was particularly wise in choosing shelter from shot and shell. Also, he acquired considerable fame as a forager.

One of the circumstances which won Sam the affection of his master was that the horse was a favorite with Sherman's son, Willie, and the General felt that the boy was always safe when he was absent with Sam.

General Sheridan was the owner of one of the celebrated horses of the Civil War. This was Winchester, a steed foaled near Grand Rapids, and presented to Sheridan by the officers of the Second Michigan Cavalry, of which he was made colonel in 1862. Winchester is described as a

Steed as black as the steeds of night.

He was more than seventeen hands high, powerfully built, had a clear eye and great intelligence. Sheridan describes him as the fastest walker he ever knew, and declares his conviction that he had no superior for field service.

Buchanan Read made a spirited painting of "Sheridan's Ride," depicting Winchester and his master. And of the horse was written:

Here is the steed that saved the day
By carrying Sheridan into the fight,
From Winchester—twenty miles away.

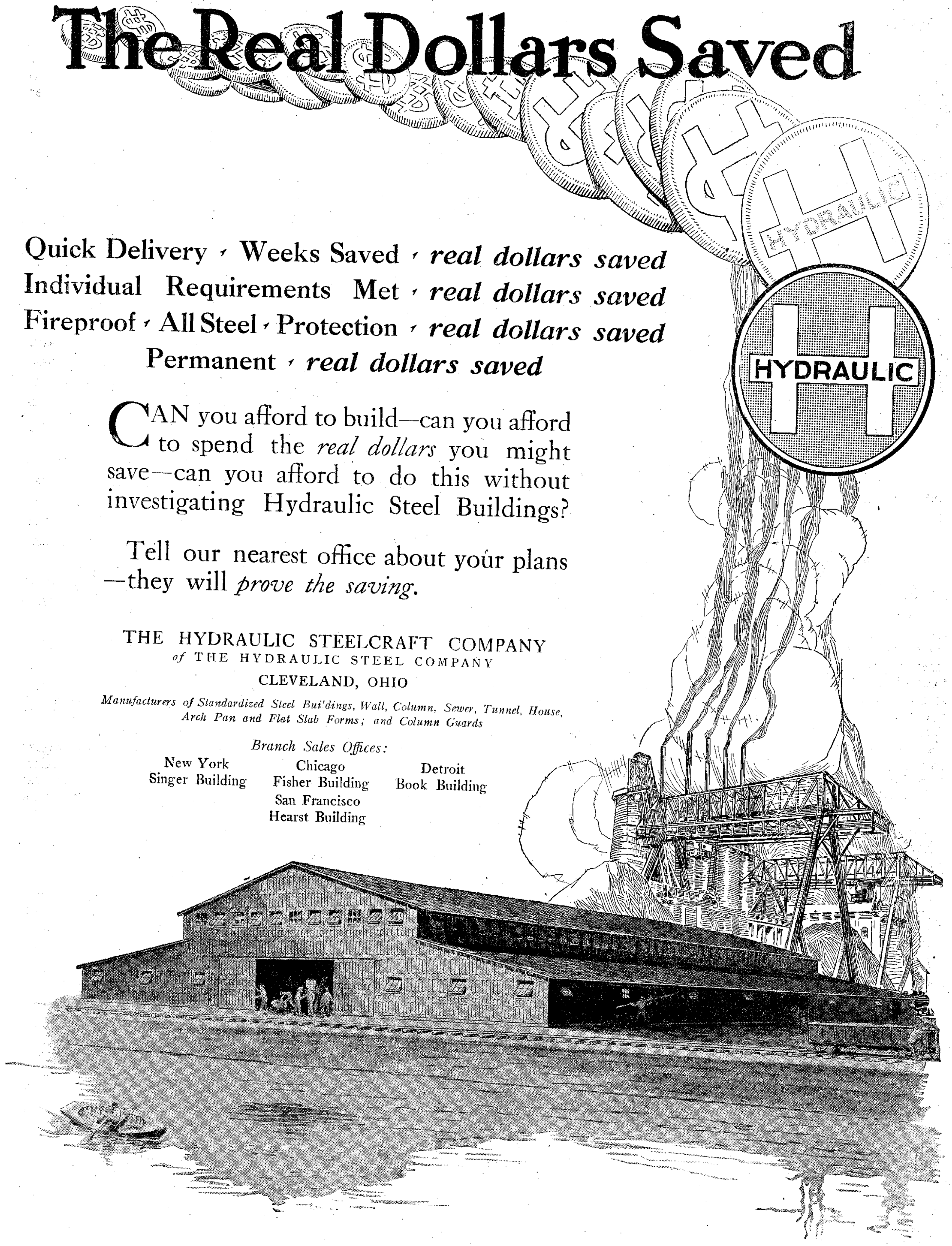
In Governors Island Museum the body of the horse is preserved in a glass case, and to that place many of Sheridan's rough-riders have made pilgrimages.

Such are some of the horses who have won for themselves a place in the hall of fame. These are quite exclusive of the trick steeds of history—the Wooden Horse of Troy, for instance, which won victory for the Greeks, and Bayard, who belonged to the four sons of Aymon and had the power of elongating his body to accommodate all four of them. The list does not include those famous speed artists, Maude S., Dan Patch, Nancy Hanks, or the Harvester. Nor does it contain that famous coterie of bandit horses of whom Dick Turpin's Black Bess and Jesse James's Siroc were prominent examples. But even with these prominent omissions the tales of the achievements of these super-horses may at least win a tear for poor Dobbin, whose fate trembles in the balance and who may soon be exiled forev to the country.

MESCALERO FOREST TO BE PROTECTED

THERE is no danger of denuding the Mescalero forest of its beauty, we are told, for even tho it seems necessary to sell some of the timber to aid the Indians to whom it belongs and who need the money, steps have been taken that will prevent the ruthless destruction of timber, such as would mar the scenic beauty of the land. "The timber will not be destroyed," says Capt. J. D. Dickson in the Amarillo (Texas) *Southwest Plainsman*. "Out of four hundred and seventy-five thousand acres only thirty thousand are to be cut, and the cutting is to be done in the presence of a trained expert United States government official. . . . The thirty thousand acres, in an isolated part of the reservation from which this timber is to be taken, is positively and honestly unfit for anything else in the world, except grazing, which will be made the better by thinning out the timber." Dr. S. M. Johnson, who lives in the vicinity in a letter commenting on recent statements quoted in these columns from J. Arthur Eddy, writes that the friends of the forest are looking carefully after its preservation. To quote from his letter:

Everything stated in the article in regard to the wonderful beauty of the Mescalero Indian forests is true. It is also true that it would be sacrilege to destroy its scenic beauty. It is not true that the land belongs to the Government, or that the proceeds of any timber sales would "swell the bursting coffers of the richest country on earth." Should any of the timber be sold, the proceeds will be used to purchase cattle and sheep and otherwise to equip the Indians to reach the basis of self-support. It is not true that the land is unfit for cultivation. There are many open glades with the richest soil and capable of producing, without irrigation, wonderful yields of oats and potatoes. The Government is engaged in the business of educating the Indians and developing them into self-supporting American citizens. The Indian Office desired to market certain portions of the forest in order to secure the capital undoubtedly necessary in order to provide for the welfare and advancement of the Indians. They advertised the timber sale with certain restrictions for the preservation of the scenic beauty of the region. The principles which control the cutting of timber in the national forests are embodied in the contract of sale. In my opinion further restrictions clearly defining certain zones to be entirely exempt from cutting were necessary. I took up the matter with the officials of the Indian Office in Washington, whom I found as desirous of preserving the scenic attractions of the Mescalero forest as myself. I am one of those who have for several years been working to secure the construction of a Southern transcontinental highway, which crosses the Mescalero Indian reservation, *en route* from Roswell, New



The Real Dollars Saved

Quick Delivery · Weeks Saved · *real dollars saved*
Individual Requirements Met · *real dollars saved*
Fireproof · All Steel · Protection · *real dollars saved*
Permanent · *real dollars saved*

CAN you afford to build—can you afford to spend the *real dollars* you might save—can you afford to do this without investigating Hydraulic Steel Buildings?

Tell our nearest office about your plans —they will *prove the saving.*

THE HYDRAULIC STEELCRAFT COMPANY
of THE HYDRAULIC STEEL COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Manufacturers of Standardized Steel Buildings, Wall, Column, Sewer, Tunnel, House, Arch Pan and Flat Slab Forms; and Column Guards

Branch Sales Offices:

New York
Singer Building

Chicago
Fisher Building
San Francisco
Hearst Building

Detroit
Book Building

Hydraulic Steel Buildings

Standardized

$18.25 Per Year

Serves Quaker Oats each morning to a family of five

Quaker Oats, the food of foods, costs one cent per large dish. The price of one chop serves 12 dishes.

Five dishes daily cost $18.25 a year, while just five eggs a day would cost you $82.

Quaker Oats supplies 1,810 calories of nutriment per pound. That's the energy measure of food value. Round steak yields less than half that.

A boy needs 2,000 calories per day. They would cost 13c in Quaker Oats, in eggs about $1.30.

These costs mean little in a day. But note what they mean on a year of breakfasts for a family of five.

Cost per year for serving five, based on this year's average prices

1 chop each, per day, $219 — Average meats, $146
2 eggs each, per day, $164 — Average fish, $146

$125 Saved

Quaker Oats breakfasts, compared with these other desirable breakfasts, save at least $125 per year.

The Quaker Oats forms the supreme food, almost the ideal food, the greatest food that grows.

It is rich in elements growing children need. As vim-food it has age-old fame. The best food you can serve in mornings is a dish of Quaker Oats.

Serve other foods at other meals. People need variety. But use this one-cent breakfast dish to cut the average cost.

Quaker Oats

Extra-flavory flakes

This brand is flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, flavory oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel. The delightful flavor has won millions the world over. It is due to yourself that you get it, for it costs no extra price.

Packed in sealed round packages with removable cover.

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

Mexico, to El Paso, Texas. I am also the owner of a small ranch in the vicinity of the Indian reservation, and, having lived there for ten years, am familiar with conditions. No one could possibly have a greater interest in the protection of that forest from vandalism than myself.

Instructions have been given following my conference with the Office of Indian Affairs under no circumstances to permit the cutting of any timber which in the opinion of the representatives of the Southern National Highway and of the Chambers of Commerce of Roswell, Alamogordo, Cloudcroft, and El Paso, Texas, would injure the scenic attractions of the Mescalero Indian Reservation.

THE FIGHT FOR THE YELLOWSTONE WATERS

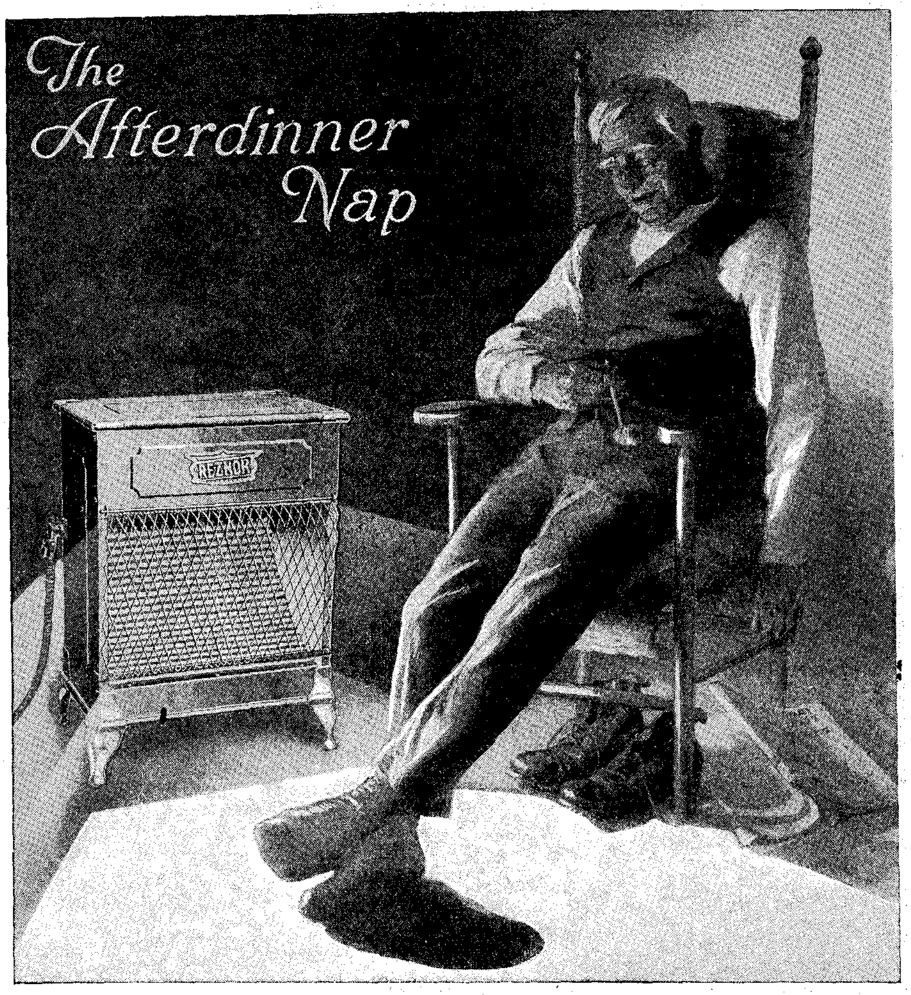
"YOU can't eat your cake and have it," say those who do not want commercial interests to encroach on the Yellowstone National Park, and they are preparing for the defense of the cake when Congress opens in December. On the one side of the question are mobilized the Montana and Idaho irrigation interests and the local farmers who will benefit by the proposed dams in the park, and on the other hand are arrayed conservation and scientific organizations and naturalists of every dye. Our readers will recall that both sides have had a hearing in these columns, and that in general the contest is over the fact that the irrigationists wish to build dams in the great national wonderland to impound melting snows for watering farm-lands in July and August. The critics of these projects say that the dams will raise the water-level, kill trees and vegetation, and during the tourist season leave vast, slimy stretches of mud-flats on areas which are now beautifully overgrown to the water's edge. There are three of these projects, but the battle now preparing is over the one represented by the bill which passed the Senate last session and is to come before the House during the coming session, to permit building reservoirs in the Fall River Basin. The following summary of the situation by an apparently impartial observer, H. C. McMillen, appears in the New York *Evening Post:*

> Representative Addison T. Smith, of Idaho, and Senator Nugent, of that State, have introduced bills providing for the Fall River development. That is considered the most innocuous of the three irrigation projects, and that is why it was put forth first.
>
> The irrigation proponents chide the friends of the national parks for being mere "beauty lovers" as contrasted with those who give thought to the well-being of the tillers of the soil, who need water for their crops. The beauty lovers retort that the irrigation people see great beauty in getting free dam sites and free land for overflow area in national parks, rather than subject themselves to the expense of buying sites and backflow area from private owners.

The general question as to the use of flood waters in the national parks for the benefit of farm-land and of communities outside the parks is to be in controversy at the next session of Congress. A country-wide propaganda has been started by the interests to be benefited, so as to line up Congressmen in support of the economic use of national-park waters.

The attitude of those who favor the passing of the bill is exprest in the Boise *Idaho Statesman* by Fred R. Reed, who says:

> The writer has been pioneering in the Rocky Mountain States for forty-two years. He has lived to see the railroads, telephones, and all the triumphs of electricity come into the hitherto manless West. The pioneers are rapidly passing; the overland stage-coach, the cowboy, the Indian, are all fading into the past, and the "bad man" is transferred to the East.
>
> We of the West love our scenery and protect the same always. The Westerner worships at the Creator's masterpieces, and we love our lakes, our mountains, and waterfalls as part of ourselves.
>
> Recently we read in an Eastern magazine regarding the eventual ravishing of Yellowstone Lake, in Yellowstone National Park, by the proposed passage of a bill by Congress, known as the Fall River Bill, asking the right to store and conserve water in Yellowstone Park to irrigate tens of thousands of acres of desert in the Snake River Basin of Idaho.
>
> The bill has called forth a number of very strong protests from our Eastern friends, and from the standpoint of the uninitiated they are right. If any plan were in contemplation to drain Yellowstone Lake, or to destroy any part of the park, its land or water, we of the West would protest vigorously. However, such is not the case, and no damage of any kind is incorporated in the plans of the people who want to use the Fall River waters to make homes and crops for themselves and their families.
>
> No formal application has been made to the Secretary of the Interior or to Congress for the damming of the Yellowstone Lake. This is simply a tentative proposition, while the Fall River Basin project has been formally presented to the Secretary of the Interior, maps filed, and a bill introduced in each branch of Congress, and already passed by the Senate, enabling the Secretary of the Interior to grant a right of way for the storage of water.
>
> The proposed reservoir is in the extreme southwest corner of the park, and will cover about eight thousand acres in a swampy section of country containing probably one hundred thousand acres, and about thirty-five miles from any trail or road; consequently it is not visited by tourists. The construction of this reservoir need not in any way injure the park or detract from its scenic beauty; nor would the moose, if there are any in that section, be disturbed to any appreciable extent, in view of the great section of country over which they can roam undisturbed.
>
> Even should the passage of this bill pave the way to the future request to use the flood waters of Yellowstone Lake for irrigation purposes, as so ardently feared by George Bird Grinnell, the writer fails to see that this need detract from the virgin beauty of the park or to damage either the lake or the park in any way. All the construction needed is an artistic concrete bridge, with gates not over eight feet high secreted beneath. Not one tourist in a thousand would ever know but what it was



"Solid Comfort"

There is a Reznor especially designed to make comfortable each and every room. The Reznor is a little sun that you can regulate by a turn of the finger to give you just the heat you need, when you need it, where you need it.

Reznor Reflector Gas Heaters

The copper reflector directs the heat to the cold floor, "where you live".

It floods the floor and rises gradually, permeating the atmosphere of the whole room in soft waves of satisfying warmth.

The scientific burner secures such perfect combustion that you can get heat from a low one-half ounce gas pressure—*when you can't even light the other stoves.*

The Reznor warms the fresh air and leaves it fresh—there is no foul odor.

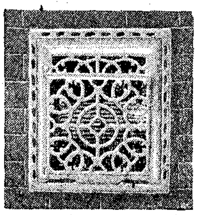
There are over twenty styles to choose from, to suit every need, where safe and economical heat is wanted, whether your fuel is oil, manufactured or natural gas. You can see them at your dealer.

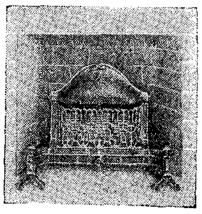
Write for booklet.

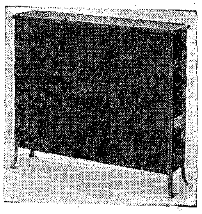
Reznor Manufacturing Co., Mercer, Pa.

REZNOR

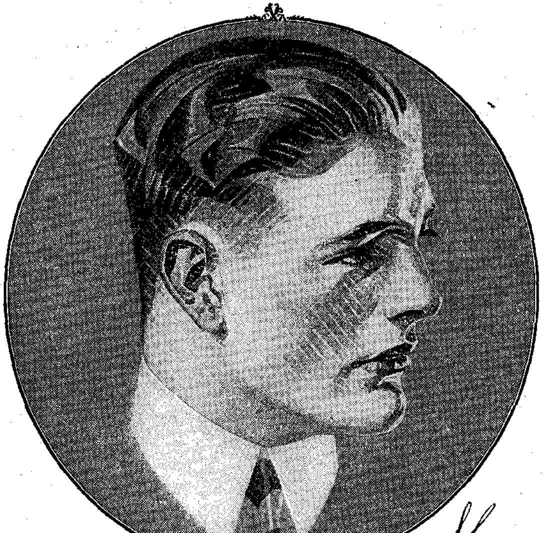
(3)


Reznor Wall Heater


Reznor Fireplace Heater


Reznor Garage Heater

Reznor Oil Heater

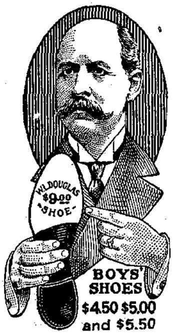


Marcy

ARROW COLLARS

The introduction for Fall wear is a rather small collar with close front spacing & moderate points. It meets perfectly the demand for a collar that will go well with the tight little cravat knots of the season

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Makers, Troy, N.Y.



W.L.DOUGLAS NAME AND THE RETAIL PRICE ARE STAMPED ON THE BOTTOM OF ALL SHOES BEFORE THEY LEAVE THE FACTORY

W. L. Douglas

THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE

$7.00 $8.00 $9.00 & $10.00 SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

THE best known shoes in the world. They are sold in 107 W. L. Douglas stores, direct from the factory to you at only one profit, which guarantees to you the best shoes that can be produced, at the lowest possible cost. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price are stamped on the bottom of all shoes before they leave the factory, which is your protection against unreasonable profits.

W. L. Douglas $9.00 and $10.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. They are made of the best and finest leathers that money can buy. They combine quality, style, workmanship and wearing qualities equal to other makes selling at higher prices. They are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them. The prices are the same everywhere; they cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. Be careful to see that it has not been changed or mutilated.

W. L. Douglas
President
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.,
161 Spark Street,
Brockton, Mass.

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

a handsome bridge, and for no other purpose. Water of tremendous value in food production could thus be stored without raising the lake above its natural annual full tide. This water now wastes down the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, augmenting the devastating Mississippi Valley floods. In a place where tourists seldom if ever go, the waters could be let out when needed below for irrigation purposes. This plan, which appears to be Mr. Grinnell's chief cause for alarm, and his only real reason for opposing the Fall River Bill now in Congress, is only a tentative plan.

The intent of the bill in Congress, and the intent of the settlers on the Snake River, who want the Fall River water now going to waste, is along constructive, not destructive lines. The writer knows the Yellowstone Park, and can not help but feel that if our Eastern nature-lovers understood the situation fully there would be no alarm felt over the despoiling of our splendid park.

We of the real West are trying to develop our country along clean, progressive lines, and only ask that we be allowed the same opportunity our Eastern brother has. There are no destruction and no profaning, and no harm will be done to Yellowstone National Park if the bill passes Congress. On the contrary, the waters now going to waste will help build an empire of happy, hard-working Americans who would solve life's problems in peace and prosperity, so created, by being allowed to use for crops water now going to waste.

On the other hand, Robert Sterling Yard, executive secretary of the National Parks Association, in a bulletin of the Association explains the developments during the summer and reviews the situation confronting the national parks system. We quote that part of his bulletin relating to the bill in question:

An ominous silence has attended the summer activities of the Fall River Basin project, which will be introduced again at the next session. But clever work has been done, nevertheless; it is this project upon which the combined interests are depending for a national parks precedent, and it is generally understood that a special effort will be made to force it through.

It will be recalled from the original Congressional hearings that the thrifty farmers to whom the Fremont-Madison Company proposes to sell the national parks waters, which they ask the nation to contribute, stated that they needed additional water "only in occasional dry years." Many of these farmers are stockholders in the company. These settlements in eastern Idaho, like most of the colonies of the expansion period of Mormon development, have been exceptionally prosperous. With true Mormon industry and economy, they have raised sufficient crops and lived well their simple lives for many years in a semiarid region which a less thrifty people would have abandoned. The inevitable dry years came and went. It was only an extraordinary period of several dry years in succession, now fortunately broken, which led to the reservoir plan embodied in the Fall River Basin Bill of the last session and the coming session of Congress.

The top-heavy Bruneau plan for damming the three biggest lakes of Yellowstone

National Park for Idaho's sole benefit having failed because of Montana's appropriation of the Yellowstone Lake idea, there is left now in a state of promotion in Idaho only the Fall River Basin part of it. But it must be remembered that this, as the precedent-maker, has the power of all the others concentrated behind it and that, on its success, all the others will surely carry through.

In addition to this concentration, we learn that strong political influences in Utah will get behind the Fall River Basin Bill at its next appearance in Congress.

On the other hand, the project has lost one of the strongest arguments in its favor, for it will no longer be possible for its proponents to call the basin a useless swamp and get away with the statement. On the contrary, we now know that it is one of Yellowstone's finest recreational regions, which, as soon as it can be opened by a road, will become the playground of thousands of touring motorists. Mr. William C. Gregg, of New Jersey, an active member of the National Parks Association who explored the Yellowstone River to its source in the summer of 1919, this last summer explored the almost unknown Fall River Basin wilderness and found it a region of delight, abounding in alternating forests and meadows, fine trout streams, lakes, waterfalls, cascades, and hot springs—an ideal paradise for the camper-out.

The spectacular increase in Yellowstone patronage from sixty-two thousand two hundred and sixty-one in 1919 to eighty thousand or more in 1920 shows Yellowstone marching at last into her own. Within a few years she will have two hundred thousand visitors a season. The Fall River Basin already is needed to take care of the increasing throngs of camping motorists, and the Department of the Interior will ask Congress for an immediate road appropriation to make it accessible.

The summer, then, has somewhat clarified the situation. At least we may now move with surer step. Some of its revelations have been encouraging; we have at least two far-sighted Rocky Mountain States, Colorado and Wyoming, with us, and strongly a growing sympathy among the thinking people of all Western States. We have no idea how far politics has been enlisted; we may meet unpleasant surprizes.

One thing we certainly know, and that is that the granting of even one irrigation privilege in any national park will mark the beginning of a swift end; within five years thereafter all our national parks will be controlled by local irrigationists, and complete commercialization inevitably will follow.

With strong sympathy in the West among the quiet thinking people and a practically unanimous sentiment east of the Mississippi, one would think our national parks safe.

But they are not. They are, in fact, in great peril.

The problem is to bring the overwhelming sentiment of the nation to the attention of Congress in a way which will impress Congress. Congressmen discard "propaganda." They will not accept the opinion of the shrewdest observers. Each must hear from his own constituents before he will believe.

Here is our danger. The dissatisfied shout; those satisfied with what is sit silent. Congress is deafened by the noise of a few irrigationists. It hears little in opposition. Plainly, they conclude "the sentiment of the country" is not for the national parks.

Shall we have national parks?

This winter will answer the question.

Stadium Clothes

HELP BUILD PERSONALITY

EDMUND McGRATH

STADIUM Overcoats Are A Dress-Pleasure

In STADIUM Overcoats you buy all the "clothes" value, all the warmth and wear that finest materials and making can impart.

But beyond this, there is the characteristic STADIUM value—a *dress-pleasure* coming directly from masterly-planned features, style and taste.

Whatever weight or type of overcoat you seek, you will find your "dream" overcoat in the STADIUM Line—with many niceties and luxuries added.

STADIUM Clothes—Overcoats and Suits, are sold nearly everywhere by merchants whose slogan is "Courtesy and Fit-Service."

The next best thing to a "try-on" is our brochure "STADIUM Standards for Autumn and Winter, 1920-21" Write for your copy NOW.

ONE-PIECE COLLAR LINING
Super-Fit
Collars and Shoulders
Hold Their Set in Every Position

WOODHULL, GOODALE & BULL, Inc.
Makers of Stadium Clothes
Syracuse, N.Y.

Made of
Twilwear
ALL-WOOL FABRIC
Guaranteed to Give Good Wear and Satisfaction

IVER JOHNSON
SAFETY AUTOMATIC
REVOLVER

—perhaps *your* office next

Daring daylight robberies occur more frequently than you realize.

The one preventive is armed protection. Keep an Iver Johnson revolver in your desk, or close by. No danger of accident. Knocks, jolts, thumps, jars can't discharge it. You can even "Hammer the Hammer." But when needed, the Iver Johnson revolver responds with lightning rapidity and perfect accuracy.

If your dealer hasn't in stock the particular model you want, write us.

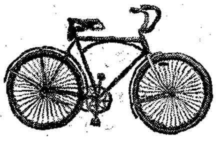
IVER JOHNSON'S ARMS & CYCLE WORKS
295 River St., Fitchburg, Mass.
99 Chambers St., N. Y. 717 Market St., San Francisco

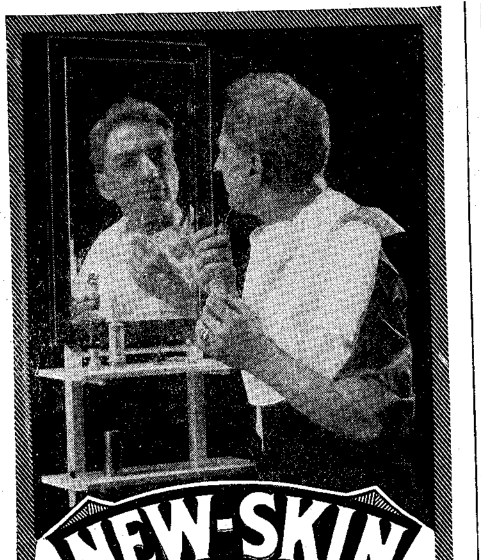
Three booklets full of information, FREE. Write today for the one that interests you.
"A"—Firearms;
"B"—Bicycles;
"C"—Motorcycles.

HAMMER THE HAMMER

Iver Johnson Single and Double Barrel Shotguns combine accuracy and dependability and are moderately priced.

Iver Johnson Bicycles are world-famed for easy riding, strength and durability. Models and prices to suit everyone.





NEW-SKIN

Don't Take Risks

Prudence suggests that you give instant attention to cuts or scrapes, however slight.

Apply New-Skin at once, as directed.

New-Skin forms an antiseptic film that resists wear and washing.

In keeping germs out of the wound, it assists in the natural process of healing.

15c. and 30c. At all Druggists.

NEWSKIN COMPANY
NEW YORK TORONTO LONDON
"Never Neglect a Break in the Skin"

SERVICE TABLE WAGON

Large Broad Wide Table Top — Removable Glass Service Tray — Double Drawer — Double Handles — Large Deep Undershelves — "Scientifically Silent"—Rubber Tired Swivel Wheels. A high grade piece of furniture surpassing anything yet attempted for GENERAL UTILITY, ease of action, and absolute noiselessness. Write now for descriptive pamphlet and dealer's name.

COMBINATION PRODUCTS CO.
504-L Cunard Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

IT SERVES YOUR HOME & SAVES YOUR TIME

BRONZE TABLETS

Free Book of Designs

Jno. Williams, Inc., 556 West 27th St., Dept. L.D., New York

Orienta Pearls

The most perfect indestructible pearls, lustrous, beautiful, inexpensive.

Ask your jeweler to show them to you.

Leys, Christie & Co.
61 Nassau St., New York

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

IF YOU LOOK LIKE A BUTLER!

"I'M afraid you ain't what we want," Mrs. Isaac R. Davison informed me one Tuesday afternoon.

"'I bowed, trying to make my bow politely acquiescent in her remark, proof tho it was of that remark's falsity.'

"'We was thinking of a Frenchman,' she explained."

The above interview came about through the desire of Mr. Peter Van Hoeven to get work. Mr. Van Hoeven was a member of a distinguished New York family. He had always had sufficient for his needs, and he had lived on his income in France for a number of years in the most comfortable manner possible until the war came. Then he had done all he could for all he knew, friends or strangers. The war was over, but he had made the discovery that during the interim he had been robbed of all he had by a trusted person. He was destitute, and sixty-two. To be sure, he had brothers rolling in wealth. But he did not care to apply to them. He had his pride. He had always been advised that he had no head for business—he did not wish to hear a chorus of I-told-you-sos, even a supprest chorus. So he decided to say nothing and to go to work. But at what? He tried everywhere, all over Paris. No one wanted him. He began to get panicky. He wished that among his progenitors there had been some tradition to which he could turn for suggestion. But they had all been lawyers or statesmen.

"At the end of one annoying day I came to my room, sat on my bed, and pictured their horrified council at my plight. I imagined them as they hang in Nicholas's library, with their straight noses, their calm eyes, and their general air of usefulness to society. I remembered having once told Nicholas that they looked like a line of perfect butlers sitting waiting for positions in some ideal employment agency. Nicholas was horrified, but it was true. . . . As I thought of Nicholas's annoyance, it suddenly occurred to me that perhaps the solution of my elderly difficulties lay in those words of mine. Why should not I, cast *au naturel* into a drafty world at sixty-two, earn an inconspicuous competence as some one's butler? As I considered it, something very like Nicholas's choler possest me.

"'Certainly *I* do not look like a butler,' I told myself, and went to the mirror angrily, expecting an indignant denial from that uncompromising article of furniture.

"'Very like a butler, indeed,' my mirror said, looking at me critically; 'with burnsides you would be—' I jerked myself away from it in a passion. It was my bank-account which repeated the suggestion with final emphasis.

"That is why I, as Jacob Smith, was standing before Mrs. Isaac R. Davison, of Altoona, Idaho, with a most apologetic slant to my neck and an ingratiating smile. She was the twelfth person to whom I had proffered my ministrations."

And in the end he is accepted by that lady, giving as his reference Mr. Peter Van Hoeven, "in whose château at Brittany he had been for twenty years." But the engagement depends on the consent of the daughter Mary, "who runs things" for her mother. Mary is agreeable, and the party proceeds forthwith to America, where Jacob helps them settle in the new place they have bought on Long Island, "a huge place, rather appalling in its Grand Rapids Jacobean way." The Davisons are intent upon entering society, upon getting to know "real people," and thinking, doing, and talking in the way of such people. They soon realize that Jacob knows far more than they, and they enlist his help.

Before long the village people call, curious to see who had bought the new house. Mrs. Davison is delighted.

"'I hope you're satisfied now,' she said to her daughter, going over the cards as a pirate captain might run over his captured flags. 'Mrs. Tatton. Her husband keeps the big dry-goods store. She was talking to me about how gay it is here in the season. She says she could just sit here on her porch and watch the clothes go by forever.'"

There was Mr. Roland, too, "nice but kind of sissy." He proposes to Mary, but is refused. And then Major Estabrook turns up. Mary had known him in the canteen at Paris and is overjoyed to meet him again. He consents to come to pay the ladies a visit and is put up in the red room. He begins to pay his court to Mary at once, but there is evidently something on his mind whose weight only Jacob sees.

Mary tells Jacob who and what they are.

"I was born in the Klondike and papa was killed up there when I was only about a year old. They found him dead in the room with me with his head all beaten in. It happened while mama was sick with scarlet fever in Nome. They never found out who did it." The mother had a small farm in Altoona and went there. She also owned stock in a foundry which did pretty well, and with the advent of the war did miraculously; with the result that her fortune was made, and the two women found themselves rich.

Mary falls in love with the major. She was "a girl bewitched. She would laugh at the faintest crooking of his smile, listen to his stories, even when he told them twice, with the eagerness of a recluse, and once, when he told about his dog cutting his foot in a scythe, she cried . . . yet . . . all the time she kept hold of a little seraphic dignity that she's learned somewhere, Heaven knows how, and it kept her from mawkishness."

Then the major gets a cable. It was just after Mary had had a fall from her horse, been rescued by him, and when he seemed on the very point of a proposal. But it was all changed on the minute. They sat through a ghastly dinner, and at the end the major excused himself. He had received a message, he said, and must leave the first thing in the morning and be off now to pack. And that is all. Mary is heart-broken, but too proud to show it, except just a little, to Jacob. As for him, he had taken the message over the phone. It ran: "She came across. Congratulations. Cook," and was from France.

Mary begins her fight against unhappiness, but a few days later Fate takes a hand in stirring matters a bit. "Fate's instrument . . . was a lanky man in a Ford car. . . . He wore a gray duster, had a big Adam's apple and a loquacious mouth. He wouldn't give his name, but said simply, 'Tell her it's some one she used to know.'"

It was. When he advanced toward Mrs. Davison, remarking, "Hullo, Jen,"

Wherever there's metal to be cut in the quickest possible time, and with the minimum waste of material, Starrett Hack Saws are on the job.

There's a Starrett Blade to suit any kind, size or shape of material. The Starrett Hack Saw Chart points out just which blade to use and how to use it. Choose the right blade, put it to work in the right way, and let it prove that Starrett Blades "cut quicker and last longer."

In these days of high production costs, every little leak shows up big in your running expenses. Let our new service book, "Hack Saws and Their Use," show you how to reduce your cutting costs to the minimum. Write for a free copy. Get a Starrett Hack Saw Chart, also address Dept. "SC."

THE L. S. STARRETT COMPANY

The World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hack Saws Unexcelled
ATHOL, MASS.

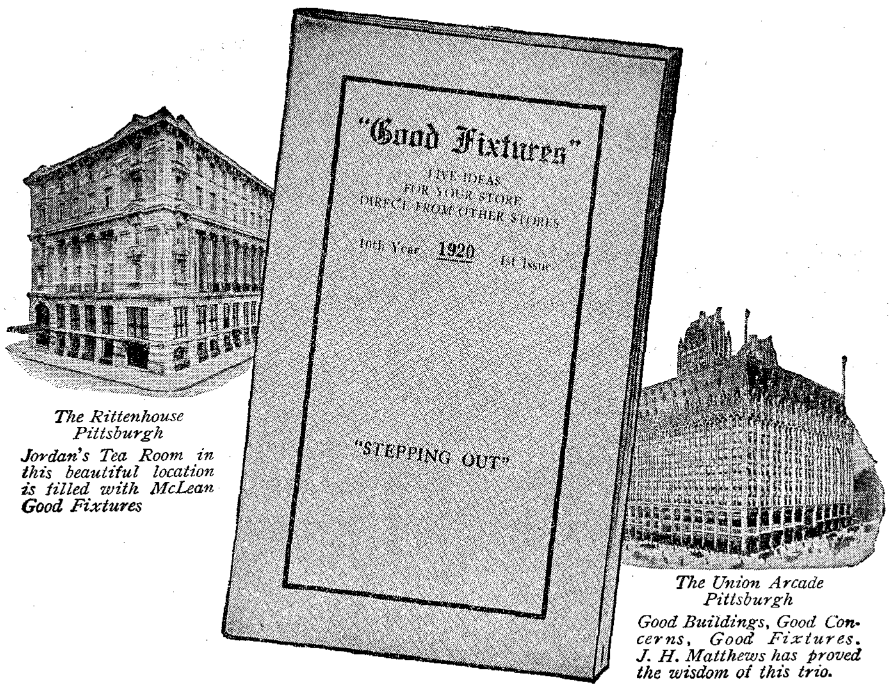
Starrett Hack Saw Chart

STARRETT HACK SAWS CUT QUICKER LAST LONGER

STARRETT TOOLS

42-103

Use Starrett Hack Saws



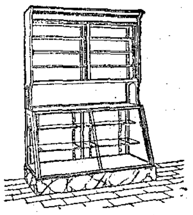
The Rittenhouse
Pittsburgh
Jordan's Tea Room in this beautiful location is filled with McLean Good Fixtures

The Union Arcade
Pittsburgh
Good Buildings, Good Concerns, Good Fixtures. J. H. Matthews has proved the wisdom of this trio.

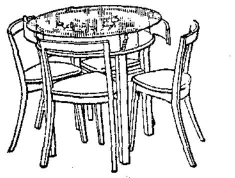
This Magazine Will Help You Make Money

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

We are prepared to make immediate delivery on all Good Fixtures. Write for terms.



Section of McLean Units No. 1340 and No. 1200, showing the careful construction and excellent display possibilities.



The Snug Seat Table with plate glass top is the most efficient furniture in the business. Increase seating 50% — display 100%—attractiveness and ease in serving 50%. Write for catalog.

IF you own a store or contemplate going into the business, you need "Good Fixtures". This wonderful little monthly magazine just bristles with helpful hints for increased business and more rapid turnovers.

FREE—No Strings

It is absolutely free—sent to any storekeeper in America on request. It is a magazine for live merchants—and it's filled with the views and interviews of live merchants. It is not worth less—but more, because it is the official organ of the W. B. McLean Mfg. Company. It tells you how wise, good display has increased the business of McLean users 25% to 100%. It tells *you* how *you* can increase *your business.*

Send us your name and address. You will not obligate yourself in any way. You will get interesting, instructive reading every month that will help you in many ways. Don't put it off. Write today.

And ask for our large, complete catalog of good store fixtures when you write. It explains in detail, how you can improve *your* store at little cost and large profit. It gives exact information how to select, order, and set-up the right business getting units for your store. It is an excellent reference book. Write for it.

W. B. McLEAN MFG. COMPANY, 3038 Bigelow Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa.

McLEAN
GOOD STORE FIXTURES

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

she yelled. "There is no other word for the sound that tore from her throat.

"'Ike! Ike Davison! You ain't dead?'"

It was Swell Huffen who had been killed, not Ike. And when the story was all told it turned out to be Swell Huffen's baby who had been taken home by Mrs. Davison. Her own daughter . . . . . .

"'Show in that lady settin' in the car,' Mr. Davison said to me, with an evident sense of the drama of his remark.

"I went to the car.

"'Mrs. Davison would like to see you.'

"She went into the drawing-room before an indignant woman, prepared to deny her and the fact that she had been deceived for twenty years.

"After Mrs. Davison's outraged eyes had taken her in, however, there was no denial in them. Color, contour, feature by feature that girl's body proclaimed Mrs. Davison's motherhood.

"'Mame!' she said, and flung her arms around the young person. 'My little Mame!'"

And now a new rôle falls to Jacob. For Mary refuses to remain with her new family, which is not her family. Mame belongs in her place. And she feels that she and Mame could not get along together. She wants to go off and find work, but Mrs. Davison won't hear of her leaving like that. She makes over a hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Mary. She is no Indian-giver; and hasn't she a couple of millions? And finally Mary accepts. And she begs Jacob to go with her as an adopted uncle and to set about training her properly.

Then Jacob tells her who he is and that he will take her with him as his niece, the two of them living on her money and he launching her socially. But the truth is that he loves her dearly, and she loves him in the same way. And then, Swell Huffen! Well, it turns out that Swell was the black sheep of the Van Hoeven family, the youngest brother, Dick. Richard Van Hoeven—Swell Huffen, often called Dick.

It is a sort of fairy story, perhaps, but it seems remarkably real. Mary is taken away by her uncle, introduced to his family and their friends, drest as she should be by a little Frenchwoman who knows, and—

The major turns up again!

And with him his story. It appears he had embezzled money in France from the regiment, and it was his aunt who had come through, paying up the sum, after letting him be thoroughly frightened. He hadn't cared for Mary then, but now he begins to do so, and marriage with her appeals to him. Uncle Peter doesn't like it, but the two are engaged. Yes, in spite even of Francis, a second cousin of Mary's and a man who is as sound as he is amusing; and that is putting it strongly, for Francis is constantly and endlessly amusing.

So Uncle Peter takes Mary and the major to an Adirondack camp, falls ill there, and they are left strictly to each other's society through a week of rainy weather.

It works, and the major leaves, and Mary is cured. Then somehow Francis comes up.

He makes the camp a very different sort of place, and tho they had decided they would go home at once, no one goes. It is too much fun to stay.

"Mary and Francis are learning Choctaw from Hemo (the guide), and Francis brought with him an absurd piccolo on which he plays in the evenings, sitting cross-legged before the fire.

"He is also bullying Mary out of saying 'he don't' and 'those sort of things,' but apparently she enjoys it.

"He has confided in me that he has twice been almost fool enough to put Mary in a position where she can prove her superiority (which he is trying to conceal from her) by turning him down. Both times he has been saved by the smell of burning fish. He is desperately superstitious lest the fire go out next time and betray him."

It didn't. It burned the fish instead. And next month Mary and Francis are to be married. As for Jacob, Uncle Peter, that is, it seems that only half his money had gone. The other half had been put into Nicholas's keeping and had doubled. He was as well off as before he turned butler.

It is a delightful atmosphere into which you are led in this swiftly moving story, where almost every one is pleasant to know, including even Mame and her kind-hearted, vulgar mother. ("The Counsel of the Ungodly." By Charles Brackett. Appleton.)

SOCIAL TOPSYTURVIES SINCE THE WAR

LADY ELFREDA CATKIN is the youngest daughter of the Marquis of Carabbas, an impecunious Irish peer. She is something of an amateur actress, and her father, with an eye to the main chance, has offered her services in that line to some business friends who have a place in the west of England, and her mother, actuated by the same motives, has called her attention to the fact that one of the new peers will be there, a man of the plainest origin but with an income of sixty thousand pounds a year. So Lady Elfreda, outwardly complaisant but inwardly rebellious, accompanied by an old family retainer as maid, is making her way to Clavering St. Mary's with a copy of an extremely poor play in her pocket, written by a hopeless amateur, and of which she is expected to make a success.

On the way down she falls in with a timid, pretty young girl who tells her that she is an orphan and on her way to Clavering St. Mary's to take a position as nursery governess in the family of one Colonel Trenchard-Simpson. After listening to Miss Carr's family history, told with perfect simplicity, the devil enters into Lady Elfreda, and she proposes to Miss Carr (known at home as "Girlie") to change places with her, the little governess to repair to Clavering Park under the name of Lady Elfreda while the rightful owner of that title gets some insight into the life of an instructor of youth. It is useless for Girlie to hesitate and protest. The plan has a fascination for her—she would like to live luxuriously for a few days; she would like to have a great experience to look back to in later life, and she is no match in decision for Lady Elfreda. By the time they reach their destination they have been alone in the railway-carriage for some time. Pike, the maid, is asleep, so a change of outer garments is effected without waking her, and when they alight, in the dusk of the autumn evening, the sleepy duenna does not perceive that it is Miss Carr who enters the Clavering Park omnibus while her mistress is whirled away somewhere else.

The situation is not a new one and is beloved of writers because it lends itself to the broadest farce. The adventures of Girlie are not such as would tend to lure the young from the path of rectitude, for she finds that with Lady Elfreda's charm-

No Chance for Mis-filed or lost Record Cards now

NOT when record cards are once put in Kardex. You have experienced the costly delays, the confusion, the worry that results from lost or misfiled cards—where cards are hidden one behind the other in drawers or boxes.

Kardex prevents this by providing an individual transparent tipped pocket for each card which permits reference to or entry on front or back of any card without removing it, which keeps the important data on each card in plain sight at all times. A glance, a flip of the finger, and the entire card is before you.

Many of the foremost executives and efficiency engineers endorse Kardex as the really scientific, simple, easy, and quick method of recording business data and *finding* it again.

When you see Kardex demonstrated, the inefficiencies of other methods will startle you. Kardex is doing for business records what the typewriter has done for business correspondence.

You'll no longer be satisfied to hide the important records of your transactions and activities in binders, drawers, or boxes, when you know the many advantages of Kardex.

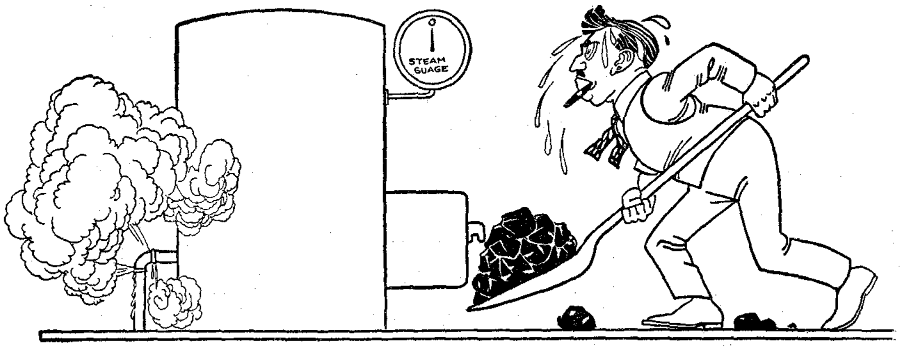
Write today for interesting information about Kardex—and send samples of the record cards you are using.

KARDEX
Cards in Sight

AMERICAN KARDEX COMPANY
Main Offices and Factory: Tonawanda, N. Y.

Branch Offices:

ATLANTA
BALTIMORE
BOSTON
BUFFALO
CHICAGO
CLEVELAND
DALLAS
DENVER
DETROIT
HOUSTON
KANSAS CITY
LOS ANGELES
MINNEAPOLIS
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURGH
SALT LAKE CITY
SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE
ST. LOUIS
SYRACUSE
WASHINGTON
TORONTO, CAN.
LONDON, ENG.



You wouldn't heap perfectly good coal on the fire of a leaky boiler—

But then that isn't any more foolish than feeding good gasoline to a motor that is wasting its power through a set of leaking valves.

CARBORUNDUM
Valve Grinding Compound

makes power tight valves—it cuts away the carbon and the pit marks surprisingly quick, leaving a true, clean, unscored valve-seat.

Carborundum Compound is the ideal combination of the wonderfully hard, sharp, fast cutting Carborundum grains and a high grade grease.

It cuts—that is the whole story—and it cuts uniformly without grooving.

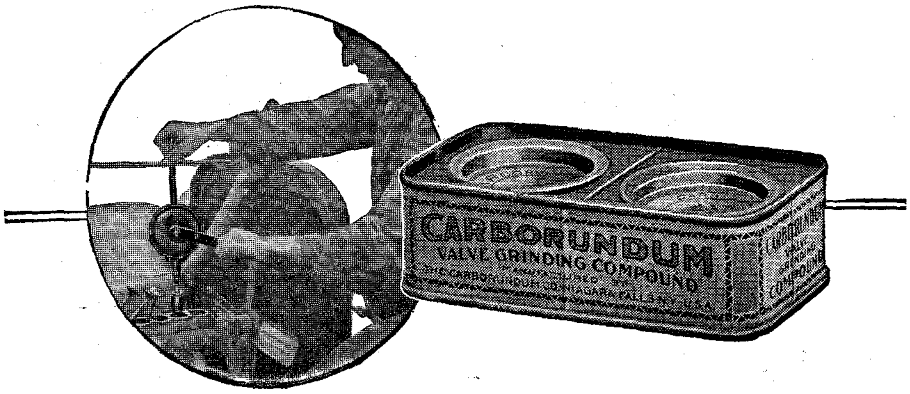
Use it frequently on any motor engine—keep the valves right with Carborundum Compound.

Sold by hardware and accessory dealers in the handy combination cans and in the one and five pound tins

For the grinding of parts, tools and fittings see that you get Carborundum and Aloxite grinding wheels—and for any job that requires an abrasive cloth get Aloxite Cloth.

The Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

New York Chicago Boston Detroit Cleveland Philadelphia Pittsburg
Cincinnati Grand Rapids Milwaukee



REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

ing wardrobe she has inherited a stinging disciplinarian in the person of Mrs. Pike, who is outraged by the whole proceeding. Girlie's reception at the hands of Mrs. Minever, her hostess, is warm, not to say gushing, and, altho much agitated, she contrives to partake of tea and to receive a certain amount of homage without betraying herself. But when she goes to her room to dress she finds Pike there, who for the first time realizes the state of things, and, tho assured by the trembling Girlie that Lady Elfreda had insisted upon the change, and, that in a few days all would be straightened out, is by no means placated and treats her so-called mistress as a naughty child who must not be allowed to bring discredit on the family.

So the youthful impostor, clad in a most becoming gown of Lady Elfreda's, makes her way down to the drawing-room, slightly reassured by the view of herself which she has caught in a mirror on the way. At dinner she finds herself next to the new peer, Lord Duckingfield, a simple, unaffected man of plain origin, who at once takes a fancy to his little neighbor, surprized to find the daughter of a peer so easy to get on with. Things are beginning to look a little brighter to Girlie when the hostess announces the arrival the next day of Mr. Montague Jupp, of the Mayfair Theater, who is to supervise the play. "And he claims to have taught Lady Elfreda all the acting she knows."

At these tidings Girlie's heart stands still, for discovery is evidently imminent. On going to her room Mrs. Pike tells her grimly that she is to have her breakfast in bed the next day, and perhaps her luncheon too, for that she herself is going to hunt up Lady Elfreda and have a stop put to all this nonsense. So Girlie resigns herself to a quiet day which she spends in studying her part in that extremely foolish play, "The Lady of Laxton."

Meanwhile Lady Elfreda has been having her own experiences, by no means so comfortable as those of her substitute. Mrs. Trenchard-Simpson is one of those underbred, snobbish, tyrannical women that are the curse of English social life and which this country has happily been spared. The family consists of Colonel Trenchard-Simpson, "a recently hyphenated auctioneer," his wife, duly described, and two obnoxious children. Staying with them is a young and handsome officer, Major Norris, who had been a clerk in the Colonel's office, but to whom the war had brought his opportunity, for he was a born soldier. "He had been twice wounded, had won some very high distinctions, had taken a course at the Staff College, and was now a professional soldier and a general officer to boot." Doubtless Lady Elfreda is a good actress, but she is hardly accustomed to her present rôle. There is a sort of assumption of equality about her that is very trying to her employer, and she makes herself far too agreeable to General Norris, which she does as a matter of course. But, disagreeable as is Mrs. Trenchard-Simpson, the experience has not lost its novelty, and when Pike appears the day after her arrival at The Laurels and urges her to return to her proper position, Lady Elfreda refuses, promising, however, to make all straight in a few days.

So time goes on. Montague Jupp's arrival is postponed from day to day, and when he does come his recollection of Lady

Elfreda proves to be so hazy that he never suspects the truth. The play comes off and is a ghastly failure. Girlie, who is entirely inaudible, collapses after the first act, the play can not go on, and the day is only saved by Montague Jupp throwing himself into the breach and giving a good one-man entertainment that not only appeases but delights the audience.

Girlie is such a wreck the next day that Lord Carabbas is sent for to London, and from that moment events march quickly to a wind-up. Lord Duckingfield has found her so unpretending that he has fallen in love with her and is not put off by learning her real position. Lady Elfreda has succumbed to the charm and worth of Major Norris and is not moved by either the wrath of her father or the discovery that her lover is the son of her grandfather's butler. "Her year in London with the V. A. D. had opened her eyes to the world and the things around her. She saw a chance of permanent escape from the stuffy circle in which she had been brought up." Norris gets an appointment in East Africa, Lady Elfreda marries him, her grandfather leaves her some money, and the career of The Adventurous Lady is justified. ("The Adventurous Lady." By J. C. Snaith. Appleton.)

THE TRIAL OF LONDON

"'YOU see, John, you're the last of us, and this shop has been in our family for a long while. . . . Did you never feel you'd like to come into the shop?'

"John glanced about the shop, at the assistants who were serving customers with tea and groceries. . . . . . .

"'No,' he said, shaking his head, 'I don't think I'd like it!'

"Uncle William considered for a few moments. Then he said: 'No, I thought you wouldn't care for it. Your da felt that way too. . . . All the same, there has to be shops, and there has to be people to look after that!'"

It was this same grocery-shop in Ballyards which supported John MacDermott and his widowed mother. But John remained firm in his decision not to go into the shop, and presently made up his mind that what he wanted to do was to go to London and become a famous author. An unfortunate, seriocomic love affair with a girl in Belfast made him resolve to follow Mercutio's advice: "If love be rough with you, be rough with love!"

So to London he went, and on his very first day there, lunching in a coffee-house, he sat opposite—another girl.

"She looked up, and their eyes met. . . . . .

"'What lovely eyes she has,' John said o himself. . . . . . .

"She stood up . . . and prepared to eave the restaurant, and he saw again that her eyes were very beautiful — blue yes that had a dark look in them; and he said to himself that a woman who had beautiful eyes had everything. . . . She moved away . . . and he saw that she had eft her letter lying on the table. He leaned over and picked it up, reading the name written on the envelop, *Miss Eleanor Moore*. He got up and hurried after her. . . . . . .

"'Excuse me,' he said. 'I think you eft this letter behind you.'"

That was the way it began; and but for ohn's determination it might have ended here. But John went back to the restaurant that same day for tea, and there he saw her again. He managed to sit at her

Veteran Indianas
MOTOR INDIANA TRUCKS
INDIANA

MOTOR INDIANA TRUCKS

Capacities: 1¼, 2, 2½, 3½ and 5 Tons

The most remarkable book on truck performance ever compiled. Write for it.

These 85 Records Prove Indiana Supremacy

HERE in this book, "Veteran INDIANAS," is proof that everything we say INDIANA Trucks *will* do for you, INDIANA Trucks have done for others. Millions of miles of steady, profit-paying work is recorded, typical performance records of 85 INDIANA Trucks, some of which have worked as long as ten years. Many of them have run 100,000 miles or more—and they are running today, bettering their already remarkable performance records.

This is the most unusual book on truck performance ever compiled. In its pages are proofs of the supremacy of INDIANA Trucks—the expressions of satisfaction, accomplishments, work *done* with INDIANA Trucks—told by the owners themselves.

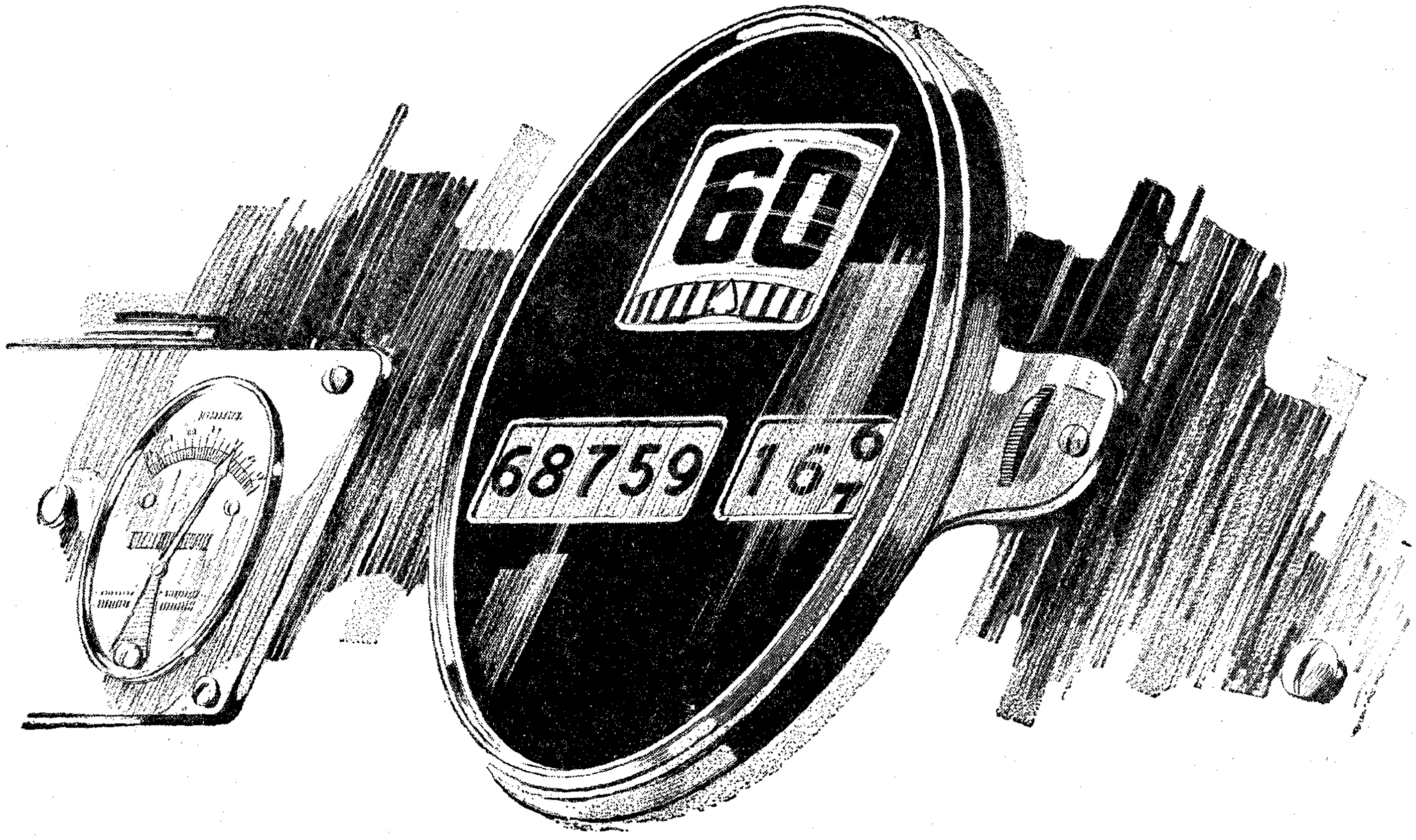
Could there be any better proof of the ability of a truck to perform continuously and economically, year after year, than these performance records of INDIANA Trucks over a period of ten years?

Less mature truck builders make promises—but INDIANA records of performance are the proof.

Write at once for your copy of "Veteran INDIANAS." It will assist you in the selection of the right truck for your business.

INDIANA TRUCK CORPORATION
Founded 1898
2001 Indiana Avenue, Marion, Indiana
Branches and Parts Depots:
CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON PITTSBURGH
ATLANTA KANSAS CITY JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
SAN FRANCISCO
Distributors in all Principal Cities

INDIANA TRUCKS
The Highway Freighters



TIMKEN
TAPERED ROLLER BEARINGS

Whiz!

No matter how high the road speed or how long the run, actual conditions won't approach the tests Timken Bearings have to stand in the Timken testing laboratory.

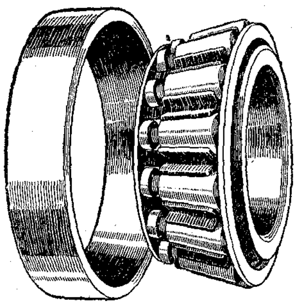
Bearings taken at random for laboratory test are run hundreds of millions of revolutions at bearing speeds equivalent to a hundred miles an hour and more, yet show only slight wear of cups, cones, and rollers.

Timken taper provides for take-up so that all its life the bearing can be kept brand new. Proper functioning, even at highest road speeds, is assured by the adequate margin of safety provided by Timken engineers. And they supervise and approve *every* installation.

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO., Canton, O.
Plants manufacturing complete bearings at
Canton, O.; Columbus, O.; Birmingham, Eng.; Paris, France
General Offices, Steel, Rolling and Tube Mills, Canton, Ohio

Timken Tapered Roller Bearings for Passenger Cars, Trucks, Trailers, Tractors, Farm Implements, Machinery, and Industrial Appliances

At Points of Hard Service



Timken Tapered Roller Bearings are used in the great majority of automotive vehicles at points of hard service:

Transmission Pinion Shaft
Front Wheels Differential
Rear Wheels Steering Knuckle
Rear Axle Gears—Worm Gear, Internal Gear, Bevel, and Double Reduction.

This leadership is established on the tapered principle of design, quality of manufacture, performance on the road, and service to the automotive industry.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

Continued

table, and after a few clumsy preliminaries with an illustrated paper:

"'Miss Moore,' he said, 'I wish you would be friends with me!'

"She gave a little gasp, and rose hurriedly from her seat.

"'Miss Moore!' he said appealingly.

"'I don't know you,' she replied, hurrying away.

Distrest but undaunted, the energetic John followed her to the office building where she was employed, and was nearly kicked out of the place by an irate liftman. "Every day for a fortnight he went to lunch in the teashop where he had first seen her, and in the evening he would hang about the entrance to the offices where she was employed; but he did not see her either there or in the tea-shop, and when a fortnight of disappointment had gone by he concluded that he would never see her again. . . . If only she had listened to him! He was certain he could have persuaded her to 'go out' with him. He had only to tell her that he loved her, and she would realize that a man who could fall in love with her so immediately as he had done must be acceptable!"

John, you see, was very young, and equally conceited.

While pursuing Eleanor, he was having various experiences in newspaper offices, and writing a novel. At last, thanks to a ournalist friend named Hinde, he got a ob on *The Daily Sensation.*

Mr. Clotworthy (the editor) spoke very sharply to him.

"'You understand,' he said, 'that you're here to write what we want you to write. . . . If you start any of your caperng about Truth and reforming the world, 'll fire you into the street the minute I atch you at it. You're here to interest people.' . . . . . ."

Two days later, owing to the illness of he musical critic, John, who scarcely knew one note from another, was sent to attend concert. It was his first important job, nd he was interested in it—until he saw Eleanor in a box, whereupon he forgot the newspaper and the concert and everything lse, and followed her home, hanging on to he back of the cab. This time he did manage to speak to her despite her protests.

"'Let me tell you about myself!' he pleaded.

"'I don't want to hear about you. . . . only want you to go away!'

"'I know that, dearest, but just let me tell you this. My name is John MacDermott! . . . . . .'

"'I don't care what your name is,' she interrupted. 'It doesn't interest me in he least! . . . . . .'

"'But it will, Eleanor, darling. When ou're married to me! . . . . . .'

"She burst out laughing. 'I think ou're mad,' she said."

But tho she protested, John persisted. He talked and pleaded and insisted, and t last he had his way, and "The Foolish Lovers" were married. Needless to say, ohn had lost his job on *The Daily Sensation*, but his friend Hinde again coming to is assistance, he managed to sell some rticles, while a couple of vaudeville performers who lodged in the same house with him asked him to write a sketch for them. Several publishers had rejected his novel, ut presently he sent it to Mr. Claude anissary, the "Progressive Publisher," who ccepted it—on certain conditions. "'Idealism was not very popular,' he said, 'but, thank God, he was an idealist. He believed in Art *and* Literature *and* Beauty. . . . He could not offer any payment in advance on account of royalties, . . . for the conditions with which an enlightened publisher who tried to preserve his ideals intact had to contend were truly appalling."

But he brought out the book, and a tragedy John had written between times was produced by an Art Theater; but the principal source of supplies continued to be the money Uncle William sent him from the shop. And then—then Eleanor went on strike.

She had a baby now, a son born in the old house at Ballyards, and John had a job which took him to Fleet Street in the evening and kept him there until the middle of the night, writing head-lines and cross-headings for the next day's *Sensation*, and cutting down the work of the outside staff. And when he went down to Ballyards to bring Eleanor back to London she refused to come.

"'I want to stay here. . . . I've always wanted comfort and quietness, and I've got it here. I don't want to go back to the misery of London . . . always wondering whether we shall have enough money to pay our bills, and you out half the night. . . . Your uncle is getting old and needs help, and I'll be much happier here than in London. . . . . . .'

"'Give up writing! . . . . . .'

"'You'll be able to do some writing here if you want to. . . . I'll help you!'

"'The thing's absurd! . . . . . .'

"'I'm not going to give in. . . . You're asking me to come back here where everybody knows me and knows what I went out to do, and you're asking me to admit to them that I've failed! . . If you cared for me . . . you'd be glad to fight with me . . . and struggle! . . . . . .'

"'Yes, I am prepared to fight with you; . . . but I'm not going to take risks with the baby. . . . Do you think I'm going to let my child go without things to feed your pride? . . . It isn't necessary for you to go back to the *Sensation* office—you can stay here and help Uncle William!

"'Become a grocer! . . . . . .'

"'Why not? Isn't it better to be a good grocer than a bad novelist?'"

But John wouldn't give in, and Eleanor wouldn't give in, and so presently John went back to London alone. And there his second book was brought out by the "Progressive Publisher."

"He had written a tragedy that was dead. He had written a novel that was dead. This second novel . . . in a little while it, too, would be dead. Perhaps it was dead already. Perhaps it had never been alive. He had written a music-hall sketch . . . that lived. He had done no work other than his subediting. . . . . . .

"He wrote to Eleanor that night, telling her that he would capitulate. . . . In the morning there was a letter from Eleanor. She could hold out no longer. If he would come and fetch her and the little John she would do whatever he asked of her."

So each of Mr. St. John Ervine's "Foolish Lovers" gave way. But John went back to Ballyards and the grocery business—went back just in time to save the old shop, which had been in the family for generations, from falling into the hands of a rival concern, which threatened to undersell the MacDermotts until their trade was gone, unless they sold out. Uncle William was too old to fight, but John—

"By the Hokey O," he exclaimed, "there's a romance at the end of it all!" ("The Foolish Lovers." By St. John Ervine. Macmillan.)

The Parker
"Press-the-Button"

PARKER LUCKY CURVE PEN
PARKER LUCKY CURVE PEN
Self-Filling mechanism makes the Parker leak-proof

A Pen with a Personality

THE "Lucky Curve" of the Parker Fountain Pen controls the ink supply and insures a smooth, blotless flow that is a positive aid to good penmanship and facile expression.

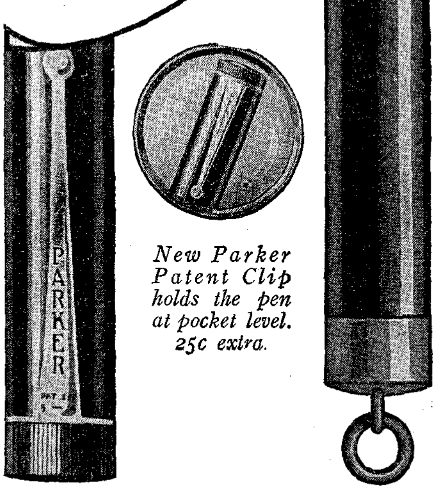
Your Parker can't leak in the pocket either, because it's Safety-Sealed—no holes in the wall. Hands and clothes are safe from ink spots.

A pen like this is worth keeping so we provide the new Parker Patent Clip that fits like a washer and holds the pen securely at pocket level. Costs only 25c extra and the protection is worth it.

Sold under guarantee and on a service basis by more than 20,000 dealers.

The Parker Pen Company
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

New York Singer Bldg.
Boston 315 Washington
Chicago 36 W. Randolph
San Francisco Wells Fargo Bldg.


PARKER
New Parker Patent Clip holds the pen at pocket level. 25c extra.

No. 24 $4.00
No. 66 $4.50

PARKER
LUCKY-CURVE
SAFETY-SEALED
Fountain Pens

One of the great Switchboards of a Metropolitan Central Power Station.

Central Power Stations—The Modern Prime Movers of Industry

FACTORY executives are beginning to recognize the isolated steam plant as a possible source of waste. They have learned to buy power at wholesale because they are economists. And because they are also specialists, they have come to regard the generation of power as a separate industry in which many great organizations have grown up and attained a proficiency not to be equalled by the manufacturer whose chief energies are centered upon his own specialized needs.

▽ ▽ ▽

Central Station Service is the outgrowth of the economic trend toward centralization as a means of productive efficiency and cost restriction. Nowadays all industrial enterprises thrive in accordance with their application of this basic economic motive to their manufacturing and distributing processes.

And the central power station solves the fundamental operating problem of industry—*the economical source of power* adding thereto the innumerable conveniences and advantages of electricity generated outside of the plant; no fuel perplexities, no shut-down contingencies, no engine room responsibilities to distract executives from their special interests.

Habirshaw has grown up with the power generating industry. Today, in hundreds of great central stations, Habirshaw cables carry tremendous currents from whirring dynamo to industrial and community centers for light, heat and power, contributing to the prime demand of central station service, *the economical transmission of electrical power.*

▽

In Habirshaw laboratories, constant research adds new inventions and discoveries to the steady march of electrical progress, while Habirshaw plants consistently achieve new economies of cost by organization and volume production. And this in turn is augmented by the economies of distribution through the Western Electric Company whose great warehousing and sales organization reaches every active market of the United States.

Central station, and traction executives, architects, electrical engineers, contractors, and dealers know that anything electrical is reliably safeguarded against service failures when it is, "wired with Habirshaw."

Habirshaw Wire Manufactured by
Habirshaw Electric Cable Co.
Incorporated
Yonkers, New York

Habirshaw Wire Distributed by
Western Electric Company
Incorporated
Offices in All Principal Cities

HABIRSHAW
"Proven by the test of time"
Insulated Wire & Cable
Plus Western Electric Company's Service

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

WHO KILLED JOHN BRAKE?

CHIEF among the characters in a small English cathedral town are Dr. Mark Ransford, a man of about forty, and his two wards, Dick and Mary Bewery, young people of about seventeen and nineteen. No one knows exactly who these young people are—they don't know themselves; but it is now some years since Dr. Ransford, then a young man, first settled at Wrychester, where he soon made a reputation for himself and was much liked. He said the children were those of an old friend and that he was their guardian, and this sufficed for the kindly neighbors. Other members of the little cathedral town circle are Mr. and Mrs. Folliot, and the latter's son, Sackville Bonham, a youth beginning to incline strongly toward Mary Bewery. Mrs. Folliot is an important person in Wrychester, rich, good-natured, and benevolent, but considered by some as both meddlesome and autocratic. Mr. Folliot, as often happens in such cases, is something of a nonentity, a constant churchgoer and a great lover of flowers, to the cultivation of which he devotes most of his time. Then there are Simpson Harker, a retired detective, tho no one knows it; Mr. Campany, the cathedral librarian; Mrs. Deramore, a local gossip; and a number of lesser personages such as are to be found in a small country town. This particular one is the small cathedral town of Wrychester, in a corner of England which Mr. J. S. Fletcher has selected as the scene of his story, "The Paradise Mystery" (Knopf).

Time goes on, and at the opening of the story Mary is asking questions concerning her history. Pemberton Bryce, the doctor's assistant, wants to marry her, and the doctor suddenly realizes that he is in love with her himself. He has never really liked his assistant, and when the latter asks his permission to pay his addresses to Mary he not only refuses, but dismisses him from his position.

On the very morning of this occurrence there is a knock at the surgery door, and on opening it Bryce finds an elderly man with a worn face and nervous manner who asks for Dr. Ransford. The assistant says the doctor is not in and has probably gone to the deanery, to which there is a short cut through the cathedral and across an old courtyard full of trees and old tombs which is called Paradise. The man departs in search of the doctor, and a few minutes later Bryce, following him on his way to his rooms, sees Ransford just leaving the cathedral with a very pale face, and immediately surmises that he and the stranger have met. As Bryce starts to cross the enclosure a man in the dress of a mason comes running to him and tells him a man has just fallen, or rather been flung, from a doorway in the clearstory which opens upon a stairway, now in ruins, that formerly led from the clearstory to the enclosure called Paradise. On being questioned the mason says he is sure the man was pushed out, for he saw a hand, evidently that of a gentleman, with a black sleeve and white cuff laid upon the victim's arm.

Bryce hurries to the spot, finds the man dead, and, recognizing him as the stranger who had that morning inquired for the doctor, sends the mason for the police, and hastily going through the man's pockets abstracts all his papers, hoping to find something that may incriminate Dr. Ransrd. Investigation shows the name of the ranger to be John Braden, who had arved at the inn on the previous day in ompany with another man who, however, ad never seen him before their meeting in e train. Mr. Folliot says he saw the ranger in the cathedral when he went in r the morning service, just before ten clock, and that he saw him go up the side stair to the clearstory. It had been the stroke of ten when Bryce had seen ansford hurrying out of the west porch. hat had been done in the interval?

The case excites so much interest that fore long half a dozen people, outside of e official investigators, are following out eories of their own and trying to square em with facts.

First among these is Pemberton Bryce, ho would be glad to fasten the crime on e doctor on account of his opposition to s (Bryce's) attentions to Mary Bewery. ansford evidently knows something of the an but volunteers no information con-rning him. This looks suspicious, but en the most unsophisticated reader knows e doctor to be innocent, so that theory ay be dismissed. At the same time it is ing to Bryce's persistent investigations at certain facts come to light that may summarized as follows. The dead man John Brake, father of Richard and Mary wery, and an old friend of Ransford's. ey had both been in love with pretty ary Bewery, governess in the family of Vicar of Barthorpe, and Brake had been successful suitor. A few years later, ake, who was a bank manager, had been ested for stealing the bank's money and ndemned to ten years' penal servitude; was said at the time that he had some planation, but it was swept aside and a avy sentence imposed.

As the days go on further developments cur. There is in the town a mason by name of Collishaw, who has let fall ne remarks to the effect that he knows nething about Brake's death, but on ther inquiry he shuts up, giving the pression that he has been "squared." is man is found at noon one day, in the radise enclosure, dead, with the remains his dinner by his side and a box of digese pills in his pocket, with the inscrip-n, "one after meals," and these pills, in e of which no doubt poison has been ministered, have been prescribed and de up by Dr. Ransford.

Things seem to be playing into Bryce's nds, but further investigation brings w light upon the case and some of his ories are entirely upset. Simpson rker, the retired detective, conducts an uiry of his own which shows that John ake had no idea that Ransford lived in ychester when he left London for that vn; that he had refunded to the bank, h interest, the money which had been bezzled; that he had never had one ny of that money himself, and that his ject in coming to Wrychester was to find o men, by name Wraye and Flood, who, had reason to believe, lived in the inity.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Fol- detaches himself from his roses and takes and in the business, offering a reward a thousand pounds for information rela-e to the deaths of Brake and Collishaw, d Dr. Ransford offers another of five ndred for the same purpose. Meanile things are slowly coming to a head. ex-convict appears who knew Brake and object of his visit to Wrychester, and it is who gives Bryce the clue which ables him to uncover the mystery. Both aye and Flood are living quietly in Wry-

AMERICAN SHEET & TIN PLATE CO
APOLLO ROOFING
PITTSBURGH
KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL

KEYSTONE
COPPER STEEL

BUILDING protection at its best is secured by using KEYSTONE Copper Steel—the economical building material. This time-tested alloy increases the *wearing quality* of all forms of sheet metal construction.

KEYSTONE Copper Steel gives universal satisfaction for roofing and siding purposes. It assures the user two important economies—years of added service, and a considerable initial saving in time and labor by reason of its general adaptability and ease of application.

The stamina of the copper-steel alloy to effectively resist the corrosive action of the elements has been proved under stress of *actual weather and service* conditions in all parts of the country. It is proof against lightning and fire. Each sheet of genuine copper steel bears the KEYSTONE trade-mark. Send for descriptive literature.

KEYSTONE
Rust-Resisting COPPER STEEL

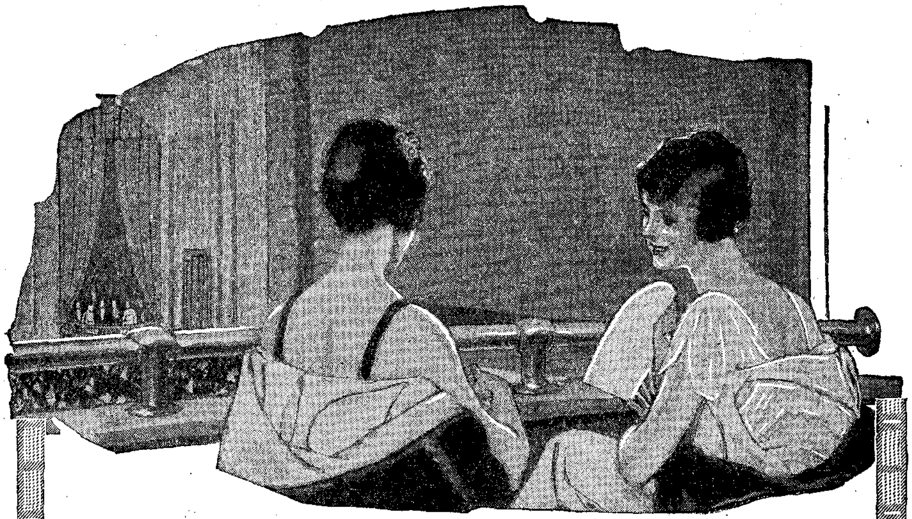
Apollo
GALVANIZED SHEETS
Recognized as the standard of quality since 1884. APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets are unequaled for Culverts, Flumes, Tanks, Roofing, Siding, Spouting, Cornices and all forms of exposed sheet metal work. Write today for our Apollo booklet.

ROOFING TIN
Carefully manufactured in every detail—grades up to 40 pounds coating.

APOLLO ROOFING PITTSBURGH
KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL

Black
SHEET PRODUCTS
Stove and Range Sheets, Special Sheets for Stamping, Automobile Sheets, Deep Drawing Sheets, Electrical Sheets, Corrugated Sheets, Show Card Stock, Japanning and Enameling Stock, Barrel and Keg Stock, Ceiling Sheets, etc., etc.

Manufactured by AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*



"I Drive Our Car All Winter Because---It's Easy to Start with WASCO Heating the Garage"

"NO waits, no delays when we want to go to the theatre, shopping, to catch a train. Our car starts the same as in summer, because we have a WASCO Garage Heating System."

"We never have any frozen radiators or cracked water jackets,---our engine always has plenty of power, and we don't have any of the troubles that our neighbors have who do not heat their garages."

Heat your garage with a self-regulating WASCO. A complete hot water system with pipe and fittings. Any handy man can set it up---no expensive steam-fitter necessary. It burns but a few cents worth of coal a day---less than street car fare.

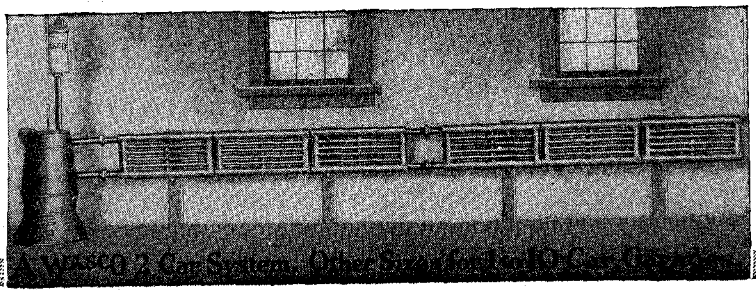
Write for catalog that illustrates and explains the fuel economy and automatic temperature regulation of WASCO.

W. A. SCHLEIT MFG. CO., INC.,
18 Eastwood Station, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Originators of special heating systems for garages.

WASCO is also used for heating offices, stores, cottages, etc.

WASCO
GARAGE HEATING SYSTEM
READY-TO-SET-UP



chester, and they are the men who reap
the benefit of Brake's wrong-doing, leavi
him to suffer for it. The first of these m
is Mr. Folliot and the second is Fladga
the verger of the cathedral, a man reco
mended by Folliot for the post, and he
is that is responsible for Brake's death t
he did not push him through the do
Brake had seen the verger in the clearsto
there had been a struggle, and Brake h
fallen and slipt through the door in sp
of the hand stretched out to save him.

THE DEACON'S MONEY

DEACON WABBLES was a man w
to his wife, "was not only the b
and first of men, but with so much of
ethereal in his composition that he seen
not so entirely human as heavenly. .

So we are introduced to an episode
the lives of "The Elder's People" (Hough
Mifflin Company), which Mrs. Har
Prescott Spofford has set forth in a
lection of some dozen tales, redolent of
atmosphere of New England and full
the spicy individuality of its inhabitant

The deacon's integrity is so well kn
that he is entrusted with the parish fu
but alas! his bookkeeping is faulty,
memory not of the best, and his hear
warm that he has never been able to
by any money as long as others are
want. Consequently, at the opening of
story called "Miss Mahala's Miracle" M
Wabbles awakes in the early morning li
to find her husband sitting at the old se
tary, "his gray hair erect and shining
a crown, as he went over some papers,
ing to decipher them in the gleam, and
trying to understand how two and
should make three instead of five, and
make out if by possibility he did not
the parish so much as he had feared."
the anxious inquiries of his wife he has
this to say:

"It's jes' here. I kind o' rekelek I
the perrish money away, I do' know wh
And, anyway, it ain't there. I was
hopes I could make it out from what I
till it turned up. But I can't. An' r
all to wunst Elder and Deacon Hardin'
them wants it for the bell they're be'n
tin' on 'ith Miss Mahaly's help, an'
fence roun' the buryin'-ground—"

There is grief and anxiety in the l
household. The poor deacon is in des
"'It's trust funds, Drusy. An' the
gone. And I ain't got enough o' my
to square up. If I can't find 'em—
mother, them children o' ourn'll com
disgrace! Folks'll p'int to 'em an'
their father—mother, I ain't took an
that money! Don't you believe
Drusy?'"

But the money can not be found,
Elder Perry, who was chanting a psaln
the hill-side as he sees the sunrise, is bro
back to earth by the appearance of the
collector and Deacon Harding, who l
come to talk over the situation with
and who are moved by less spiritual
tives than those which govern the el
conduct.

"'There ain't no good o' hushin' it
said Deacon Harding, after the prelimi
conversation; 'truth will out. The m
was trusted to Deacon Wabbles, and i
can't perduce it, where is it?'

"'Oh, he will produce it in time, I
sure,' replied the elder. 'The deacon

›e a little confused. And he's slow. He'll ·lear it all up.'

"'So you said, Elder, three months ago. Ie's had time.'

"'Eyther he's got the money, or he's pent it,' said Cyrus Thomas, rattling the ›ennies in his pockets. ''T seems ter me omethin' orter be done. It's bringin' re- ›roach upon the meetin'. . . . . . .'

"'The Lord loves a merciful man,' said he Elder. 'If the case were reversed and ither of us in straits, Deacon Wabbles rould be long-suffering. I think we'd ·etter wait.'"

And then, when things are at this dead- ›ck, Miss Mahala enters upon the scene.

"Miss Mahala had long since become a ersonage in the settlement. She had ought her small place with what was left f her father's property, and she had sowed nd threshed and grown brown as a berry nd spare as a tree's stem. She sold eggs, erbs, snake-skins, curious fungi; she lived n next to nothing, and she saved now and ıen a dollar. When she should have saved hundred dollars, she used to think, she ould have a little all-sorts shop. 'At last had a hunderd dollars. A hunderd dol- ·rs ain't much, prob'bly, ter the eyes that ›es all the gold of the 'arth . . . but 'twas sight to me. An' then—that's the way ıin's happens—my uncle over to Stowe ɔ an'—passed away—an' lef' me—a com- ›ble competency. An' there I was 'ith that ı' the hunderd dollars too. . . . But I n't ever spent my interess money, and ve got it where I kin lay my hand on it ıy minute.'"

And then Miss Mahala tells Elder Perry ıd his wife her plan for the relief of Deacon 'abbles.

"'I'm thinkin' o' visitin' there bimeby ıd a-slipping that money unner some ıpers in his sekertary, or inter some ›ok, and ast Mis' Wabbles ef she's looked ·erywhere and in amongst them papers. eacon won't never sense it. He'll think › left it there! You see he's all mixed. . . . I guess his scan'alizers'll be took ›ack w'en he comes out atop, 'ith that oney.'

"'But yoou'll lose it—all that money,' -the elder's meager salary giving the sum phenomenal weight.

"'Calkerlate to. In a good cause.'

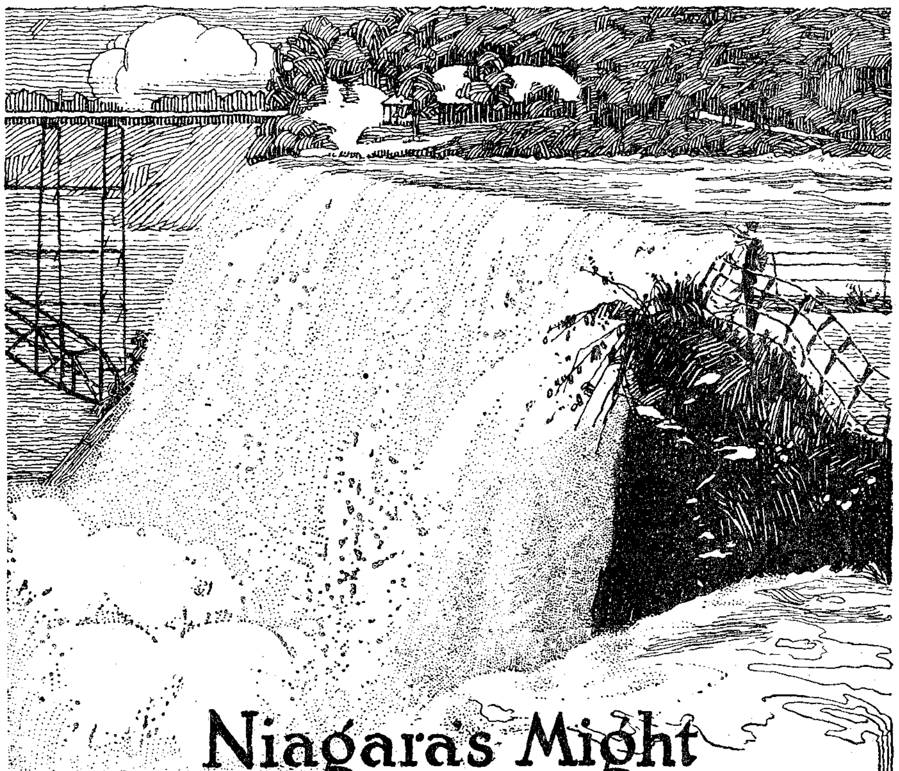
"'How good you are, Miss Mahala!'"

And Miss Mahala is as good as her word. ıe goes over to the Deacon's, slips the lls into "Scott's Commentaries," and, the ·acon coming in at the moment, suggests him the possibility of his having put the oney in some book. He can not recall ›ing so, but falls in with Miss Mahala's an of looking through the books and soon ·mes across the bills. Then he begins to member that he had put them there on ·e day when he was nearly stunned by a ll on the ice, and had entirely forgotten , and great is the rejoicing in the family.

"'But Mis' Wabbles warn't noways sur- ·ized; she was as calm's a clock; 'twarn't ›thin' beyond her expectations that mer- ·les should come to pass for the deacon. . . an' the deacon happened ter run his ıgers over the leaves 'ithout thinkin', and ıere, if you'll believe it, was another set bills—the very bills, I s'pose, he'd put in ıere an' forgot where, through that fall o' s'n. . . . "It's a meracle," ses he. "It's meracle!" And he was gladder to think ıe Lord'd worked a wonder for him than › was to find the money. So I come vay!'

"'And left your money! And said ›thing!' exclaimed Mrs. Perry.

"'Certain. Jes' that. S'pose I'd take ıs meracle away from him?'"



Niagara's Might

The USL Battery comes to you Niagara-powered.

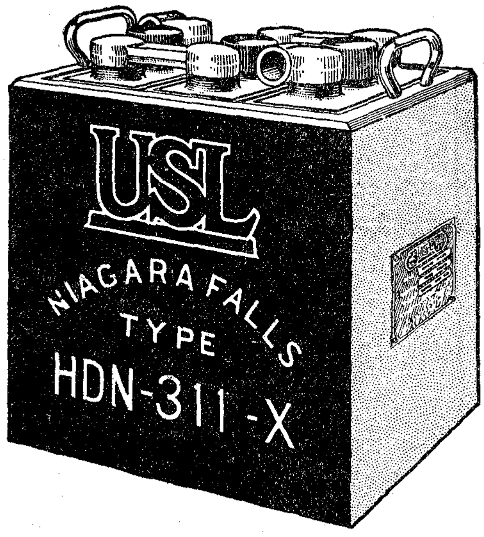
First, Niagara supplies the electrical energy for Machine-Pasting—the process that puts the *extra life* into USL Plates.

Then, more of this electrical energy from Niagara surges back and forth thru the Machine-Pasted Plates and "develops" their activity and work-capacity to top pitch.

After assembling the plates and completing the battery, we charge it with Niagara energy and finally "Dry-Charge" the battery to preserve it during shipment.

Thus the USL Battery comes to you with its Niagara energy unspent and its full life intact for your service.

U. S. Light & Heat Corporation
NIAGARA FALLS NEW YORK



1700 Golden Rule Service Stations are ready to repair your present battery honestly or fit your car with the correct size of NIAGARA-POWERED USL Battery.

ECONOMY FUSES

Cut annual fuse maintenance costs fully 80%

—as compared to the cost of protecting circuits with "one-time" fuses.

Do you know what you spend yearly for electrical protection? Call in your electrician—get the figures—they are four-fifths too high if you are using fuses which are discarded after operation.

An inexpensive Economy "Drop Out" Renewal Link, applied in a few minutes, makes a blown Economy Fuse as good as new. Nothing is discarded but the broken fuse strip which has operated. This makes possible the 80% cut in the cost of fusing.

Insist on Economy Fuses—approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories in all capacities—from 0 to 600 amperes in both 250 and 600 volts.

For sale by all leading electrical Jobbers and Dealers

Economy Fuse & Mfg. Co.
CHICAGO, U. S. A.
Economy Fuses also are made in Canada at Montreal

Let Us Send You this Suit

Made to your measure, payable after received

Perfect fit, fine goods and tailoring, $20 saving, *all guaranteed or no pay.* **Samples Free.** Every man wanting to dress well and save money should write at once for our beautiful free book of cloth samples and correct fashions, explaining everything. Write letter or postal, just say "Send me your samples" and get everything by return mail free. Important to every man. Write today sure.

PARK TAILORING COMPANY
Dept 466 Chicago, ILL

Better Light at ⅔ of the Old Cost

A mantle of pre-war quality, at the pre-war price! Usalyte and Lotolyt Mantles are unbreakable and, because of their extreme brilliance, 1-3 less gas will flood your rooms with light

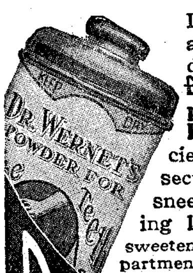
USALYTE Gas Mantles
In the Square Box with the Blue Label—10¢

LOTOLYT Gas Mantles
In the Distinctive Triangular Box—20¢

"The Lights That Live"
REMEMBER THE NAMES—TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

Usalytes sold at Woolworth, Kresge, Murphy, Evans and Rexall Stores. Lotolyts at Kresge's. Good dealers too. Or sent by us on receipt of price. Dept. 2 L

J.I.ROBIN & SONS *Inc*
130th St. and Park Ave
NEW YORK
Manufacturers of the Wonderful Usalyte Gas Heaters.



Keeps Dental Plates Firm

If your false teeth troubles are annoying, consult your dentist; **but to be instantly free from a loose dental plate, use Dr. Wernet's Powder.** Permits sufficient adhesion to hold plate secure. You eat, talk, laugh, sneeze without the plate coming loose. Mildly antiseptic, sweetens the breath. At drug or department stores. Wernet Dental Mfg. Co., 115 Beekman St., New York City.

30c, 60c and $1.00

DR. WERNET'S
POWDER FOR FALSE TEETH

A SICK CHILD'S MIND

NEITHER doctor nor nurse can properly care for a sick child without knowing what a child's mind is in health and how it is modified in disease. This is unequivocally asserted by Dr. A. Levinson, of Chicago, in an article on "The Psychology of the Sick Child," contributed to *Modern Medicine* (Chicago). For doctor and nurse have here to deal not only with some physical ailment, but also with a complicated nervous mechanism that has not had time to acquire balance or form habits. They can be successful only as they know the child's mind. The sick child who is cross, listless, and impossible to please is so because he is passing through a mental crisis, and he must be treated accordingly. It is the nurse's task to bridge over this crisis, to restore the normal functions of activity, imagination, fairness, and happiness. There is even reason to think, Dr. Levinson says, that each group of diseases has its own mental phenomena. He writes, in substance:

"The sick child differs from the well child not only physically, but also psychologically. Not all children react to disease in the same manner, nor do all diseases produce the same mental reaction in a given child, but, as a whole, there are certain psychological changes which take place in the sick child that are characteristic of practically all sick children and of nearly all the diseases to which they are subject.

"In order to understand the sick child, naturally one must know the healthy child. It is therefore pertinent to discuss first a few essential points in the psychology of the healthy child.

"The child's mental attitude is not fixt; it is constantly moving, continuously progressing. Certain mental peculiarities, however, are retained all through infancy and childhood, the following being the most constant:

"The normal child, from birth to adolescence, exhibits a more or less constant desire to do something. At times one wonders how it is possible for an infant, or for a child of three or four, to be active from early morning until late at night.

"Almost everything the child learns to do is acquired through imitation. The only function that the child does not acquire by imitation is that of eating, and it is possible that closer observation may reveal that even some aspects of the act of taking food are acquired by imitation.

"Although a strong imaginative sense survives in comparatively few adults, we find that all children, or at least all normal children, possess a remarkable power of imagination. The child is able to picture incidents in life that to our cold-blooded minds appear impossible. He hobnobs indiscriminately with prince and pauper. He revels in the art of every-day make-believe. He will pretend that he is his own father, mother, sister, or brother; that he is a dog or bear, a puffing steam-engine, and what not. Nothing is too good or too bad for him; nothing too big or too small. His breadth of imagination transforms everything.

"For years, nay, for centuries, peop
who crowned themselves with the titl
of philosophers and leaders have adv
cated as 'the truth' that men are bor
bad and that it is the function of religic
and education and the duty of teacher
priests, and political leaders to direct hu
manity to the right path; but if one lool
at matters squarely it must be concede
that the child not only likes fair play, bu
often fearlessly demands justice. To m
mind the search for justice and the lov
of righteousness is a strong characterist
of the normal, healthy child, which r
mains with him to the time he comes in
contact with the superficialities of civiliz
life.

"What is perhaps the most importar
healthy children are happy by natur
Children find cause for laughter at t
pettiest thing—a grimace, a shrug of t
shoulders, not because of the inherent f
in the object, but because the child its
bubbles over with energy and happiness

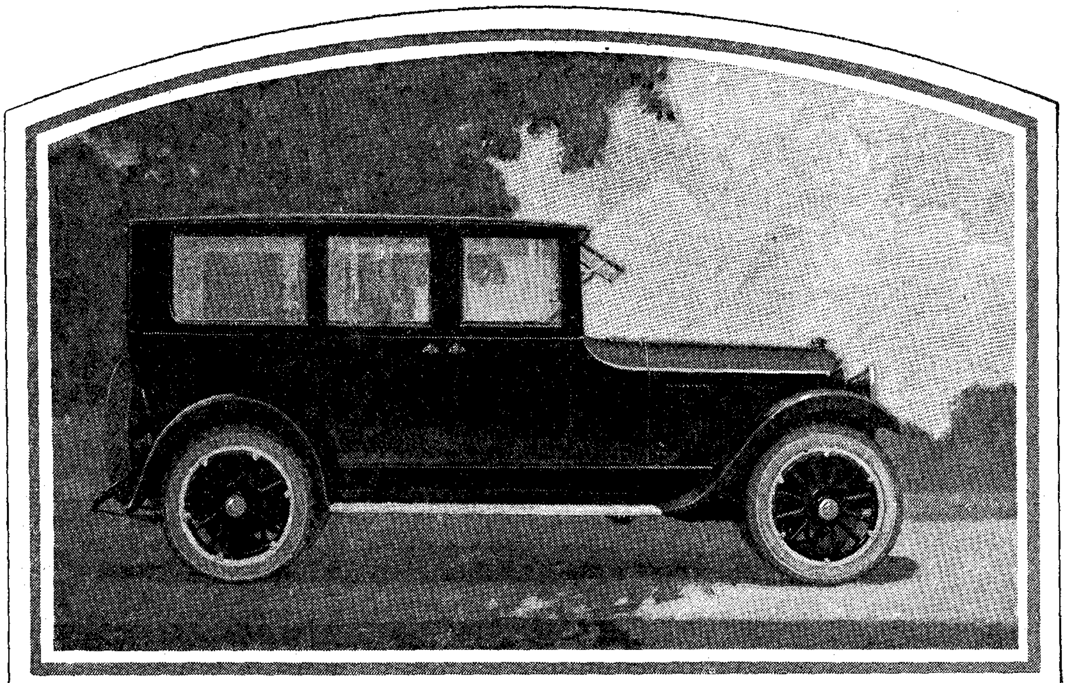
Now what happens when a child fa
ill? No matter how slightly ill he may b
all normal psychological characterist
either disappear or are perverted. Fev
uses up his surplus energy, so the si
child does not want to work; indeed,
can not work if he would; therefore
ceases to play, for play to the child is b
another form of work. The writer goes c

"A sick child soon loses cognizance
its surroundings. In sickness even adu
center most of their thoughts on the
selves, a tendency, however, which is r
so marked in adults as in children. M
children, although they do not want
be left alone when sick, can not bear
have their parents or nurses do anythi
in their presence that would call for
expression of imitation; in fact, attem
to please often bore or even anger the si
child. You can not teach a sick chi
You can not even attract its attention
anything outside of its sickness.

"Although two properties, activity a
imitation, are notably absent in the si
child, the power of imagination is stron
than usual and is directed along mor
channels in time of illness. The fairies g
way to witches and sunshine to stor
Of all the stories he has heard during
life, only fragments return during his si
ness. The wise man the king has orde
killed does not reappear as an angel
dove to bring happiness to the wor
The princess does not return to her lov
In effect, imagination becomes halluci
tion and justice is turned into injustice.

"As for happiness, it is self-understo
that the sick child can not be hap
With the one exception [of tuberculos
disease exerts on the patient a depressi
effect, which is doubly noticeable in t
young. The child drops his head do
on the pillow, and he does not dare to ra
it, as if he were afraid that something wo
befall him if he did.

"At times it may seem as if the pati
were contented, but the expression of
face tells a different story. The happin
that lights up the face of the normal ch
disappears and an expression of sadn
takes its place. It is not merely p
that robs the child of his happiness; it
the sick feeling, the lack of confidence



ANNOUNCING A NEW PAIGE SEDAN

THE newest member of the Paige enclosed car group is a seven passenger Sedan mounted on the Six-66 chassis. Thus we combine an exquisitely beautiful body design, a motor that is capable of seventy-five miles per hour, and a chassis that expresses the last word in strictly modern engineering.

The current line of enclosed models is unusually complete and no finer examples of coachwork can be found on the American or European markets. It will prove both pleasant and profitable, we believe, if you will view these latest creations of the Paige Designing Staff.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, *Michigan*
Manufacturers of Paige Motor Cars and Motor Trucks

PAIGE

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CAR IN AMERICA

How would readers of
The Literary Digest
advertise
Grape-Nuts

Probably they would state that Grape-Nuts is an ideal food for brain workers, since it is rich in nourishing and sustaining qualities, easy to digest, and pleasing to taste.

Then the following reasons would be given

Grape-Nuts contains all the choice nutriment of wheat and malted barley, blended and baked to the right degree.

Its delicately sweet flavor is developed from the grains in the making—*no added sweetening is necessary.*

There is no waste to Grape-Nuts—the ready-to-eat cereal—and the price is moderate.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Inc.,
Battle Creek, Michigan.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

himself, the absence of healthy imagination, and the loss of the prevailing sense of justice that robs the child of his happiness and fills him with gloom.

"Can a knowledge of the psychology of the sick child be utilized in practise? There can be no doubt that a knowledge of the child's attitude can and should be utilized by the physician, nurse, and social worker, and that without a knowledge of the psychological peculiarities of both the healthy and sick child, it is hardly possible properly to attend a sick child. The child is motivated not from stored-up energy, but from sense impressions, from imaginings, and unless it is realized that in treating sick children one is dealing with a shifting pathology which has taken the place of a constantly changing physiology; he is helpless in the face of any ailment in the child, be it pneumonia or a hangnail.

"What is true of the physician is doubly true of the nurse. The nurse is put in charge of a sick child not only to administe medicine, but, also, to feed the child, t make him comfortable, and to do every thing she can to help him on the way t recovery. In order to obtain these results the nurse has to take the place of th mother—a very difficult position to fill for, no matter how good the nurse may be she will have to go far to be as good a the mother, and no matter how kind sh may be, she will have to exert every effor to be as kind as the mother. The nurs must realize that the child who acts cros and peevish during illness has not alway been so. She must realize that the chil who now seems too lazy to do anything fo himself, and who demands that she d everything for him, at one time worke like a little beaver merely for the sake o working. She should also know that th child to whom no toys are now acceptabl at one time spent hour after hour in playin with a jagged stick, a broken doll, a legles chair. The nurse must realize that th child is passing not only through a physica crisis, but also through a mental one, an she should therefore make it her duty t help the little patient pass through th ordeal before him in as quiet and peacefu a manner as possible. To be a nurse fo any patient requires a great deal of patience; to be a children's nurse, one mus have limitless patience, superhuman endurance, and heavenly kindness.

"The change in the mental attitude c the sick child is doubly pronounced if th child is at the hospital. In addition to th disease itself, which tortures the little patient, several other factors add to its distress: the change of surroundings, th sight of strange faces, the shock of bein away from mother and father. If the nurs understands the mental attitude of th sick child, she cannot help but act th part of the mother during the child's sta at the hospital. She should make th hospital atmosphere as homelike as possible; she should help the child bridge ove the mental crises that confront him; sh should employ all means possible to restor to the child the normal psychological functions that characterize him in time c health—activity, imagination, love for justice, and happiness.

"Just as the physician and nurse mus understand the psychology of the sic child, so must the social worker. Any attempt at relief, material or moral, mad tactlessly may jar the child, may aggravat mental attitude, and put the social rker in the undesirable class as far as child is concerned. It is therefore essary for the social worker to under-nd the soul of the child and the mental is of the sick child.

'The psychology of the sick child is a ile and practical field for study. In-tigation along this line will bring to it a great deal in the symptomatology l, subsequently, in the treatment of various diseases of childhood; for there much to indicate that each group of eases carries with it special psychological nomena."

3ETTER CROPS FROM THICKLY PLANTED COTTON

'OTTON will bear better when the plants are crowded together thickly the field than when they are thinly ced. This result, which runs directly trary to old ideas and practises, has n thoroughly established by tests at ious State experiment stations, and k spacing is strongly advocated by the ted States Department of Agriculture, are told by a writer in *Export American ustries* (New York). We are informed in their comments on the reports of eriment stations some of the agricul-l journals, while advising planters to pt the thick-spacing system, state their ef that the old system has become so oughly established that its overthrow be difficult. That there may be a per understanding of the scientific prin-e on which the thick-spacing method is d, department specialists have at-pted to make that clear in a statement issued. The writer continues:

Cotton produces more lint when it is k in rows than when it is thin in rows use of a somewhat unusual branching acteristic. The cotton-plant puts out kinds of branches — short, lateral ches that bear fruit and long, heavy, etative branches that are, in effect, sec-ary stalks. These vegetative branches lly put out lateral fruit branches, but require a long season in which to do it. ler adverse conditions, such as drought oll-weevil infestation, they do not pro-e cotton, because their fruiting season is ate that the adverse condition, what-it may be, frustrates it.

If cotton is sufficiently thick in the , the plants put out only fruiting iches. There is no room for the vege-ve branches to grow. Therefore mere it growth is restricted and the vitality he plant goes largely into lint produc-. The result is that the bolls are put and mature much earlier and more pro-ly than when the plants are far apart, boll-weevil and drought injury are imized.

Cotton persists in growing thick in the , no matter how sparsely the original its may be spaced. Each vegetative ich or secondary stalk is essentially a stalk of cotton. It grows on the same -stalk, but it takes up as much space, uch moisture, and as much soil nutri-as if it were a separate plant. Experi-its conducted several years by the De-ment of Agriculture showed that cotton e feet apart is in effect just as close to-ier as cotton three inches apart—that say, when the cotton is spaced three

Two Home Blessings You'll Never Part With

Are Wife and Baby

You'd do anything possible for their comfort; for their health; for their protection. Of course you would—unless you *forgot*.

Don't put off investigating the

INTERNATIONAL ONEPIPE HEATER

Once you know how much comfort a Onepipe will bring to your home thru the long winter evening; once you appreciate the benefit of an evenly heated home, with clean moist air circulating thru all the rooms; once you realize the feeling of safety with the fire menace of stoves removed, you will decide like thousands of others not to go thru another winter without it.

For an International Onepipe provides steady, *even* warmth, all the time, thruout the *entire* house. Let the kiddies scamper thru the halls, play about on the floor—no matter—they're warm and *safe*.

An International Onepipe Heater is *remarkably economical* too. Its makers have been studying and building heating apparatus for almost seventy-five years. The lines of Steam and Hot Water Boilers as well as Warm Air Furnaces and Onepipe Heaters made under the registered trade mark "INTERNATIONAL" are recognized as of the highest grade both in design and workmanship.

It is actually more economical to warm your entire home with this heater than to heat only spots of it with stoves. You don't have to be a heating expert to understand this. Our catalog explains it in simple terms, easily understood.

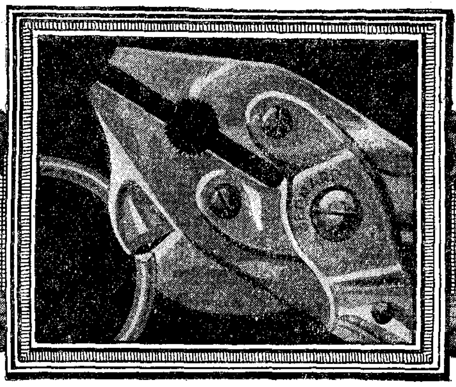
Send for Illustrated Catalog

We include chart and question blank which, when filled out and returned, enable our engineers to give you heating advice that is reliable and unbiased, since we make all types of heating apparatus. Write *today*.

INTERNATIONAL HEATER COMPANY

Makers of
Boilers, Furnaces and Onepipe Heaters
4-24 Lincoln Street, Utica, New York
BRANCHES:
New York, Chicago, Nashua, N. H., Greensboro, N. C.

INTERNATIONAL ONEPIPE HEATER



For Fast Work and Clean Work

If tip-top quality was ever wrought into a tool, it's in Bernard Pliers. They are full of double worth—of performance and material. Bernards are the Standard High Powered Cutting Pliers. They snip heavy metal that simply defies ordinary pliers. They do it fast. They do it cleanly.

Bernards work on the Bernard patented principle of compound leverage. You don't need strength to use them. The parallel jaws work like a vise and not like a hinge. The gripping surface holds till you let go yourself. No slipping, no yielding.

BERNARD

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

PLIERS

put speed and skill into any hand. They can't be beaten for use in office, store or home. And in the factory or garage they have a place all their own. If you operate a factory where wire is used or bales must be opened, you need Bernards. They live long and give genuine service. And after long hard wear of every day factory use, if a cutting blade becomes dull it can be replaced at reasonable cost instead of having to buy a new tool.

Maybe you buy pliers in batteries. If you do Bernards mean more work in less time and at lower ultimate cost. Workmanship of the best goes into Bernards and the finish is nickel, to keep out rust. The inside of the handles are closed up so that no edges are exposed. Bernards are guaranteed against defective metal and for good craftsmanship. If one fails you through no fault of yours, it will be replaced.

A statement of the Bernard Guarantee and Schollhorn Service will be found in the Bernard Field Catalog. Write for it. It shows our line complete in a vest pocket edition.

Bernard Pliers are sold by all first-class hardware dealers and tool houses. No. 128, as illustrated, 6" only. No. 102, (with plain jaws) Sizes 4½", 5", 5½", 6", 6½", 7", 8".

Look for the name "Bernard" stamped on every pair.

WM. SCHOLLHORN CO. SPECIALISTS IN PLIERS NEW HAVEN, CONN.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

feet apart it puts out enough vegetati branches or secondary stalks to make tl equivalent of one stalk every three inche These secondary stalks are at the disa vantage of being several weeks later tha the original stalks, and therefore can n come into bearing nearly so early. Th might not reduce the yield during a lon growing season, but where the boll-wee has to be contended with the seconda stalks rarely succeed in producing bolls a the entire yield is confined to the porti of the plant above the topmost vegetati branches.

"When the plants are thick in the r all the branches are fruiting branches, a the plant consequently produces bolls fro bottom to top. More than that, it pr duces them early and matures them to su an extent that they are practically bo weevil proof before the boll-weevil infest tion reaches the danger stage."

Experiments made by the Departme of Agriculture some time ago showed, are told, that cotton plants three incl apart produce a great deal more lint th plants three feet apart, and that the sa is true of all intermediate stages. In ot words, the widest spacing is the worst s tem, and any narrowing is an impro ment. Below three inches the crowdi may be injurious. Here are the results a series of experiments carried on at t Delta Experiment Station, Stonevi Miss.:

	Pounds per
Plants 8 inches apart	117
Plants 12 inches apart	93
Plants 16 inches apart	90
Plants 20 inches apart	59
Plants 24 inches apart	57
Plants 28 inches apart	56
Unthinned or left as placed by the planter, average of 2 plots	134½

"When two plants were left together, these same distances between the hills, results were as follows:

	Pounds per
2 plants in the hills, 8 inches apart	
2 plants in the hills, 12 inches apart	
2 plants in the hills, 16 inches apart	
2 plants in the hills, 20 inches apart	
2 plants in the hills, 24 inches apart	
2 plants in the hills, 28 inches apart	

"It must be remembered by plant practising the thick-spacing system tl another change from old methods is nec sary at the same time. When cotton spaced far apart it is thinned early. Wl close spacing is adopted, the thinning m be dealyed until comparatively late in season. If the thinning is done early, ve tative branches are likely to appear e when the plants are thick in the rows, tl offsetting such advantages as might gained. It is not possible to fix any defin time at which thinning should be done, l it is safe to say that the plants should from six to twelve inches high instead from two to four inches high, as has b customary in the past. Persons w either by design or because they are una to get labor for thinning work earlier, po pone their thinning until late in the sea should adopt the single-stalk, close-spac system. If, late in the season, they ch out the cotton to conform with the o time standard, they run the risk of grea reducing their yields."

Drury College Library

MORE WARNINGS ABOUT TUNNEL-VENTILATION

THE article about the proposed methods of ventilating the Hudson River vehicular tunnel quoted recently in these columns elicits the following comment from a correspondent of *The Scientific American* (New York) signing himself "Mechanical Engineer," who says:

"That the construction and completion of the tunnels under the Hudson River at Canal Street, intended for vehicle traffic, will be a great convenience is proved by the daily congestion at the ferry entrances on both sides of the river. Along with their urgency there is the great importance of proper and ample ventilation, without which the tunnels would be useless. The greater number of vehicles, probably ninety per cent. of them, will be automobiles and motor-trucks exhaling poisonous gases. On this point THE LITERARY DIGEST for August 14 contains a very instructive article. It concludes with the warning that the contents of carbon-monoxid (the most poisonous gas contained in the exhalations of motor-vehicles) must not exceed the maximum of four parts in ten thousand parts of air. This conclusion has the indorsement of the United States Bureau of Mines, but the solution of the problem is left entirely to the engineering department of the commission. Altho a novel problem, the principle of it is simple and easily understood. Fresh air is conducted through a duct the entire length of the tunnel from which holes short distances apart admit the air to stream into the tunnel and dilute the poisonous gases. Another duct, also running the entire length of the tunnel and also connecting with the tunnel through numerous holes, sucks up the contaminated air which is expelled through shafts at each end by mechanical blowers. The ventilation is therefore crosswise of the tunnel and a continuous operation which requires careful designing for its success. Let us believe that the engineers of the commission have thoroughly studied the problem, yet it is of such overwhelming importance that the details of that study should be published as proof thereof. To mention only one point. The velocity of air and gases through the ducts will be very great. The friction along the walls of the duct and through the orifices will consume a great deal of power, which will increase rapidly as the walls of the ducts will become incrustated from the dirt and oily particles in the air. The surface of the ducts will therefore require periodic inspection and cleaning similarly as chimneys require cleaning from soot. To that end the height of the ducts should be sufficient for a man to walk through from end to end, eight thousand feet long. But the height in the plans is only four feet eight inches for lower duct and about five feet in upper duct. These heights are too low and would require continuous stooping of the workmen, which is both exhausting and tormenting in long, hot ducts. Ordinary foresight also requires that in the lower duct provision be made for carrying off the dirt on some narrow-gage railway. The upper grating seems hardly strong enough to bear the weight of men. The clear height of tunnel is only thirteen and one-half feet, while the minimum of clearance on our streets under the elevated structure is fourteen feet. From all this it appears that the diameter of twenty-nine feet should be increased at least to thirty-two feet. No short-sighted economy should expose the users of the tunnel to poisoning

Diamond Fibre

Its *the* **Universal Raw Material**
STRENGTH
and **MACHINABILITY**

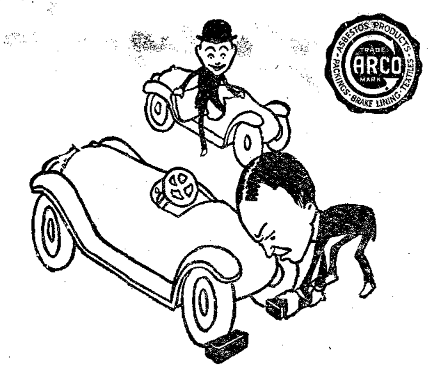
Furnished in sheets, rods, tubes, and machined parts of every description

Nature's best mechanic is limited to wood, stone and earth in building his world. Man, building a more complex world, finds the need for more adaptable materials. ¶ Diamond Fibre, the universal raw material, may be Turned, Sawed, Punched, Drilled, Threaded, Tapped, Milled, in fact machined in any manner in which it is possible to machine any metal. It cannot be moulded but may be Bent and Formed. Diamond Fibre's homogeneous structure and freedom from grit and other foreign substances insures easy machinability with minimum wear on edge tools. Its high tensile, compressive, shearing, and dielectric strength added to its easy machinability, attractive appearance and economy make it a real factor in improving product and reducing production costs. ¶ There is a place in your manufacturing problem where Diamond Fibre may improve your product and decrease your production costs. Tell us your problem and let us co-operate. Write for booklet "Diamond Fibre and Its Uses."

Diamond State Fibre Co
Bridgeport, Penna.
Near Philadelphia

In Canada:
Diamond State Fibre Company
of Canada, Ltd., Toronto
In England:
Diamond Fibre Company, Ltd., London
Branch Factory and Warehouse:
Chicago, Ill.
Offices in principal cities

A FEW USES OF DIAMOND FIBRE
Gears, Insulation, Packings, Trunks, Barrels, Combs, Bushings, Conduits, Wheels, Cases, Baskets, Knobs, Washers, Handles, Bearings, Trucks, Chair Seats, Toys, etc.



You don't have to carry bricks

The car with Garco lined brakes never plays craw-fish. When you stop it, it "stays put". For the wheels are as firmly locked as though anchored to the ground.

Unusual gripping qualities are built into Garco Asbestos Brake Lining. With untiring endurance it holds tight till you give the word to go ahead.

The progressive dealer knows the Garco story. Ask him to tell it to you.

General Asbestos & Rubber Co.
Charleston, S. C.
NEW YORK CHICAGO PITTSBURGH

GARCO
ASBESTOS
BRAKE LINING

President Suspenders
for comfort
Every pair guaranteed
MADE AT SHIRLEY MASSACHUSETTS

NO FUEL PROBLEM HERE
INGLEWOOD
Los Angeles County, California
Inform yourself regarding this most desirable home and industrial city—ten miles from business center of Los Angeles—four miles from ocean—splendid schools and churches. *Ideal for industries*—on Santa Fe R.R.—easy trucking to Los Angeles Harbor—hydro-electric power—paved boulevards—matchless climate. Write to
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 152 Queen St., Inglewood, California

INVENTORS Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and description of your invention and we will give opinion of its patentable nature.
RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

HAYS
First Quality Leather
-plus Manufacturing Excellence
Hays Superseam Gloves

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

by insufficient ventilation. On this point the details can not be too specific and should be published. The commission would assume a great responsibility in ignoring this justifiable demand."

PROPPING UP ST. PAUL'S

LONDON'S great cathedral, the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren, has been settling and cracking; and for the last seven years the work of strengthening and preserving it has been going on. A writer in the engineering supplement of *The Times* (London) tells us that the cathedral is built on a layer of surface sand. Wren, great architect as he was, did not think it necessary to carry the foundations down to the solid clay beneath. It also appears that the builders allowed a good deal of cheap work to go into the structure—probably on account of insufficient funds. It has been reported in the daily press that work on underground transit has had something to do with the trouble, but the *Times* writer says nothing of this. We quote from an abstract in *Engineering* and *Contracting* (Chicago), as follows:

"It was evident when the subsidence of the great dome was first noticed that prompt steps would have to be taken to insure the safety of the structure. The work which, as a result of a careful inspection of the fabric, was put in hand in 1913, continued without intermission even during the war, as it was felt that any postponement in the carrying out of essential strengthening operations would be fraught with danger to the cathedral. The report on the condition of the building indicated that the subsidence was associated with the appearance of cracks and fissures in the buttresses and piers, and the springing of the arches. The scheme, which was accordingly prepared, provided in the first place for the rough repair of the buttresses of the dome, the grouting of many of the fissures, and the repair of the southwest pier, one of the eight supporting the weight of the dome. This work was completed last year, and similar operations are now in hand on the adjoining pier. The experience gained during this first stage of the work—for what now remains to be done will be largely of a repetition character—has been extremely valuable. The greatest care had, of course, to be taken that in the strengthening of the southwest pier, before work had been done on the other, there should be no disturbance of the great load, calculated at eight thousand tons. It is a matter of congratulation to all concerned with the work that none of the fears naturally entertained while a work of this description was in progress was realized, and that the strengthening operations on other piers can be proceeded with in a spirit of confidence that correct methods have been adopted.

"Before discussing the details of the work, it should be pointed out that, for whatever reason, Wren did not carry the foundations of the cathedral through the bed of wet sand which, to a depth of twenty feet, is here superimposed upon the London clay, but was content to lay them in the surface sand, which extends to a depth of only four feet six inches below the floor of the crypt. The assumption made at the time of erection that the fabric would stand for two hundred years was not, it would appear, a wild estimate. It is believed, however, that the building might have subsided to a much greater extent but for the existence of the wet sand deposit below the foundations, and partly for this reason proposals to bore tunnels in the neighborhood of St. Paul's, which might have the effect of draining away the water and causing drying and shrinkage of the sand, have always been opposed, so far with success.

"The investigations which were made before the repairs were put in hand, and information that has since come to light, show that there was a good deal of cheap work put into the building of St. Paul's, partly perhaps due to want of adequate supervision over contractors, but also, no doubt, because Wren lacked the necessary funds to carry out things in the grand style which he favored. The whole of the piers, for example, contain rubble filling, the quality of which is very variable; indeed, the whole character of some of the piers is much inferior to that of others. There are also iron cramps inside the stone-work, many of which were put in by Mylne, the surveyor of the cathedral during the second half of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century, who carried out a restoration in 1781 and the following year. During this work the cathedral was closed, whereas during the present strengthening scheme there has been no interfering with the use of the structure. In many cases these iron cramps have been found to be rusted inside the masonry, and have split it in all directions, and it has been necessary to remove all the old metal, and where desirable, replace it by copper. The old stone walling was unable to carry the full weight of the dome, and as the filling of the piers dried with the lapse of time, deterioration proceeded with more rapid strides.

"Work on the piers is being carried out in great detail, the method employed being to solidify by liquid grouting, as well as to put in new masonry where necessary.

"An interesting feature in connection with the construction of the piers is the gradual reduction in the area of the masonry with height from foundation level; but this will not affect the strengthening scheme which is now in progress. It is hoped that work on the second pier will be finished by the end of the present year, and it is then intended to put in hand similar operations on the northeast pier, where the original work has suffered considerable deterioration. It is obvious that if the whole of the piers have to be treated in the same way, the work will occupy a great many years, while it will probably also be necessary to carry out further repairs in connection with the buttresses, the function of which is to take the outward thrust of the dome. In order to facilitate the work, as well as to add to the safety of the operations, it is now proposed to use steel centering. Engineers who have been consulted believe that the danger of further subsidence of the cathedral has been greatly reduced by the work on the southwest and adjoining pier, as it was in this direction that the dome was subsiding.

"Whether it will be necessary at some future date to underpin the foundations of the cathedral it is difficult to say. The operation would be both difficult and costly, and it is hoped that the grouting and strengthening of the piers and buttresses now in hand may serve the purpose of providing for the permanent safety of Wren's masterpiece."

For us there is more than common significance in the praise which LaFayette has had from owners.

Because these owners, almost without exception, have previously owned and driven a long succession of good cars.

Confident in our ability to produce an eminently fine motor car, we set forth to embody our ideals in LaFayette.

Conscious of our responsibility, we proceeded with infinite care, checking each step with the truest engineering practice.

The first completed cars were driven until we were satisfied that LaFayette performance and reliability were of the highest character.

When we were sure that by consequence of its engineering LaFayette would command rank among the world's best cars, we sent it forth to ownership.

We were sure our work had been well done. Automotive experts without number had viewed the car and given it their unreserved approval. Yet we were eager that the public place its appraisal on LaFayette.

The public now has done so and the desire for possession among those of long experience with fine cars has conclusively established the excellence of our work.

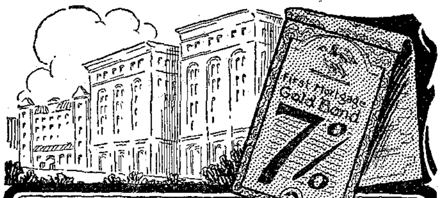
In commenting on LaFayette, some dwell upon its low, powerful appearance and some upon the unusual quality of its behavior.

Others marvel at its solid lightness or at its sheer simplicity of design.

But all have spoken of its splendid engineering, attributing chiefly thereto their desire for ownership.

LaFAYETTE MOTORS COMPANY at *Mars Hill* INDIANAPOLIS

LAFAYETTE



A Safe "Buy"—at 7%

Why is it that a Southern First Mortgage Bond at 7% has equal the security of a Northern Mortgage Bond at 5½ or 6%? Simply "the way things have grown up." Custom has decreed 7% as the standard interest in the South, and the wise investor takes advantage of this to his profit.

Miller First Mortgage Gold Bonds have all the safety features that accompany any conservative First Mortgage—security at least double the value of the bonds, trustee supervision, sinking fund to meet payments, etc.

SAFETY
LIBERAL INCOME
SATISFACTION
MILLER
MORTGAGE
BONDS

Write for list of current offerings and for our free booklet, "Selecting Your Investments"

G. L. MILLER & COMPANY INC.
943 HURT BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

Fenton Labels

There is a distinct advantage in using Fenton Labels in your business. They are made better—they stick better—they look better. There is a wider variety to choose from. Our policy includes any order regardless of its size. Our service is prompt. Our prices are right.

Fenton Seals

Fenton Seals are the same high quality as Fenton Labels. A thousand shapes—unlimited variety—unsurpassed color work—printed on the toughest paper. Send us your order.

FENTON LABEL COMPANY, Inc.
506-512 Race Street Philadelphia, Pa.

To Hang Calendars, Photos, Prints, etc. use

Moore Push-Pins

"Glass head and fine needle point" won't mar the wall. A simple twist of the wrist and they're in. Try Free Samples--then you'll know.

Hardware, Stationery, Drug and Photo Supply stores everywhere. 15c per pkt.

Moore Push-Pin Co. 14-10 Berkley St., Phila., Pa.

Buy Pure Homespun Tobacco from Grower

50c lb., 5 lb. $2.25, 10 lb. $4.00. Smoking Tobacco 2 lb. $1.00, 5 lb. $2.00, 10 lb. $3.50 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Farmers Leaf Tobacco Association, Dukedom, Tenn.

DON'T LOSE YOUR RIGHTS TO PATENT PROTECTION

Before disclosing your invention to anyone send for blank form "EVIDENCE OF CONCEPTION" to be signed and witnessed. Form and information concerning patents free.

LANCASTER & ALLWINE, 208 Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.

Originators of the form "Evidence of Conception"

HAYS GLOVES
COPYRIGHT 1918 BY
THE DANIEL HAYS CO.

Your Gloves Ravel?
Avoid Ravels-wear
Hays Superseam Gloves

INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

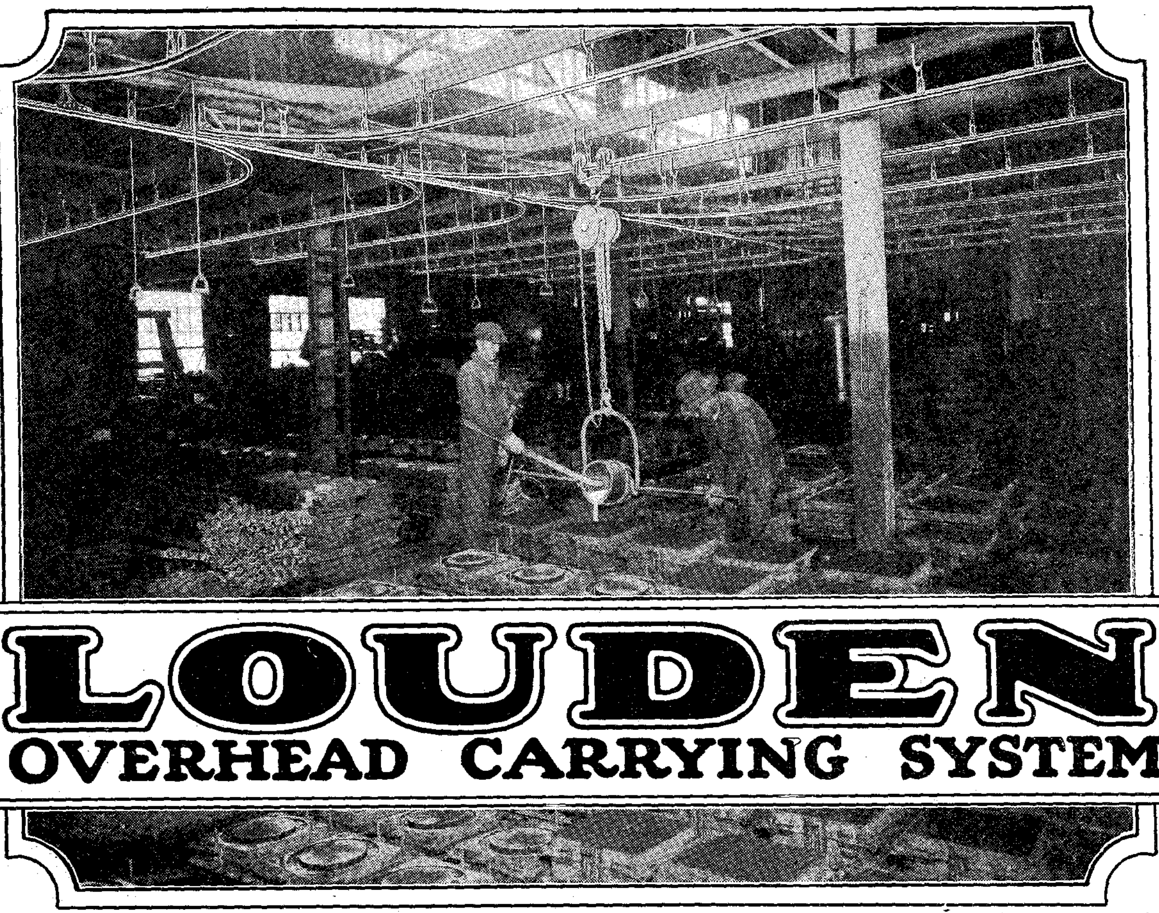
INTERNATIONAL FINANCING OF CHINA

EXTRAORDINARY interest centers in the organization meeting of the new Chinese consortium in New York this month. Its program is to be based upon *the principle of full international partnership* approved by the governments of Great Britain, France, Japan, and the United States, the Japanese group of bankers *coming* in after Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., went to Japan in the interest of the other groups and Governments concerned. This scheme aims to supersede the policy of establishing "spheres of influence" by foreign Powers; substituting a partnership on behalf of China, in which not only future options, but concessions already held and on which substantial progress has not been made, may be pooled; providing that the consortium's operations shall deal only with loans to the Chinese Government, or to the provinces of China; or loans bearing governmental guaranties, and of a character sufficiently important to warrant a public issue. Associated Press dispatches forecast a projected loan of $250,000,000 to China, in $50,000,000 instalments, largely for development of railroads, none for military purposes. Owing to war-burdens in other countries, the United States becomes the largest probable market for Chinese securities, and obviously the American group of banks assumes the most conspicuous position in the effort to foster a new régime of peaceful development in the Far East. There are thirty-seven banks and banking-houses in the American group. Frederick W. Stevens, of J. P. Morgan & Co., has been appointed resident representative in Peking. Mr. Lamont's reports concerning the success of his mission and his expositions of the purposes and plans of the new consortium have been given wide international publicity. Says the New York *Times:*

> The industrialization of Asia, China especially, ranks next to the world-war in economic importance, and its peaceful accomplishment is the best hope of saving western civilization from being overwhelmed in a racial flood such as the ages have witnessed more than once. As a problem the peaceful penetration of Asia with a view to exploitation of its teeming hundreds of millions ranks with the conquest of Russia. The human and territorial mass is so huge that its mere passive resistance is invincible. For generations the outer nations have been conducting the conquest of China by railroad and bank with results hardly worth mentioning, compared with what was left undone. Mr. Lamont announces the end of the "sphere of influence" method of civilizing China and the substitution of the American method of protection and service of this backward people.
>
> It is fitting that this should come about under the inspiration and leadership o Americans. The United States is the only leading nation which has not sought an acre of Chinese soil since George Washington commissioned Major Shaw as our first consul there. No other nation, not even England, which comes next in freedom from this reproach of land-grabbing and concession-hunting, can show repeated documents officially declaring that the United States has no "motives of territorial aggrandizement or the acquisition of political power in that distant region." In Mr. Lamont's consortium the United States is only one of four partners, bu its quality is different from that of it predecessor by the adoption of Secretar Hay's policy of the "open door," a fai commercial field for all and privilege fo none. Previously, the leading commercia nations had each staked out its own clain and injured both themselves and Chin by so doing. China was lessened in bul and vitality by what was carved from i living body. Under the new consortiu China acquires a new lease of national lif

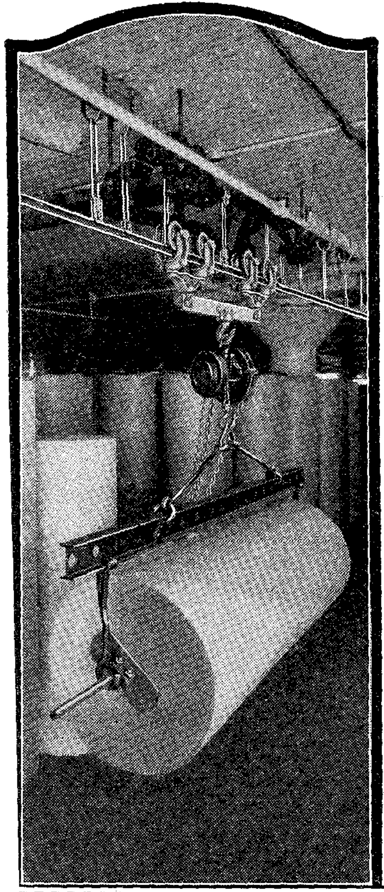
The consortium agreement was reache in Paris in May, 1919, but afterward th Japanese Government insisted on reservin certain portions of Manchuria and Mongolia. Mr. Lamont says that Japan adhesion was finally brought about b Japanese commercial and banking inte ests and the unyielding attitude of th American, British, and French gover ments. He says further: "Japan, in wai ing her reservation regarding Manchur and Mongolia, recognized that they we of no real value to her and, if persisted i would only serve as an inevitable bar her entering the partnership with th western nations—a partnership calculat to prove of more benefit to Japan's com mercial interests than to those of any oth nation." Mr. Lamont adds that Japa lacks the free capital necessary for a independent constructive program in Chi and will cooperate fully in a joint proje The consortium, he says, plans to he China develop her resources "with t approval and cooperation of the Chine Government and people, with safety investment for the people of the Unit States of America, Great Britain, Franc and Japan, to whom Chinese securiti will be offered; with an excellent intere return to such investors; with a fair pro to the bankers, and with the hope on t part of the consortium that within a fe years it will have been able to assist Chi to reach such a point in the developme and management of her enterprises tha as a consortium, it will be able to withdra and leave the entire field to Chinese ha dling, and to such private foreign enterpri as may continue to be attracted by t opportunities in China."

The Chinese problem is to prevent for closure and salvage capital investmen



LOUDEN
OVERHEAD CARRYING SYSTEM

Lifts and Conveys Any Material from 40 to 2000 Pounds



Lower cost of production is the necessity of the times in view of the general trend toward lower prices for manufactured products.

Increasing your output with present factory equipment and with less labor, is the immediate and permanent result of installing a Louden Overhead Carrying System.

It means quicker and easier handling of all materials, raw, waste or finished, in any department or throughout your entire plant, from receiving room to shipping platform.

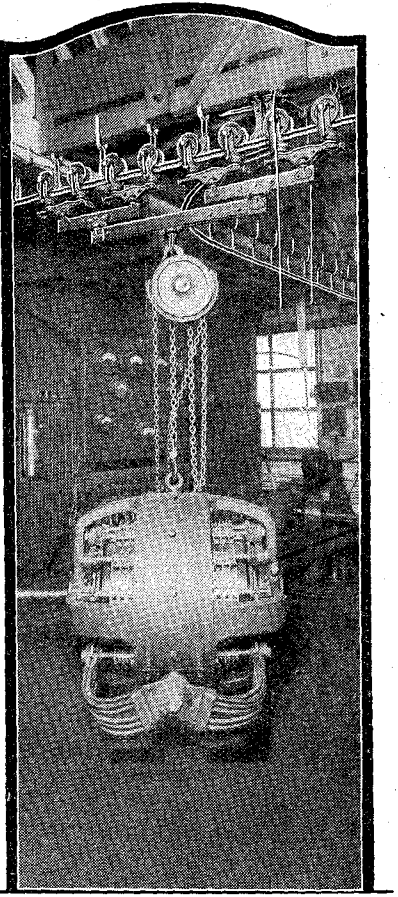
The service possibilities of Louden Equipment are not limited by the character of any industry, the nature or form of any material or product to be lifted or conveyed, or by the physical conditions in any plant.

Service flexibility, low first cost, quick and easy installation, strength, simplicity and safety in operation—these are the distinguishing features of Louden Overhead Carrying System.

If your lifting and conveying problem is one which you have not been able to solve by any other method, the Louden System can be relied upon to meet it. It has introduced unlooked-for speed and economy in lifting and carrying materials, in places and under conditions where it was not thought possible to improve upon the slow and costly old-time methods. In scores of industries Louden Equipment costing but a few hundred dollars is saving thousands of dollars annually in labor and time.

Without obligation on your part one of our efficiency men will show you where, in your plant, a Louden Installation will prove a profitable investment. A limited installation in one room or in an entire department will demonstrate its efficiency. Illustrated catalog giving full information sent on request. Address main office.

The Louden Machinery Company
(Established 1867)
8906 Court Street - Fairfield, Iowa



LOUDEN DISTRIBUTORS

any, N. Y., The Fairbanks Co.
anta, Ga., The Fulton Supply Co.
ltimore, Md., The Fairbanks Co.
mingham, Ala., The Fairbanks Co.
ston, Mass., The Fairbanks Co.
ffalo, N. Y., The Fairbanks Co.
attanooga, Tenn., The James Sup. Co.
icago, Ill., The Fairbanks Co.
cinnati, O., The Wirthlin-Mann Co.
Cleveland, O., W. M. Pattison Supply Co.
Columbus, O., Columbus Mill & Mine Supply Co.
Dayton, O., M. D. Larkin Supply Co.
Detroit, Mich., The Fairbanks Co.
Greensboro, N. C., M. G. Newell Co.
Hartford, Conn., The Fairbanks Co.
Kansas City, Mo., Harbison Mfg. Co.
Louisville, Ky., Neill-La Vielle Sup. Co.
Memphis, Tenn., Reichmann-Crosby Co.
Milwaukee, Wis., Western Iron Stores Co.
Newark, N. J., The Fairbanks Co.
New Orleans, La., The Fairbanks Co.
New York, N. Y., The Fairbanks Co.
Philadelphia, Pa., The Fairbanks Co.
Pittsburgh, Pa., The Fairbanks Co.
Providence, R. I., The Fairbanks Co.
Richmond, Va., Smith-Courtney Co.
San Francisco, Cal., Hyd. Eng. & Sup. Co.
Scranton, Pa., The Fairbanks Co.
St. Louis, Mo., The Fairbanks Morse Co.
Syracuse, N. Y., The Fairbanks Co.
Utica, N. Y., The Fairbanks Co.

BANKING POWER

IN the midst of American commercial and industrial activity The Philadelphia National Bank stands as a strong financial dynamo generating power and energy to those who require the services of a strong, experienced and modern organization.

This bank has developed both the will and the faculty to serve each customer according to his individual needs.

THE
PHILADELPHIA
NATIONAL
BANK
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Standard Paper for Business Stationery

Old Hampshire Bond

Old Hampshire Bond

THAT it *pays* to use Old Hampshire Bond, is the testimony of thousands of prudent business men. Prove this for yourself—ask your printer, or write us for our Book of Specimens.

Hampshire Paper Company, *South Hadley Falls, Mass^ts*

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

says Mr. Charles Hodges, of "The Far Eastern Bureau," in the New York *Weekly Review*.

> Take it as you will, China is no longer a going concern. Almost too late, the Powers have become cognizant of conditions which threaten the peace of the world; foreign offices, it is now clear, realize that only far-reaching efforts on their part can save us from developments in the East as extensive as the breakdown of Russia.

Recapitulating the saddling of the country with external obligations, the writer gives these figures:

Debt outstanding from Japanese War, 1894....	$150,000,000
Indemnity of 1900..........................	240,000,000
Communications Loans....................	200,000,000
Japanese Loans during Great War...........	300,000,000
General Loans.............................	225,000,000
Short-Term Loans.........................	85,000,000
	$1,200,000,000

> The service of this debt, sinking fund and interest charges, costs China about $56,000,000 annually, or more than half of the deficit confronting her. Tho China's running expenses have been met in part by borrowed capital, throughout all her troubles she has met her foreign obligations without default. But so far as the national balance-sheet is concerned she is on the verge of bankruptcy.
>
> China, however, is too large and too important a country to permit of a receivership in the interests of any one Power or group of Powers. In comparison with her tangible resources, China is not insolvent but in need of large-scale reorganization.

CHINA'S FIRST STOCK EXCHANGE

THE first produce and stock exchang ever established by the Chinese i China was opened in Shanghai in July and is known as the Chartered Stoc and Produce Exchange, Shanghai, Ltd. It origin, according to a correspondent of th New York *Tribune*, "was the closing c the Japanese exchange in Shanghai durin the boycott, which left Shanghai withou a produce and stock exchange for Chinese, and some of the most important me chants of Shanghai decided to establis a Chinese exchange for the Chinese. I this exchange, we read, business will b conducted along the best modern wester methods without the interference of th west. The exchange is governed by board of seventeen directors, seven them being managing directors. It h a capital of approximately $5,000,00 At present it deals in securities, cotton ar cotton yarn, provisions and oil, but it planned to include dyes, chemicals, pie goods, grain, and other commodities. O hundred and three brokerage firms a listed at the opening of the exchang During the opening ceremonies the cha man of the board and chief originator the exchange, Mr. Yu Yah-ching, ma a speech in Chinese which the writer *The Tribune* translates as follows:

> We have been carrying on busin under difficulties for the last ten yea

and now the opportunity has come to inaugurate the exchange. Thus can the business of exchange be done in the proper manner. Commercial business fell through at times and at other times it rose, and there were failures. Some attributed these to the trade. That was not at all considerate. We are about to commence to-day trade of an international character at the exchange, for the first time in the history of China, and we hope that such transactions as will be made will conduce to the prosperity and the happiness of the whole world as well as to this country. We place our trust in the merchants, for upon those gentlemen depends everything, and we hope that they will always remember the claims of the country and promote sound commercial intercourse.

The Governor of the Province in which Shanghai is situated sent a message reading in part as follows:

Since the establishment of commercial relationship with foreign countries various lines of trade have prospered. But competition also has become very keen, and care must be taken in avoiding difficulties. The Chartered Stock and Produce Exchange, prompted by this wisdom, has sprung up to answer the call of time. It has united the leaders of the various trades in order to give mutual benefit to all through their own experience, and to rid hemselves of defects.

The *Tribune* correspondent finds this
nessage significant because it indicates
he tendency toward combination and co-
peration among Chinese business men
o-day, and he goes on to say something
f modern Chinese business methods:

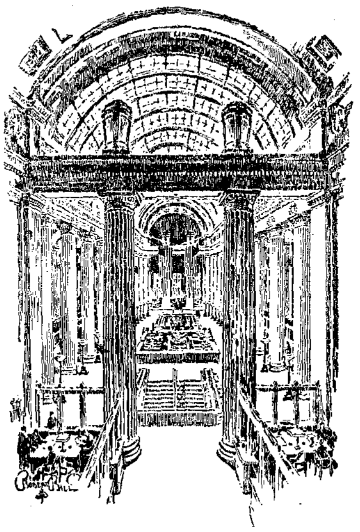
The gild system has been a great ad-
antage to Chinese merchants in their
lealings with foreign firms, for it simply
neans that the Chinese purchaser knows
xactly what his competitor, who is also
is friend, has paid for shoes and ships and
ealing-wax.

He thereupon systematically calls upon
oreign firms and demands the same price
r a lower price, until he finds a foreign
rm willing to come to his terms. If the
oreigner refuses his price, he remarks:
Another hong have asked my friends
ve taels for this fashion goods You no can
ive me for five taels, I no can do business."
he competition among foreign firms has
een acute. Shanghai is not the virgin
eld that Americans think of when they
ink of China. The Chinese finally finds
firm willing to do business on his terms,
r there are in some lines as many foreign
rms as there are dealers in the same
mmodities.

An example is the metal trades, in
hich there are more foreign importers
scrap metal and other metal than there
e Chinese dealers in those articles of
ade. There is no cooperation or at-
mpt at mutual aid upon the part of the
reigners. The establishment of the
hartered Stock and Produce Exchange
another step toward cooperation and
mbination among Chinese.

The Chinese have learned so effectively
e methods of the foreigner in business
at before fifty years there will no longer
a place for the foreigner in China, except
ssibly in the development of the large
developed areas and the construction
new railways. The politics of China is a
deous mess, but the commerce of China
the most carefully organized system
the world of trade.

In Touch With Vital Business



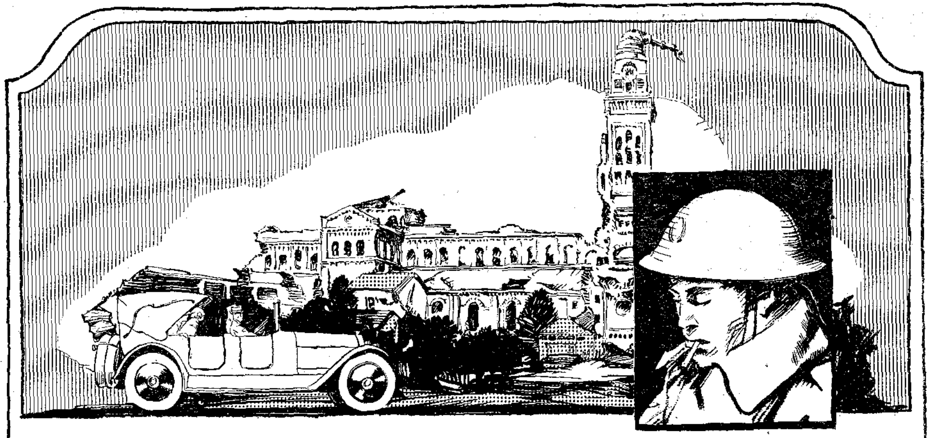
Situated in the center where industry and agriculture are of equal interest, the Continental and Commercial Banks have direct contact with productive enterprises. Their resources are devoted to the stimulation of production and the maintenance of a sound credit position.

Our Banking Service is comprehensive and complete.

The CONTINENTAL *and*
COMMERCIAL
BANKS
CHICAGO

Invested capital more than 50 Million Dollars

Resources more than 500 Million Dollars



MICHELIN GUIDES
to the Battlefields of Europe

The names of the little shell-torn towns and villages they took, of the crumbling chateau ruins, of the big cathedral with its shattered towers—all the things "your" soldier may forget but that are so well worth remembering, are vividly and permanently recorded in these remarkable books.

Compiled from data gathered by the soldiers themselves, these volumes contain thousands of interesting photographs, maps and diagrams for the ex-soldier, the tourist, the student and all others interested in the war.

BOOKS NOW READY: (*English Edition*)

The First Battle of the Marne	$1.50
Amiens	.50
Soissons	.50
Lilie	.50
Verdun	1.00
Rheims	1.00
Ypres	1.00

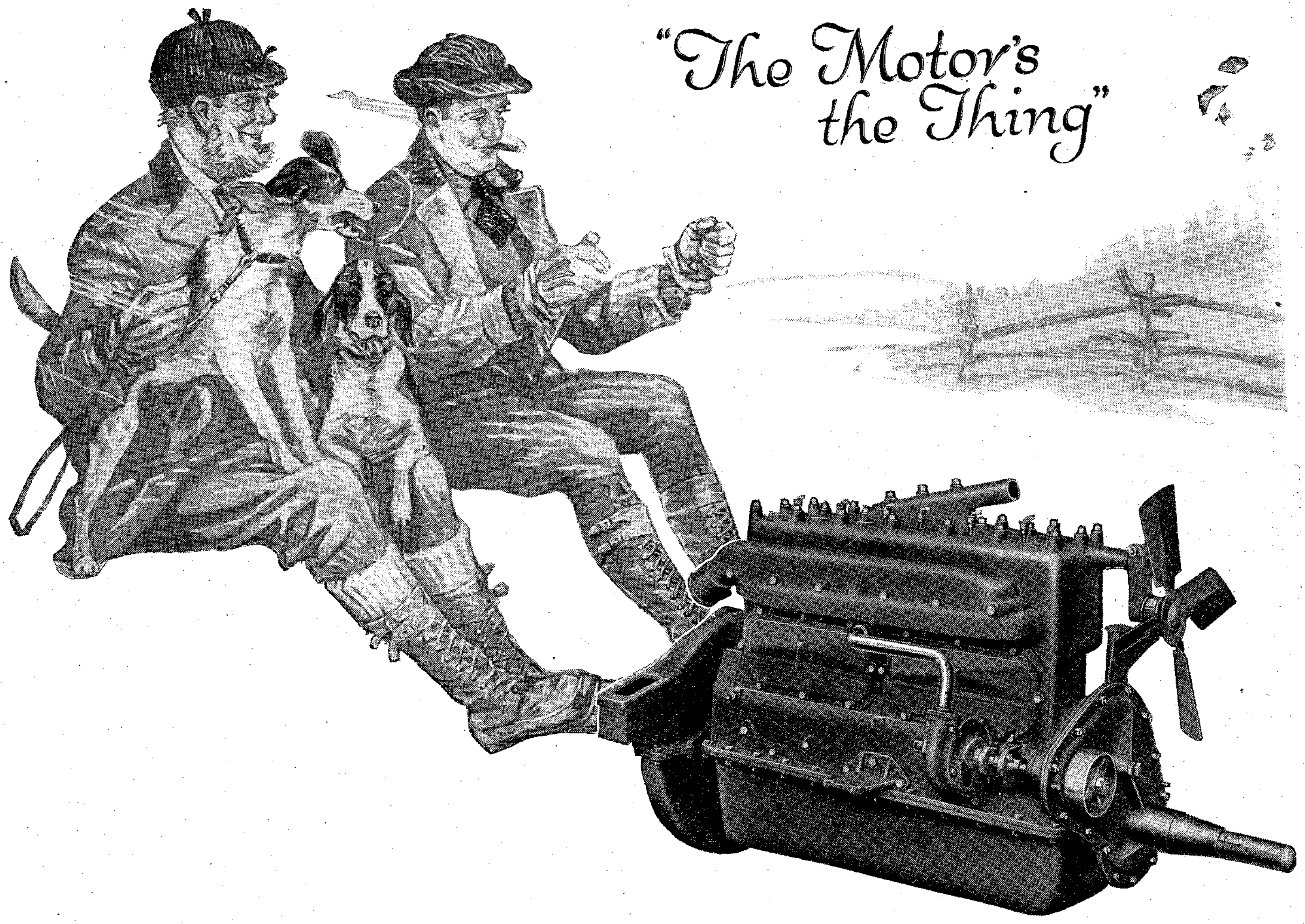
The Americans in the Great War

Vol. 1—The Second Battle of the Marne	$1.00
Vol. 2—The Battle of St. Mihiel	1.00
Vol. 3—Meuse and Argonne Battlefields	1.00

Published by Michelin & Cie., Clermont-Ferrand, France. Inquiries from auto and tire trade should be sent to Guide Dept. of MICHELIN TIRE CO., MILLTOWN, N. J.

Address all other inquiries to

WAR RECORDS PUBLISHING CO., 50 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
DISTRIBUTORS MICHELIN GUIDES



Herschell-Spillman Motors

NO longer does one go to the hunting rendezvous with a coach and four, with the sound of the postillion's horn echoing over the countryside.

To-day it means an early morning run in your car through the fresh, crisp October air in joyful anticipation of the day's sport.

The eager, smooth-flowing power and the sturdy certainty of your Herschell-Spillman Motor adds to your pleasure whether your course carries you over hill or down dale.

Both the four and six cylinder Herschell-Spillman Motors are thoroughbreds in performance.

Builders of high grade motors since nineteen hundred

Four
3½" x 5"

H S
MOTORS

Six
3¼" x 5"

"The Pick of the Field"

The HERSCHELL-SPILLMAN MOTOR CO.
North Tonawanda, N.Y.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

END OF STATE RAILROAD FARE LAWS FORESEEN

THE Biblical term of threescore years and ten will, in the opinion of a writer in *The Annalist*, mark the era of legislative regulation of railroad fares by our several States. It began with New York's 3-cent fare law of 1850 and ceases with the Interstate Commerce Commission's domination over intrastate fares implicit in the Esch-Cummins Law, acknowledged by many State authorities and thought likely to be confirmed by the United States Supreme Court. This writer, Mr. D. J. Ettrude, feels sure that the various appeals made to the Interstate Commerce Commission by carriers against State commissions insisting on low intrastate fares marks the beginning of the end. "In the Shreveport rate case in 1914, the Supreme Court found that the Interstate Commerce Commission rulings were the supreme regulations even over intrastate rates, when there was a resulting discrimination. So, with the enlarged powers, particularly of appeal from the State commissions, granted under the Transportation Act of 1920 to the Federal Commission, there can be no doubt that the interpretation will be a liberal one." Mr. Ettrude gives the history and present status of State fare regulation as follows:

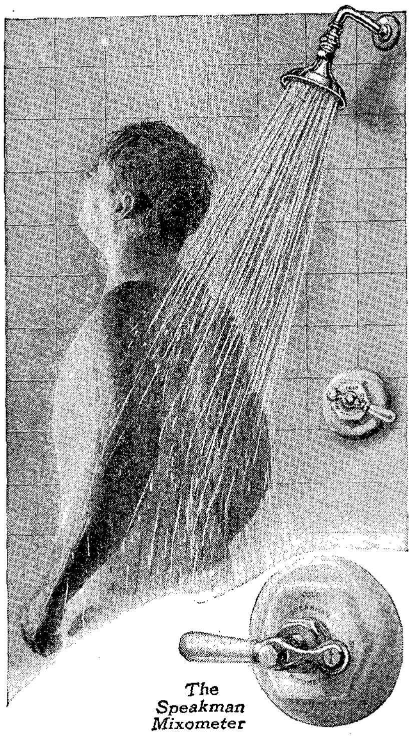
> Seventy years—1850 to 1920—covers the ise and fall of legislative passenger-rates in he United States, for it was in 1850 that he New York State legislature enacted he law, still on the statute-books, altho uperseded by the public-service law, restricting railroad fares to 3 cents a mile. It vas New York, too, that introduced the -cent fare when, in 1869, as the price for onsolidation of several roads into the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, he new company was prohibited from ever harging more than 2 cents a mile for carying passengers. And it was this law that he Public Service Commission at Albany ited when it ordered the New York Central o resume 2-cent fares on the end of govrnment control.
>
> For years the standard of 3 cents set by New York was the amount required by the aws passed. Michigan in 1873, Iowa in 874, and Ohio and Maryland in 1876 were mong the first States to prescribe a limit f 3 cents. West Virginia, however, in 872–73, by a detailed classification of railoads and length of trip, provided for fares anging from 2.7 cents to 5 cents a mile. At the same time Virginia still kept her old aw of 1837, which provided that during he first thirty years of a railroad's existence t should earn a return of 15 per cent., while New Mexico provided, in 1878, that no road hould charge more than 10 cents a mile, nd that no road should be required to lower ts rates unless the company were making more than 10 per cent. on the cost of contruction and equipment.
>
> New York's 2-cent fare went for years without being followed in other States, ltho in 1897 a 2-cent law was proposed in Missouri. It was Ohio, however, which et the match to the powder that produced he 2-cent flurry of 1907, for, in 1906, that State adopted a 2-cent limit, and was followed the next year by twelve other States, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma (by Constitution), and Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania and West Virginia, the two Eastern States that had their laws declared unconstitutional by the courts. In the same year the Virginia Corporation Commission made a 2-cent limit by commission regulation, and a 2½-cent fare was adopted by Alabama, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
>
> At the present time a majority of the States regulate passenger-fares by commission, but there are twenty States that are operating under restrictive State laws, in each of which States the commission can also require lower rates than the limit set by law. Tabulated, the kinds of regulation are as follows:

No commission or legislation	1
By commission	26
Two-cent law	9
Two-and-a-half-cent law	4
Three-cent law	7
Four-cent law	1
Total	48

> The States which regulate by commission are: California (1915), Colorado (1910), Connecticut, Florida (1899), Georgia (1878–79), Idaho (1913), Indiana (1919, repealed 2-cent law of 1907), Kentucky (with 2½-cent law still on the books), Maine (1913), Massachusetts (1869), Mississippi (prior to 1880), Nevada (1909), New Hampshire (1883), New Jersey (1911, repealed 3-cent law of 1903), New York (1910, supersedes 3-cent law of 1850, still on the books), Oklahoma (1907), Oregon (1907), Pennsylvania (1913, 2-cent law of 1907 unconstitutional), Rhode Island (1912), South Dakota (1911, repealed 2½-cent law of 1907), Tennessee (1897), Utah (1917), Vermont (1906), Virginia (1906), Washington (1911, repealed 3-cent law of 1905) and Wyoming (1915).
>
> The nine States with a 2-cent fare are: Arkansas (1907), Illinois (1907), Iowa (1907, amending 3-cent law of 1874), Minnesota (1907), Missouri (1907), Nebraska (1907, amending 3-cent law of 1885), Ohio (1906, amending 3-cent law of 1876), West Virginia (1907, amending law of 1872–73), and Wisconsin (1907, amending 3-cent law of 1897).
>
> The 2½-cent fare States are: Alabama (1907), Michigan (1919, amending 3-cent law of 1873 and 2-cent law of 1907), North Carolina (1907) and North Dakota (1907). Three cents is by law the maximum in Arizona (1913), Kansas (1907), Louisiana (1890), Maryland (1876), Montana (1905), South Carolina (1900, amending 3¼-cent law of 1896), and Texas (1883). In addition, New Mexico, by a law of 1882, allows a limit of 6 cents, an amendment to the law of 1878 that allowed 10 cents, while Delaware has not an iota of a regulation of railroad fares.

In some States there is confusion or conflict owing to division of jurisdiction between rate-making statutes and the powers of railroad commissions. So far, but two States with legal restriction on passenger-fares have granted the Interstate Commerce Commission's rate to the railways, in other cases appeals have been taken to the Commission. Unquestionably, continues the writer in *The Annalist:*

> There are few rates that are not affected by or do not affect interstate commerce rates. In New York State the fare from



The Speakman Mixometer

Warm or cold, a shower bath is health-giving and cleansing

A WARM SHOWER! Think of its delight—the sense of ease as gallons of pleasantly warm water flow down your back and chest, and lulls your nerves into quiet, peaceful rest.

And when you turn the handle to "cold"*—the sparkling spray, as it strikes your body, sends your blood a-zipping and a-racing. You take a deep breath, throw back your shoulders, you stretch your limbs, arms, and you wonder when you ever felt so good.

Of course, knowing that your shower is always going to work perfectly adds a lot to your enjoyment.

Ask your architect, plumber or dealer in plumbing supplies about Speakman Showers. The latter two will give you Speakman Shower folders—or write us.

We'll be glad to guide you in the selection of a shower.

And remember:

When you build or alter, insist that your shower is a Speakman.

SPEAKMAN COMPANY
WILMINGTON DELAWARE

SPEAKMAN
SHOWERS

*With the Speakman Mixometer you can change the temperature from warm to cold as gradually or as suddenly as you wish. The shower shown is one of the most popular of the Speakman line. It's designed for installation in residences, hotels and clubs.

Why the Blame Falls on Factory Managers

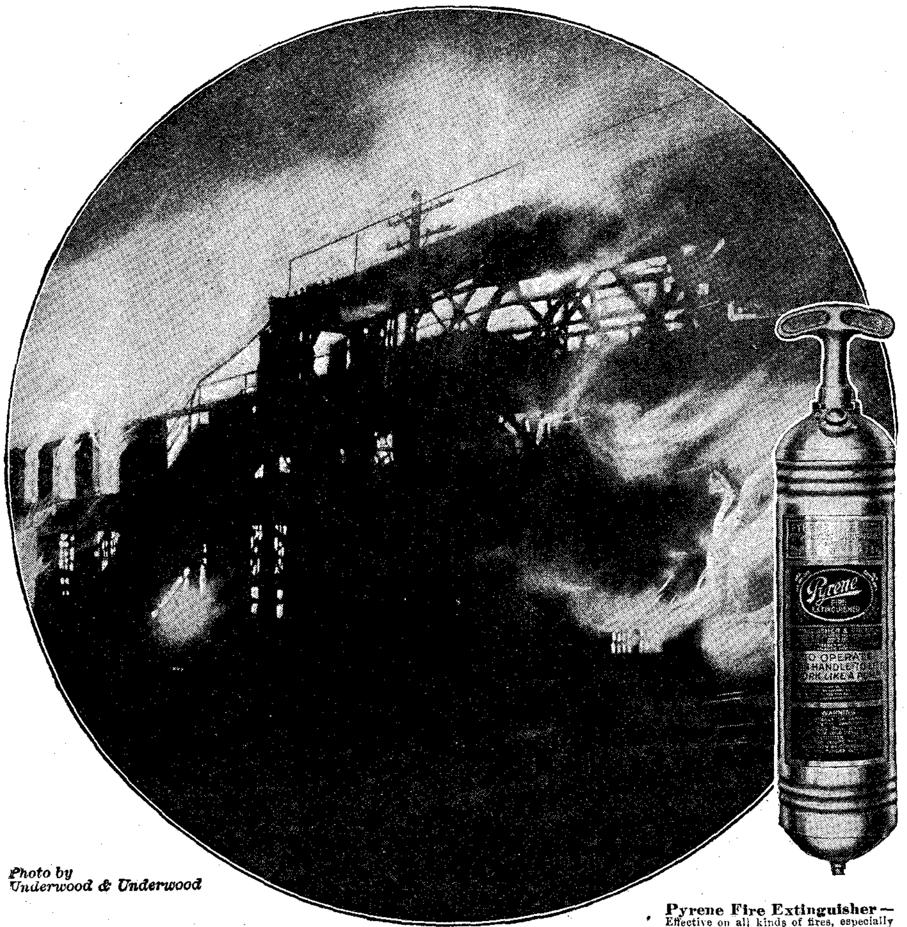


Photo by Underwood & Underwood

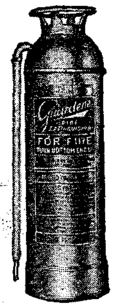
Pyrene Fire Extinguisher—Effective on all kinds of fires, especially gasoline, oil and electrical. Approved and labeled by the Underwriters' Laboratories.

WHEN a factory burns, the blame usually falls on one man—the factory manager. It is his duty to guard against the hazard of fire, which can absolutely stop production, destroy materials, wreck the working organization and create financial havoc.

By specifying Pyrene apparatus, the factory manager and purchasing agent protect property and human life; they also guard their own reputations and their employers' interests.

Before buying fire prevention apparatus, see that it bears the approval label of the Underwriters' Laboratories.

We handle hose, racks, reels, first-aid cabinets, goggles and every other device for safety and fire protection. Write for Pyrene Fire Booklet and catalogue



Guardene Extinguisher—2½-gallon soda-and-acid type. Required in many risks by insurance and other regulations. Strong, durable and highly efficient. Approved and labeled by the Underwriters' Laboratories.

Pyrene
KILLS FIRE
SAVES LIFE

PYRENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC
17 East 49th Street, New York City

Chicago
Atlanta

Pyrene Mfg. Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Montreal, P. Q.

San Francisco
Kansas City

Sold by hardware and electrical supply dealers and garages

New York to Buffalo over the New York Central was 2 cents, and very unfair to the competing roads that ran through more than one State, and so have now to charge 3.6 cents. Even the West Shore, because it starts in New Jersey, would have to charge higher rates to Albany than the road across the river. Such cases, of which there are a great number in the United States, are obvious examples, but in each case the Federal Commission will probably have to prove that unfairness does exist. Tho Section 415 (4) of the 1920 Transportation Act provides that the commission shall have authority to hear and decide appeals, it also provides in Section 400 (2) that the States shall have jurisdiction over intrastate affairs. The settlement of each case on its merits will be the only way of deciding the actual scope of the law. In any event, there will certainly be but few lines in any State that will hereafter follow the State passenger-fare laws for even intrastate travel, and the tendency to repeal the restriction will be particularly strong because the burden of low rates would all fall on the shorter lines, the ones least able to stand the strain.

Cooperation between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the separate commissions has been unusually good so far, one State, California, in its decision stating that it was the duty of the State commission to follow the lead of the national commission in granting relief to the railroads

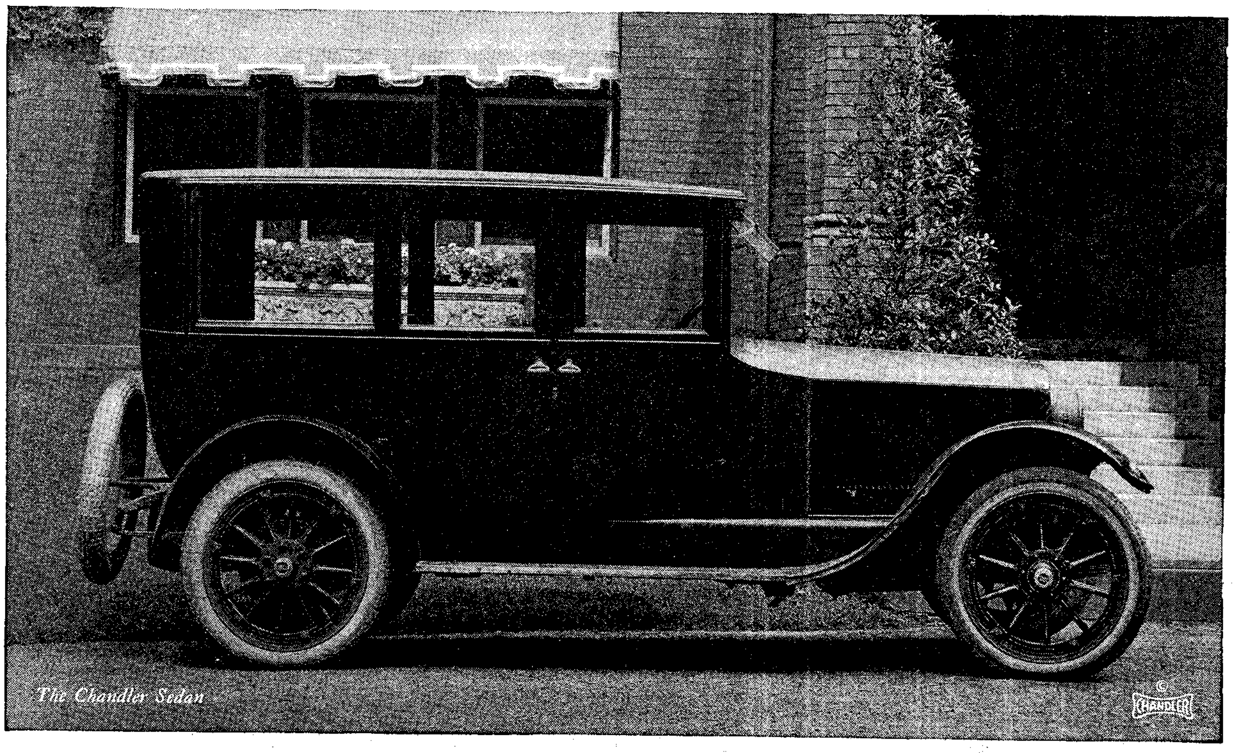
WHY WE PAY MORE FOR HATS

THE bullet that kills the rabbit and th
hide that covers him have gone up i
price, and that is why, we are told, it cost
more to buy a hat to-day. The dye tha
changes the color of the fur and everythin
else connected with the fur business hav
increased in price, according to Peter Foley
assistant general manager of the Crofu
& Knapp Company, who discusses the fu
situation in *The Dry Goods Economis*
We are told that—

> Some time ago the manufacturers of fu
> garments found that coney skin, or rabbi
> fur, could be processed into a very goo
> near-seal, imitation beaver, and "artificial
> squirrel. They began buying immens
> quantities of rabbit fur and processing i
> and making it up into fur coats and fu
> pieces for women. What was the result
> Our main ingredient for the felt hat ros
> from the prewar price of from \$1.50 t
> \$2.50 a pound to \$14 a pound. Right no
> it is \$12 a pound.
>
> This cost naturally had to be absorbe
> in our prices, and not only that, but ac
> vances in other materials as well. Fc
> example, shellac for stiffening the roug
> hat rose from 17 cents a pound to \$1.4
> Distilled alcohol for diluting the shella
> went up likewise. Leather for swea
> bands rose 70 per cent. Lengths of ha
> bands rose from \$3.36 for the prewa
> piece to \$8.50 to-day. The coal we bur
> to generate the steam we must have i
> hat-making rose from \$3.25 for the pr
> war ton to \$17.25 for the postwar measur
>
> It has come about that some of th
> prices for raw material, such as fur, a
> undergoing readjustment, and possibl
> by spring there may come a reflection
> this in lower-priced hats. One authorit
> has said that in the spring there may
> 12½ per cent. drop in hats. We hope th
> lower cost of raw materials will enable
> to do this, but I am not qualified to sa
> it will.

CHANDLER SIX

Famous For Its Marvelous Motor



The Highest Degree of Comfort with Mechanical Excellence

THE Chandler Sedan appeals to discriminating persons seeking the most comfortable form of transportation for their daily requirements in any season and any weather, coupled with assured mechanical excellence. It is a first preferred car among such buyers.

Substantial and durable in its splendid construction, handsome in design, lustrous in its deep finish and attractively upholstered, it seats five persons in real comfort, or seven when the well-cushioned auxiliary chairs are in use. The furnishing of the interior is of highest quality.

Mounted on the one standard Chandler chassis, famous and favored for its marvelous motor, the Chandler Sedan offers exceptional value.

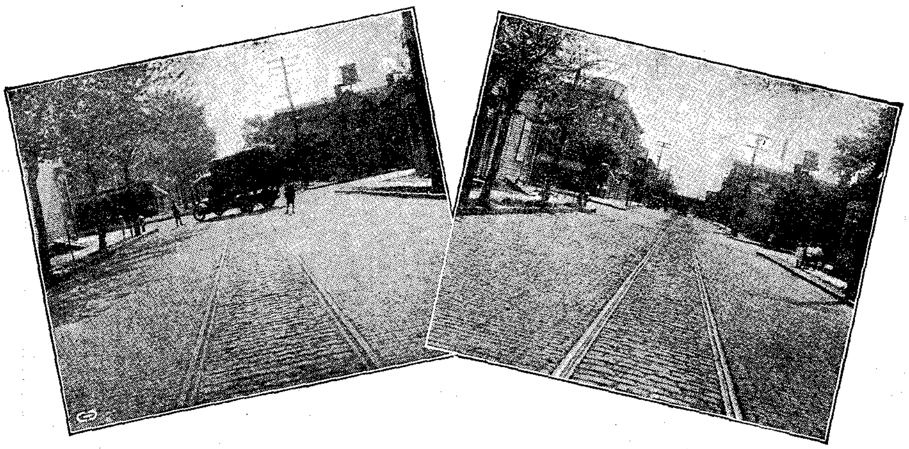
Interior of the Chandler
Seven-Passenger Sedan

See the Chandler Sedan Before You Choose Any Other

SIX SPLENDID BODY TYPES

Seven-Passenger Touring Car, $1895 *Four-Passenger Roadster, $1895*
Four-Passenger Dispatch Car, $1975
Seven-Passenger Sedan, $2995 *Four-Passenger Coupe, $2895* *Limousine, $3395*
(All prices f. o. b. Cleveland, Ohio)
There are Chandler dealers in more than a thousand towns and cities

THE CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O.
Export Department: 1821 Broadway, New York
Cable Address: "CHANMOTOR"



13 Years of Heavy Traffic

Vanderpool Street, Newark, N. J., was paved with our brick in August, 1907 (*except* the part between the car tracks, which was paved at the same time with granite blocks).

The first photograph shows the original condition of the pavement. Its condition in 1920 *after thirteen years of heavy commercial traffic* is shown in the second photograph.

You can hardly tell the pictures apart. Not only are the bricks in good condition, but the brick pavement is still *smooth.*

It is the indisputable right of every well-laid brick pavement to claim "least cost per year of service."

Taxpayers and technical men alike will be interested in our NEW PAVING BOOK. May we send it?

METROPOLITAN PAVING BRICK CO., Canton, Ohio

Send for the Book

TAXPAYERS' VALUE BRICK ROADS

MEMBER NATIONAL PAVING BRICK MFRS. ASSN.

Photos taken from same point on Vanderpool St., Newark, N. J., August, 1907, and July, 1920.

METROPOLITAN

Largest Maker in the World

PAVING BRICK

Like the Glow from a Heater

How delightful it is to feel the warmth on your numb fingers! How pleasing it is to feel the chill disappear! As your hands are warmed your whole body warms and you feel good all over.

Steer Warms

Electric Hand Warmers for Winter Driving

Keep your hands warm on the coldest day. Attached to the steering wheel of a motor car, they give off an even temperature, high enough to warm the hands thoroughly but not too hot to be comfortable. They concentrate the heat where the hand grips the wheel, using no more current than a spotlight. Steer Warms make winter driving a pleasure, safeguard the health, prevent accidents, and save money because you can use light gloves, instead of heavy expensive ones.

If not at your dealer's will send prepaid on receipt of price.

For Standard Cars . . . $10.00
For Fords 7.50

INTERSTATE ELECTRIC CO.

Dept. 175, New Orleans, La., U. S. A.

Some valuable territory available for responsible distributors

CURRENT EVENTS

RUSSIA AND POLAND

October 6.—The French General Weygand departs for South Russia to take supreme command of the anti-Bolshevik troops of General Wrangel, according to Copenhagen advices.

It is reported from Constantinople that more than 10,000 Bolshevik prisoners and enormous stores of war-material have just fallen into the hands of General Wrangel upon his occupation of Mariupol, a seaport on the Sea of Azof.

According to Helsingfors advices, the Russo-Finnish peace treaty has been accepted by both the Russians and the Finns at the Dorpat conference.

October 7.—Reports from Riga say that messages from Suwalki announce an armistice agreed upon between the Poles and the Lithuanians, and that military operations between these two nations have ceased.

Conditions in Russia are shown to be very serious in a report on that country made public in Rome by the Confederation of Labor. This report was compiled by a Socialist mission to Russia, and among other things says that the physical condition of the people in towns is at low ebb, owing to insufficient nourishment, while economic life is marked by destitution.

October 8.—The Russian Soviet Executive Council has determined upon an early peace with Poland, in order to concentrate its army against Genera Wrangel in South Russia, accordin to an official dispatch received i Washington.

October 9.—A new insurrection agains the Russian Soviet Government i reported to have broken out in th district of the Nizhni-Novgorod, north east of Moscow, according to Warsa advices.

In spite of the reported armistice betwee the Lithuanians and the Poles, th latter are said to be engaged in a heav battle south of Vilna, the Lithuania capital, according to a Lithuanian official statement.

Bolshevik reports reaching Riga indicat a new offensive against the Poles b the Bolsheviki, according to Londo advices. The Soviet military official claim to have retaken Minsk and t be advancing on the Galician front.

Advices reaching Washington say tha General Wrangel's anti-Bolshevik force have dispersed the "Red" Army fro Ekaterinoslav to Mariupol, and ca tured nearly 28,000 prisoners and muc war-material, including twelve armore trains.

October 10.—Lithuanian insurrectionist under General Zellgouski occupy Viln the Lithuanian capital, in prote against the decision of the Lithuania and Polish peace delegates, that th Vilna district shall be included i Lithuanian Territory. The insurgent contend that the Vilna and Rodno di tricts rightly belong to Poland.

A report from Harbin, Manchuria, says general revolt against the Bolsheviki in progress in the southern Baik district.

The British Government sends a note t the Russian Soviet Government statin that any Russian submarines e countered on the high seas will be a tacked on sight by British naval force This note was dispatched when became rumored that submarines of t Bolshevik Fleet have put to sea in t Baltic.

October 11.—A Warsaw wireless report reaching London says the Russian Soviet Government has sent a delegation with peace proposals to the headquarters of General Wrangel, commander of the anti-Bolshevik Army in southern Russia.

A wireless message picked up in Paris indicates that a decree has just been issued by the Soviet Government calling for the mobilization of all Russian citizens born in 1886, 1887, and 1888. General Budenny, the famous cavalry leader, has severed his connection with the Soviet Government, and is recruiting anti-Bolshevik troops, it is said.

Mutinous Bolshevik sailors have deposed Admiral Raskilnikov, head of the Soviet Baltic Fleet, according to a report reaching the State Department at Washington.

October 12.—A preliminary peace treaty and armistice is signed by the Polish and Russian peace delegates at Riga. It becomes effective at midnight October 18. This armistice leaves the Soviets at peace with all their Baltic neighbors, the Wrangel movement now being the only great military operations against them.

Ukrainian insurgents occupy Kief, says a report from Warsaw, the Bolsheviki who had been holding the city having abandoned it under pressure several days ago.

A wholesale levy of citizens capable of bearing arms is proceeding at Kovno with the object of a counter-attack by the Lithuanians for the recapture of Vilna, according to advices reaching London.

A new government known as the "Central Lithuanian Government" has proclaimed the creation of a new state at Vilna, it is reported from Warsaw.

FOREIGN

ctober 6.—Advices from northern Korea say that a body of Russian Bolsheviki, Koreans, and Chinese bandits make a second attack on Hun-chun, a town in Manchuria near the Korean frontier.

A strike begun several days ago among the seamen and firemen of the British-Irish Steam Packet Company has spread until many ships are being held up and the closing of the port of Dublin is threatened.

According to a Madrid report reaching London, a general strike, apparently of a revolutionary character, has broken out all over Portugal.

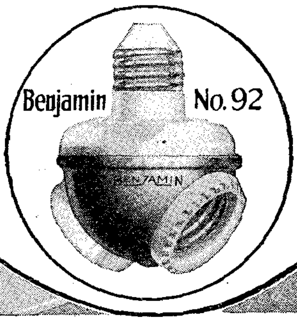
ctober 7.—Pan-German representatives from Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Alsace-Lorraine, and Czecho-Slovakia are holding a conference at Frankfort, says a Berlin report. At the first session a resolution was adopted proclaiming the allegiance of the delegates to the former German Emperor.

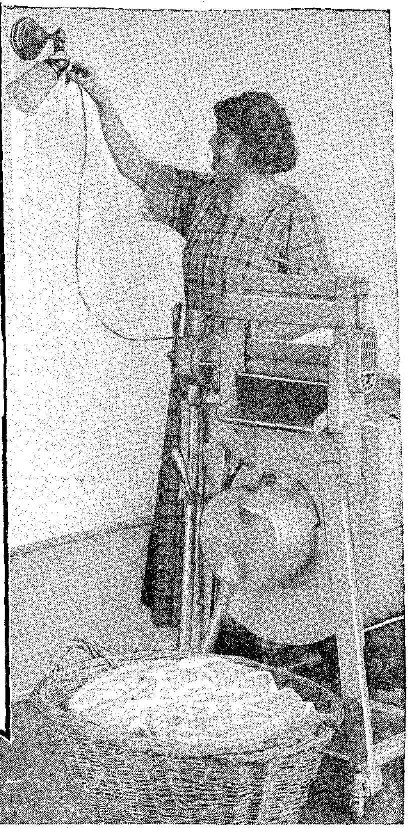
tober 8.—The Hungarian Minister of the Interior has ordered the immediate expulsion from Hungary of all Jews who have arrived in that country since 1914, according to a Budapest dispatch.

tober 9.—The International Bank of Cuba provisionally suspends payments, according to a Havana report. Runs have taken place on several of the Cuban banks. The situation is said to be caused by heavy loans on sugar, when the prices for that commodity were at high-water mark.

he Socialists of Italy make public a program for the participation of the workmen in the technical, financial, and disciplinary management of the industrial establishments, says a report from Milan. Under this program a Workmen's Council is to control the purchase of raw material, supervise the sale and fix the price of finished products, superintend the grading of

Light and Power from One Electric Socket
—or light and heat, from every single electric socket, with the
BENJAMIN TWO-WAY PLUG
The Plug screws into any electric light socket instantly and increases the convenience of having electricity 100%.
"Every Wired Home Needs Three or More"
for the instant attachment of Electrical Appliances with light at the same time.
AT YOUR DEALER'S
The Quality Plug
3 for $3.50
OR $1.25 EACH
Made only by
BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.
Chicago New York San Francisco



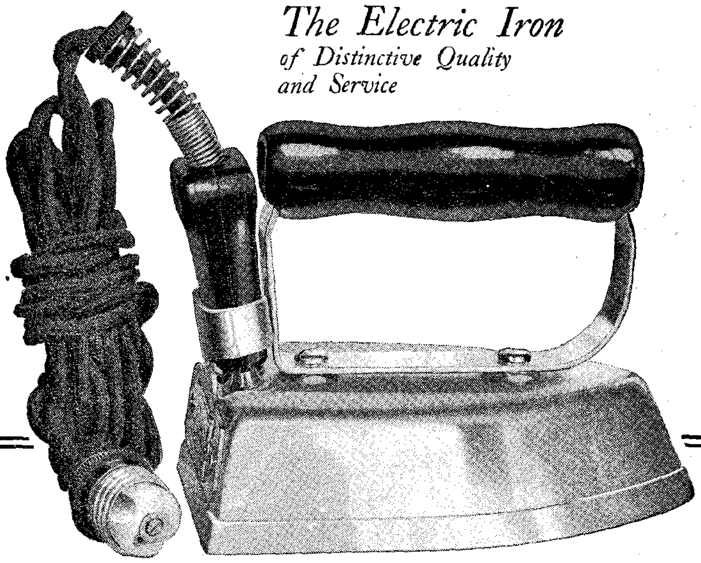


The cord used on the Washing Machine shown in the picture is fitted with a Benjamin 903 Swivel Attachment Plug which screws into the socket without twisting or damaging the cord. Ask your dealer to equip the cords of your appliances with it.
Benjamin No. 2452 Shade Holders enable you to use any shade with your Benjamin Two-Way Plugs.

The Best Oil Is Cheapest
There's not much difference in price between ordinary oils and Havoline Oil—but there's a real difference in service. It will pay you to ask for your grade of Havoline—the oil that heat won't break up. It protects and preserves your motor. Get it in its sealed containers.
INDIAN REFINING CO.
Incorporated
NEW YORK
An independent company that produces and refines its own petroleum

FIVE U.S. GALLONS NET.
HAVOLINE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
OIL
"It makes a difference"
COPYRIGHT.
MEDIUM
INDIAN REFINING CO.
INCORPORATED
HAVOLINE MOTOR OILS
NEW YORK CITY

The Electric Iron
of Distinctive Quality
and Service



DOMESTIC ELECTRIC IRON

Eight Years of Unusual Success Without a Word of National Advertising

A WONDERFUL record for any product, but that's the record of the Domestic Electric Iron. The thorough goodness of the Domestic is the reason—it has made a place in many American homes on merit alone.

Today more than 150 hardware jobbers, some of them the largest in the country, distribute this iron to thousands of dealers. Over a quarter of a million American women prefer the Domestic—it's so good, so dependable, so serviceable.

Just a Good, Honest Electric Iron

No fussiness—no stunts. Just good, honest materials—good, honest workmanship—good, honest service.

All electric irons *look* pretty much alike after a few weeks of use—then it's a question of service—long life and no troubles.

There's where the Domestic forges to the front and stays there. Week after week, month after month, and into the years it continues the same good service as at first.

The value of an iron is in the dependable service it gives. The Domestic is service all through. Clear to its heart *service is built in*—inside and out there's everything that makes an iron work well and wear well.

The Domestic is good-looking, too. It's so beautifully finished that any woman would be proud to own one.

Why It's Called "The Iron of No Complaints"

WHITNEY HARDWARE CO., Albuquerque, N. Mex.: "We have been handling your Domestic Electric Iron since you began to manufacture it, and do not recall a single instance where we have had to replace one."

PETER E. BUCK & SONS, Ashland, Pa.: "Our young man who looks after the repairing of electric irons tells us there has not been returned to us a single Domestic Iron."

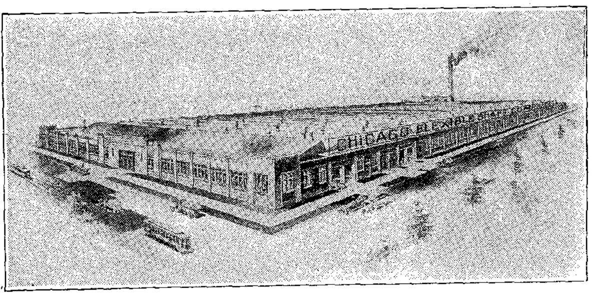
S. B. HUBBARD CO., Jacksonville, Fla.: "We don't know of any article in our establishment we had rather sell than these electric irons. We have numerous compliments paid us for the excellent service they give."

J. J. MOREAU & SON, Manchester, N.H.: "The Domestic Electric Iron has been our standard for the last three seasons, and has proven itself an article that will give the customer satisfaction."

At Hardware Dealers Most Everywhere

Hardware dealers build their business on quality goods—that's why the Domestic appeals to them. Your dealer should have it, or we send it prepaid anywhere in the United States for eight dollars.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
Dept. LD4, 5600 Roosevelt Road, Chicago



The Home of the Domestic Electric Iron

Thirty Years Making Quality Products

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

wages, and decide what task each workman is best adapted to accomplish.

Premier Lloyd George in a speech at Carnarvon declares that England "must restore order in Ireland by methods however stern." The Prime Minister added that the Government must go on with its measure for the complete self-government of Ireland, but that it could not give Ireland Dominion Home Rule. The speech also defended the reprisals carried out by the Royal Irish Constabulary.

October 10.—President Menocal of Cuba issues a decree proclaiming a moratorium effective on Cuban banks until December 1.

A Madrid dispatch reaching London describes the industrial situation in Barcelona, Spain, as extremely critical A general strike is considered imminent

Rumors reach Curaçao, Venezuela, that revolution against the Venezuelan Government has started in the state o Tachira.

October 11.—Father Flanagan, "Vice President of the Irish Republic," i arrested by a British military patrc on a charge not made known. Th arrest has caused great excitemen throughout Ireland.

October 12.—French friction with Englan over the policy toward German threatens, following a series of diplomatic exchanges between the Britis and French Foreign Offices and a conference between Premiers Lloyd Georg and Delacroix of Belgium. The Frenc are said to complain that England ha under consideration a trade agreemer with Germany, on the advice of a grou of international bankers.

DOMESTIC

October 6.—The Brooklyn "Dodgers" w the second game of the World Serie against the Cleveland "Indians" by score of 3 to 0 at Ebbets Field, Brookly

Wholesale sugar prices drop belo twelve cents a pound in Massachusett A reduction of fifty cents a hundr pounds in the price of cane-sugar is reported from San Francisco.

The hundredth anniversary of the bir of Jenny Lind is celebrated by Ne York in a concert at Carnegie Ha which, as far as possible, was a repli of the first concert given by the Swedi singer in America.

October 7.—The Brooklyn "Dodgers" by score of 2 to 1 take the third game the World Series from the Clevela "Indians" at Ebbets Field.

The 1920 population of continen United States is announced by t Census Bureau as 105,683,108. T is an increase of 13,710,842, or 1 per cent. since 1910. The total announced does not include the popu tions of the outlying possessions, whi it is estimated, have 12,250,000 inha tants, so that the total number of peo living under the American flag is round numbers 118,000,000.

Senator Harding, in a speech at Moines, Iowa, definitely repudiates League of Nations. He said: "It is interpretation, but rejection, I seeking. My position is that the posed League of Nations strikes a dea blow at our Constitutional integrity surrenders to a dangerous extent independence of action."

Reductions in personnel on the princ railroads are reported from the tr centers of the Middle West. Railrc centering in Chicago are letting from 10 to 15 per cent. of their

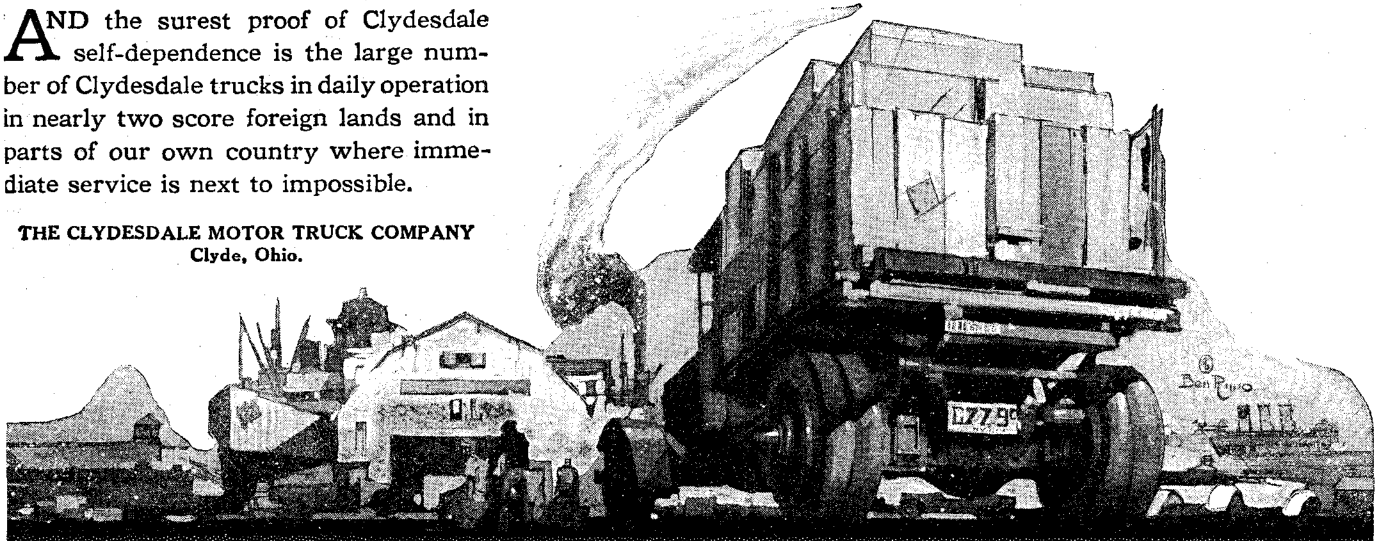
DEPENDABILITY

NE TRUCK ON THE ROAD IS WORTH TWO IN THE SHOP

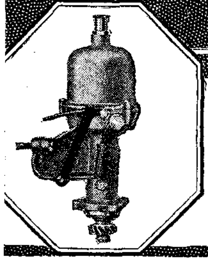
THE motor truck is only profitable if it is kept moving. To keep on the road and out of the shop, a truck must meet two important conditions: it must first be dependable in itself, and then it must be properly serviced. Dependability is paramount, though, for sometimes a truck must operate where service is not always instantly available.

AND the surest proof of Clydesdale self-dependence is the large number of Clydesdale trucks in daily operation in nearly two score foreign lands and in parts of our own country where immediate service is next to impossible.

THE CLYDESDALE MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY
Clyde, Ohio.



CLYDESDALE
MOTOR TRUCKS



An Added Feature of Dependability

The Clydesdale Controller makes this truck reliable because it insures positive action under all conditions. By regulating the motor speed to accomplish just what is necessary, no more or no less, this automatic device prevents truck abuse.

WHY NOT
"still hairy as a Bolsheviki"
Mr. PALMER?

IT'S natural with RUBBERSETS—the bristle or badger hair probably came from Russia in the first place—but we'll make you this little wager "on the side":—That that tendency to *everlasting hairiness* is the only "Bolsheviki habit" that any man ever *proved* on a RUBBERSET brush!

16 California St., San Francisco
June 11th, 1920

Rubberset Company,
Care Literary Digest.

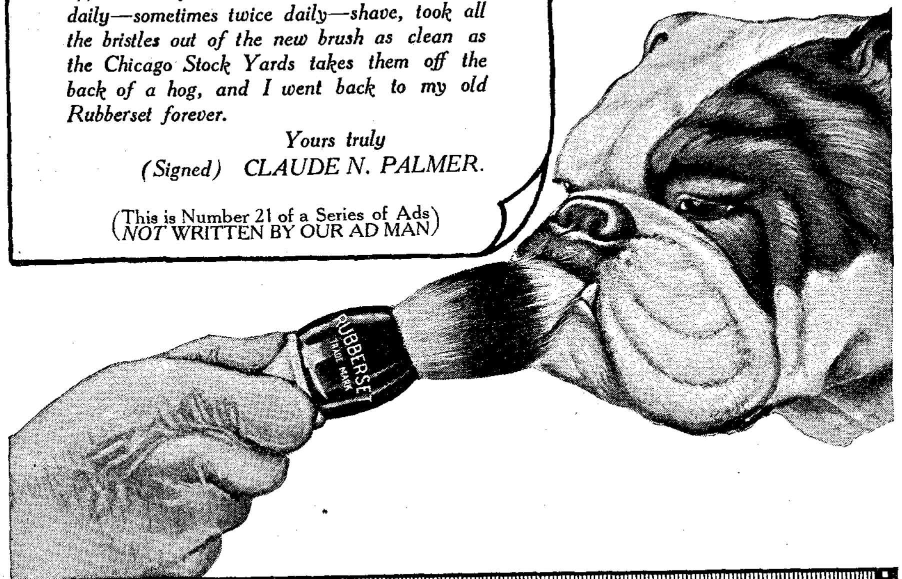
Gentlemen:

I can't resist adding my voice to the chorus of Rubbersetists. Next to my wife and my watch, my Rubberset Shaving Brush is the oldest member of my family, and I may add without shame that it's one of the most cherished. It cost me fifty cents in 1909, and while I have lost many and many a hair from the front, top, back and sides of my head since that year, my Rubberset is still hairy as a Bolsheviki. Last Christmas a well-meaning relative gave me a nice, shiny, new brush which was advertised as "Set-in-Rubber", and sold on the guarantee that it was "Just as good as a Rubberset". One application of hot water, such as I use in my daily—sometimes twice daily—shave, took all the bristles out of the new brush as clean as the Chicago Stock Yards takes them off the back of a hog, and I went back to my old Rubberset forever.

Yours truly
(Signed) CLAUDE N. PALMER.

(This is Number 21 of a Series of Ads *NOT* WRITTEN BY OUR AD MAN)

(NOTE—Mr. Palmer's experience with his "little old last year's Christmas gift" is an eloquent reminder that all that glitters is not gold; that it takes far more than a "rubbery" name to make a brush anything like a RUBBERSET. It takes an exact duplicate of that *everlasting* grip of hard rubber—and *that's* something *original* with RUBBERSET brushes!)



RUBBERSET
LATHER HAIR TOOTH
TRADE MARK
BRUSHES
PAINT VARNISH STUCCO
every bristle gripped EVERLASTINGLY in hard rubber!
RUBBERSET COMPANY (R. & C. P. CO. PROPS.) NEWARK, N. J., U. S. A.
RUBBERSET COMPANY LTD. FACTORIES: TORONTO AND GRAVENHURST CANADA.

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

ployees in the clerical and equipme departments, it is said.

October 8.—The Interstate Commer Commission issues an order requiri railroads east of Wyoming, Montar Colorado, and New Mexico to furni coal-cars to mines in preference to a: other use. This action was taken satisfy demands for domestic coal various Middle-Western States.

A corn crop of 3,216,000,000 bushels, 91,254,000 bushels greater than t record crop of 1912, is forecast by t Department of Agriculture from cc ditions on October 1.

October 9.—The Cleveland "Indians" v the fourth game of the World Series a score of 5 to 1 at Cleveland.

The Wheat Growers' Association of t United States, with a membership 70,000 in Kansas, Oklahoma, Tex Nebraska, and South Dakota, issue proclamation to all its members urg them to refrain from selling any wh after October 25 until the price raised to $3 a bushel.

October 10.—The Cleveland "India win the fifth game of the World Se by a score of 8 to 1 at Cleveland.

America's tax bill for the fiscal y ending June 30 amounted to $5,4 075,468, approximately a billion an half dollars more than was paid i the Federal Treasury in the previ twelve months. The report of Commissioner of Internal Reve shows that from income and prc taxes the Government received app imately three-fourths of all its reve Luxuries paid $373,000,000; liq $343,000,000; and automobiles, $1 000,000.

October 11.—In the sixth game of World Series the Cleveland "India win by a score of 1 to 0.

In a formal statement issued upon return home from a speaking tour in Middle West, Senator Harding rest his position regarding the League Nations, by saying that he is unal ably opposed to the Covenant a stands, but strongly in favor of a w association that would prevent war tend to encourage a better underst ing among nations.

The United States Supreme Court de the petition for a rehearing of Court's former decision sustaining validity of the Prohibition Amendn and portions of the Enforcement

Wheat-growers of Washington and Id members of the Washington W Growers' Association, are reported t holding 400,000 bushels of whea warehouses, awaiting a market of $ a bushel or more.

October 12.—The Cleveland "Indians" the seventh game of the World S from the Brooklyn "Dodgers" at C land, by a score of 3 to 0, thus gai the world championship by win five out of the seven games of the se

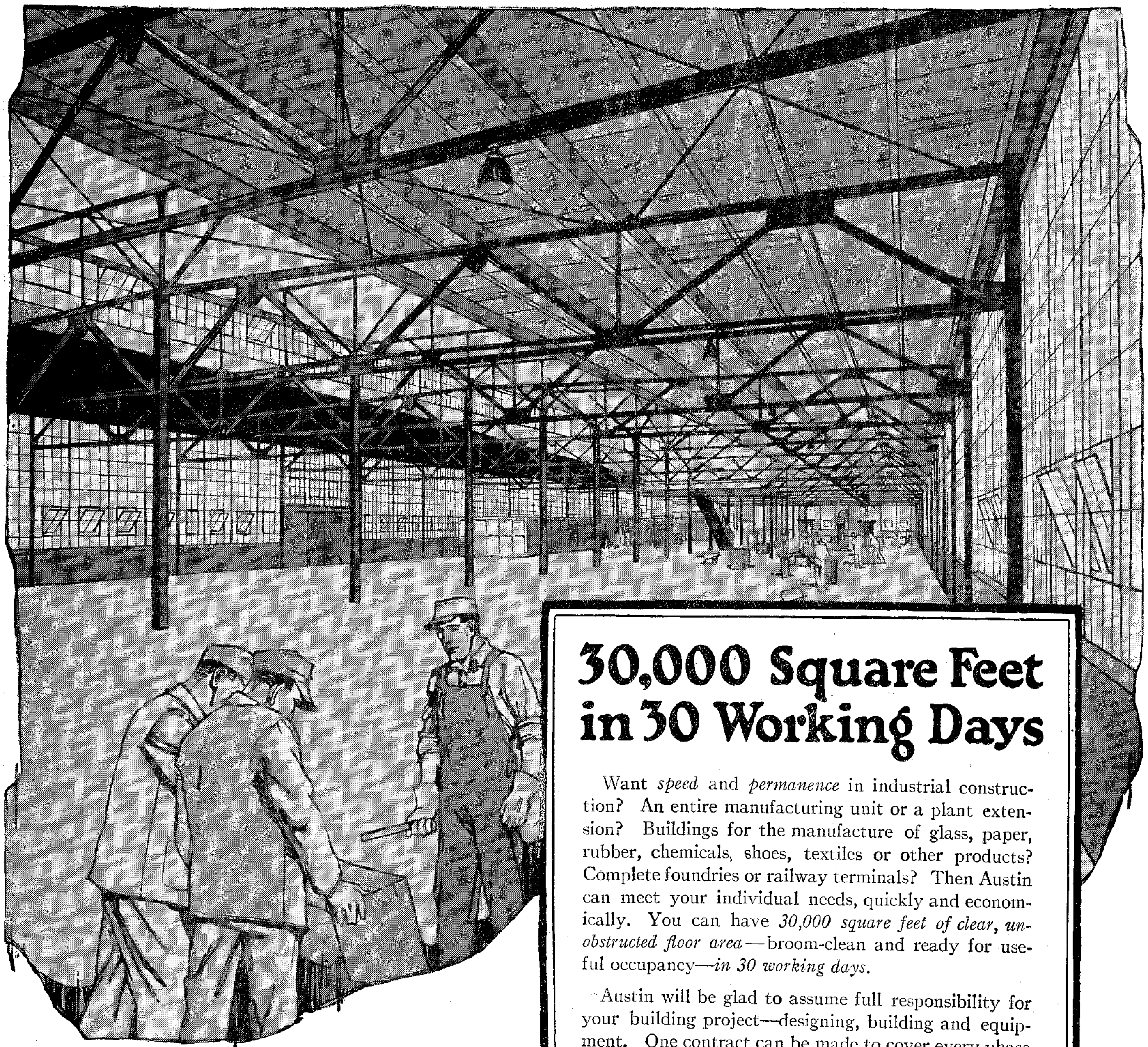
President Wilson calls a joint meeti anthracite miners and operators t held at Scranton, Pa., October 1 adjust inequalities in the recent award.

A two-day meeting of farmers' orga tions opens in Washington to pr against Federal restriction of credi farm products as a means of red the cost of living. A nation-wide fa strike was among the remedies gested at the opening session.

Ground is broken for a $28,000 twin-tube vehicular tunnel unde Hudson River between New York and New Jersey.

AUSTIN

STANDARD AND SPECIAL FACTORY-BUILDINGS



30,000 Square Feet in 30 Working Days

Want *speed* and *permanence* in industrial construction? An entire manufacturing unit or a plant extension? Buildings for the manufacture of glass, paper, rubber, chemicals, shoes, textiles or other products? Complete foundries or railway terminals? Then Austin can meet your individual needs, quickly and economically. You can have *30,000 square feet of clear, unobstructed floor area*—broom-clean and ready for useful occupancy—*in 30 working days.*

Austin will be glad to assume full responsibility for your building project—designing, building and equipment. One contract can be made to cover every phase of the work from *plans to production.* If desired, work will be undertaken on a bonus and penalty basis. In any event, quick delivery of permanent substantial buildings is assured.

The Austin Book of Buildings is an interesting illustrated book showing photographs of buildings designed, built and equipped for diverse industries. It contains valuable engineering data and Cross Sections of the various types of Austin Buildings. A copy will be sent to you upon request.

You can arrange for a conference with an Austin Engineer to suit your convenience. Wire, phone or write.

THE AUSTIN COMPANY
***Industrial Engineers and Builders,* Cleveland**

THE
AUSTIN METHOD

For U. S. A. and Canada, address nearest office:
New York, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Chicago,
San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Dallas.
Export Representative: International Steel Corporation,
51 Chambers Street, New York City

For Chilly Autumn Mornings
USALYTE
A TWIST OF THE WRIST

USALYTE, the extraordinary heater, robs the Fall and Winter morning of its sting and makes early rising a pleasure.

Your room is flooded with heat almost instantly by a mere twist of the wrist!

Usalyte is an absolutely new, safe, quick and cheap means of using gas for heating purposes. It will pay for itself a dozen times over, the first season, by the coal it saves.

In two styles: for heating only or, with the new and exclusive in-built mantle, for heating and lighting.

For heating only, $1.75
For heating and lighting $2.25

Order from your dealer or direct from us. Take no inferior substitutes.

Dept. L

J. I. ROBIN & SONS Inc.
MANUFACTURER OF THE FAMOUS USALYTE GAS MANTLES
130th to 131st ST. and PARK AVE.
NEW YORK CITY.

BECOME AN EXPERT
ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 2,500 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning $3,000 to $10,000 a year. We train you thoroly by mail in spare time for C. P. A. examinations or executive accounting positions. *Knowledge of bookkeeping unnecessary to begin*—we prepare you from the ground up. Our course and service are under the supervision of William B. Castenholz, A. M., C. P. A., Former Comptroller and Instructor, University of Illinois, assisted by a staff of C. P. A's, including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for information and free book of Accountancy facts.

La Salle Extension University, Dept. 1052-HC, Chicago
"The Largest Business Training Institution in the World"

STANDARD UNDERWOODS
5-Year Guarantee

Factory Rebuilt

Yes, a genuine Standard Visible Writing Underwood, newly rebuilt, yours for $5 down and then easy monthly payments, at much less than factory price. Write for free trial and money back offer No. 58.

$5.00 Down

TYPEWRITER EMPORIUM
34-36 W. Lake Street CHICAGO

Cuticura Talcum
Fascinatingly Fragrant
Always Healthful

Sample free of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 7, Malden, Mass. Everywhere 25c.

PATENTS. Write for Free Guide Book and EVIDENCE OF CONCEPTION BLANK. Send model or sketch of invention for our free opinion of its patentable nature.

Victor J. Evans & Co., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

Base and Floor one continuous piece.

Imperial Sanitary Floor

Put On Like Plaster—Wears Like Iron

It is a composition material, easily applied in plastic form over old or new wood, iron, concrete or other solid foundation—Laid 3-8 to 1-2 in. thick—Does not crack, peel or come loose from foundation.

It presents a continuous, fine grained, smooth, non-slippery surface, practically a seamless tile—No crack, crevice *or joint for the accumulation of grease, dirt or moisture*—Is noiseless and does not fatigue.

The Best Floor

for Kitchen, Pantry, Bath Room, Laundry, Porch, Garage, Restaurant, Theater, Hotel, Factory, Office Building, Railroad Station, Hospital—all places where a beautiful, substantial and foot-easy floor is desired.

Your choice of several practical colors. Full information *and sample FREE on request.*

IMPERIAL FLOOR COMPANY
1142 Cutler Building, Rochester, New York
On the Market 10 years

SPICE ◆ OF ◆ LIFE

Dangerous to Try It.—Gasoline and fools won't mix, either.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

Handy Substitute.—Speaking of substitutes for gasoline, there is the street-car ticket.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Kind Desired.—No doubt peace hath its victories, but what the world needs is a victory that hath its peace.—*Cleveland News.*

Life at Its Highest.—TEACHER—"What is the highest form of animal life?"

LITTLE PETER (quickly)—"The giraffe!"—*Boston Globe.*

Classification Needed.—At the present terrific rate of divorce cases, we shall soon need a new reference-book—"Who's Whose."—*London Opinion.*

Common Complaint.—"Democrats Need Money."—Head-line. And a lot of Republicans, Socialists, and Prohibitionists are in the same fix.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Not Like the Gentle Moon.—"Was that moonshine liquor your friend gave us?"

"It didn't seem like moonshine to me," answered Uncle Bill Bottletop. "I felt as if I'd been hit by a meteorite."—*Washington Star.*

Beyond Art.—"These love scenes are rotten. Can't the leading man act as if he is in love with the star?"

"Can't act at all," said the director. "Trouble is, he is in love with her."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Strenuous Diversion.—"Would you advise me to travel for my health?"

"No," replied the doctor. "A man wants to be in first-class physical condition before he takes on the worries of travel nowadays."—*Washington Star.*

Looks That Way.—"Who won the war?" asked the bright young goof behind the soda-counter.

"Huh," ejaculated the ex-sergeant gruffly as he dug up the war-tax, "I think we bought it."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Gloomy Suspicion.—"The train pulled out before you had finished your speech."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "As I heard the shouts of the crowd fading in the distance I couldn't be sure whether they were applauding me or the engineer."—*Washington Star.*

Compress Motion.—"What was he pinched for?"

"His father let him use the auto for an hour."

"Well?"

"He tried to ride an hour in fifteen minutes."—*Watchman-Examiner.*

The Proper Size.—"There," said an old crony to a friend to whom he was showing the sights of a Scottish town, "that is the statue of Bailie Blank."

"Is it no' a guid bit bigger than life-size, tho?" queried the other.

"Oh! ay, it's a' that, but it's no' a bit bigger than the Bailie thocht himsel'."—*Tit-Bits.*

Prepared for Rest.—"Can you come and help me clean house, Mandy?"

"No'm; can't come. I's jined de 'Sociation ob de Folded Hands."—*Life.*

Among the Heights.—HE—"Yes, I certainly like good food, and always look forward to the next meal."

SHE—"Why don't you talk of higher things once in a while?"

HE—"But, my dear, what is higher than food?"—*Life.*

Where They Were Taken In.—A reader of *The Register* living in Boston received a letter from a relative in the South in which he twitted the New-Englander with this: "I see you have a *Ponzi Asinorum* in your classic community."—*The Christian Register (Boston).*

Unanimous.—A jury recently met to inquire into a case of suicide. After sitting throughout the evidence the twelve men retired, and after deliberating returned with the following verdict: "The jury are all of one mind—temporarily insane."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Difference.—"What!" said Lord Coleridge once to a puzzled cabman, "you a London cabby and don't know where the Law Courts are?"

"Oh! the Law Courts, is it? I know them; but you said the Courts of *Justice!*—*The Christian Register (Boston).*

So Everybody's Happy.—And this is the time of year when men ask each other "How is your wife going to vote?" And the men answer, "She's going to vote the same way I do." And the women ask each other, "Are you going to vote the way your husband does?" And they answer, "He thinks I am."—*Syracuse Herald.*

A. W. O. L.—The new boarder sniffed at the contents of his coffee-cup and set it down.

"Well," queried the landlady in a peevish tone, "have you anything to say against the coffee?"

"Not a word," he answered. "I never speak ill of the absent."—*Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati).*

Reassuring.—An officer was inspecting at one of the camps, a daily paper tells us, when he came upon a big, round-eyed private doing sentry duty with a gun that he held in anything but the approved manner.

"Don't you know better," demanded the officer, "than to point an empty gun at me?"

"But it ain't empty, sir," protested the private. "It's loaded!"—*Youth's Companion.*

A Real Authority.—Little Nelly told little Anita what she terms "only a little fib."

ANITA—"A fib is the same as a story and a story is the same as a lie."

NELLY—"No, it's not."

ANITA—"Yes, it is, because my father said so, and my father is a professor at the university."

NELLY—"I don't care if he is. My father is an editor, and he knows more about lying than your father."—*Blighty.*